The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1893.

No. 461.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th March, 1893.

No. 360.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. K. Macpherson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 369.—The services of Messrs. C. A. Wilkins and H. C. Streatfeild, Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 25th March, 1893.

No. 372.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment as Notaries Public of the undermentioned persons, announced in Home Department Notification No. 646, dated the 12th May, 1882:—

Muhammad Aziz-ul-Hasan.
Munshi Manj Husain.
Pandit Lalta Parshad.
Munshi Jamna Parshad.

No. 373.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the

Governor General in Council is pleased of cancel the appointment of the Registrar to Lucknow to be *ex-officio* a Notary Public within the district of Lucknow, which was announced in Home Department Notification No. 298, dated the 6th March, 1885.

No. 374.—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Sub-Registrar of Lucknow to be *ex-officio* Notary Public within the district of Lucknow.

POLICE.

The 28th March, 1893.

No. 133.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 182, dated the 15th April, 1887, the services of Mr. R. H. Greenstreet, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Punjab, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment in the Burma Police.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 29th March, 1893.

No. 90.—The Ven'ble W. MacCarthy, Archdeacon of Calcutta, has obtained special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 15th April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 30th March, 1893.

No. 93.—The Reverend G. A. Ford, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, has obtained furlough on medical certificate, with the usual subsidiary leave, for six months, with effect from the 3rd April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 25th March, 1893.

No. 492-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Kilian Euler as Acting Consul, for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. R. P. Heilgers.

The 29th March, 1893.

No 516-*G*.—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

No. 522-*G*.—Balabhai Muncha Ram, Head Clerk of the Commissioner's Office at Ajmere, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Diwan Bahadur Lalji Purshotamrai, transferred to foreign service.

No. 526-*G*.—Colonel J. Biddulph, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class, and Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 21st April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 529-*G*.—Major F. W. Snell, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, is appointed to hold charge also of the current duties of the office of Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. Biddulph, or until further orders.

No. 532-*G*.—Captain F. C. Grant, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 1st March, 1893, and until further orders, *vice* Major G. E Money.

No. 1093-*I*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 495 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (as amended by section 13 of Act X of 1886), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to prescribe the rank of Sub-Inspector as the lowest rank of police-officers who may be permitted by a Magistrate to conduct a prosecution.

The 30th March, 1893.

No 557-*G*.—Captain S H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana. Captain Godfrey will revert to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 559 *G*.—The following appointments are made in and to local corps in Rajputana and Central India, with effect from dates of joining:—

Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, during such time as Captain G. G. J. S. Jones may officiate as Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, Bhopal Battalion, or until further orders.

Lieutenant S. Clay, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 24th Madras Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, *vice* Lieutenant Waller.

Lieutenant M. G. Young, Wing Officer (on probation) 24th Madras Infantry to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant (on probation), Meywar Bhil Corps, during the absence on leave of Captain C. H. Dawson, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th Madras Infantry, to offi-

ciate as Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion. during such time as Lieutenant C. B, Baldock may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1893.

No. 1282-P.—The privilege leave from the 10th to 29th March, 1893, both days inclusive, granted to Mr. R. N Ray in the Notification in this Department, No 1115-P., dated 17th March, 1893, is extended up to the 8th April, 1893, inclusive.

No. 1284-P.—Mr. F. C. Harrison, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted furlough for 8 months, with effect from the 8th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. N. Ray is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, *vice* Mr. F. C. Harrison, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 31st March, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 289.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. Deane, S.C., Director of the Army Remount Department in India, is re appointed to his present post from the 21st September, 1892, with a view to his being granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army from that date.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 290.—The following appointments are made in the undermentioned regiments, in accordance with the provisions of clause 38 of India Army Circulars, 1891 :—

1st Lancers.

Lieutenant R. J. Bentinck, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer.

3rd Lancers.

Lieutenant E. Tennant, officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer.

4th Lancers.

Lieutenant A. E. Barnard, Squadron Officer, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Squadron Officer.

1st Infantry.

Lieutenant F. H. Pigou, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant E. H. Buckle, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer on probation, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain W. H. Lewin, with the 1st Infantry.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant J. R. Kennedy, officiating Wing Officer on probation, to be Wing Officer on probation.

4th Infantry.

Lieutenant D. O. Morris, officiating Wing Officer, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Officer, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Lieutenant Leonard, with the Burma Military Police.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant R. W. Burton, officiating Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

6th Infantry.

Lieutenant J. E. J. Perry, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, to be Wing Officer on probation.

With effect from 1st April, 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 291.—The undermentioned honorary commissioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—

Lieutenant R. S. Wildey, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department, Overseer, Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, (m. c.) for one year—six days under rule I, and the remaining period under rule VI, of the regulations of 1875.

No. 292.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel Sir H. Collett, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, for 68 days. Pension service—40th year commenced 9th December, 1892.

Major J. M. T. Badgley, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, for eight months. Pension service—20th year commenced 3rd October, 1892.

No. 293.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant F. W. Rea, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 29th August, 1892.

No. 294.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Captain H. B. B. Watkis, Indian Staff Corps Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for six months.

Lieutenant W. St. C. Bland, Royal Artillery, Subaltern, No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor E. Richardson, Ordnance Department, (p. a) for five days.

No. 295.—Sub-Conductor H. D. W. Hutchins, Commissariat-Transport Department, is granted an extension of leave in India (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 296.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd March, 1893, page 1397.

India Office, 3rd March, 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following Admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants. Dated 30th January, 1893.

BENGAL.

Charles Milne.

Vivian Godfrey Drake-Brockman.

William Young.

John Joseph Bourke.

George Yeates Cobb Hunter.

Bernard Robert Chatterton.

Cedric Barkley Prall.

Charles Edward Williams.

John Norman MacLeod.

Walter Holland Ogilvie.

Thomas Alfred Ollivant Langston.

Richard Heard.

Edgar Rowe Parry.

Walter Hood Orr.

Paxton St. Clair More.

MADRAS.

George Bidie.
John Plowden Morton.

"London Gazette," dated the 7th March, 1893, pages 1477 and 1478.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,
7th March, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned retired Officers are granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 8th March, 1893 :—

Bengal.

Risaldar Major Gopal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Central India Horse.

Risaldar Major Hasan Ali Khan, Sardar Bahadur, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Madras.

Subadar Major Usman Khan, Sardar Bahadur, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Subadar Major Vurdarajoo, Sardar Bahadur, 32nd Madras Infantry.

Bombay.

Subadar Major Shaikh Kasim, Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

Risaldar Major Dhawkal Singh, Sardar Bahadur, 3rd Bombay Lancers.

* * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Charles E. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G. C.I.E., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd February, 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 297.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified :—

Colonel Charles Edward Fisher—28th March, 1893.

Joseph Gabbett, C.B., Unemployed Supernumerary List—30th March, 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 298.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st April, 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Carbery Egan, Indian Staff Corps.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D., 29th Bengal Infantry.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 299.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Tomkins, C.I.E., R.E., Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Military Works Department, is appointed Director General of Military Works, with effect from the 8th April, 1893, *vice* Major-General G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., British Service, who has completed the extended tenure of this appointment.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 31st March, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the under-mentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 25th and the 31st March, 1893 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Staff Corps (1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force).	Major A. Daniell . . .	5th March, 1893 .	Chilas, Gilgit.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th and the 31st March, 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
Guy Henry Symonds (a) .	Captain .	2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.	11th November, 1892.	Intestate .	1,335 5 1	...	30th May, 1893.
Charles Tyrrell Head (b) .	Do. .	Royal Artillery.	20th October, 1892.	Ditto .	6,165 5 2	...	Ditto.

(a) Next-of-kin—
Father—Revd. H. Symonds,
The Rectory, Tivetshall,
Scole, Norfolk.

(b) Next-of-kin—
Mother—Mrs. Mary Gilbert Head,
6, Philip's Road, Surbiton,
England.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th March, 1893.

No. 128.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 26th April, 1893.

No. 129.—Lieutenant N. Kirby, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, is temporarily promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th grade, with effect from the 18th January, 1893.

No. 130.—Mr. P. W. Dangerfield, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services are lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 21st February, 1893.

The 27th March, 1893.

No. 131.—Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is temporarily transferred to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway Company.

No. 132.—Mr. W. Ogden, Examiner of Accounts, temporarily attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway Company, is granted furlough out of India for eight months, under Article 371 (a), Civil Service Regulations.

The 29th March, 1893.

No. 134.—Mr. S. Preston, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the 1st April, 1893.

Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 1st April, 1893.

TELEGRAPH.

The 27th March, 1893.

No. 133.—Mr. R. H. New, Officiating Superintendent, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th March, 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI, or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 29th March 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 863 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 25th March 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888—

No. 88 of 1893.—Luis Jose Pinto, Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, residing in Cavel Bombay, for a machine for husking and pearling rice and other cereals.

No. 89 of 1893.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer and Patent Agent, of 5 Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, for an improved portable cattle gear.

No. 90 of 1893.—The Electrical Wonder Company, Limited, of 425 Strand in the County of London, England, for improvements in apparatus or means for exhibiting optical illusions.

No. 91 of 1893.—Charles Chesney Cook, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, for an improved holder for billiard and other cues.

No. 92 of 1893.—Samuel Street, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Agraon, Arrah, for a twin flour mill.

No. 93 of 1893.—Edward Smith Higgins and Henry Charles Jenkins, of London, in England, Engineers, for improvements in or relating to type-writers.

No. 94 of 1893.—Alphonso Sprague Comstock, Manufacturer of Evanston, in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in tent pegs.

No. 864 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a

fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 323 of 1891.—George Henry List, M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, Railway Branch, Public Works Department, and Superintendent of Way and Works, North-Western Railway, Lahore, Punjab, for securing safe working of facing points and signals on railways, to be called "Double Action Detectors and Locking Gear for Facing Points and Signals." (Filed 9th January 1893.)

No. 100 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other substances. (Filed 7th January 1893.)

No. 176 of 1892.—The Electrolibration Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Alabama, one of the United States of America, and doing business at Birmingham, Alabama, and elsewhere, for methods of and apparatus for the treatment of disorders of human beings and other living objects. (Filed 18th March 1893.)

No. 188 of 1892.—Edwin Metcalfe Leslie Marriott, Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Army at present stationed at Lucknow, and William Hunt Sinclair Marriott, of Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for an improved tethering gear to be known as the Simplex Shackle Tethering Gear, and for improvements connected therewith. (Filed 16th March 1893.)

No 211 of 1892.—John Rickie, District Locomotive Superintendent, Frontier Section of the North-Western Railway, Quetta, for improvement in compound engines. (Filed 6th March 1893.)

No. 323 of 1892.—Arthur Albert Tattersall, of 31 Dixon Avenue, Crosshill, Glasgow, Scotland, Engineer, for an improved brace with combined crank and ratchet action. (Filed 16th March 1893.)

No 325 of 1892.—Roger Pye, of 69 Darwen Street, Blackburn, in the County of Lancaster, England, Mill Furnisher, for improvements in appliances for moistening, heating, cooling and ventilating factories and other buildings. (Filed 17th March 1893.)

No. 57 of 1893.—Rudolf Müller of Reiherstieg, Hamburg, in the Empire of Germany, Manufacturer, for improvements relating to boilers and furnaces therefor. (Filed 20th March 1893.)

No. 865 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 99 of 1888.—Charles John Geneste, of Nawada Indigo Factory, Begum Serai Concern, Tirhoot, for improving the manufacture of indigo from the green or dried plant by the use of certain oxidising agents in the beating process. (From 30th March 1893 to 29th March 1894.)

No. 100 of 1888.—James Alfred Campbel Rogers, Civil Engineer, of 31 Civil Lines, Cawnpore, North-Western Provinces, for the improved "Rajah" sugarcane mill. (From 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.)

No. 135 of 1888.—Charles John Geneste, of Nawada Factory, Begum Serai Concern, Monghyr, Managing Director of the Indigo Company (Limited), for making ammonia for use in the manufacture of indigo. (From 30th March 1893 to 29th March 1894.)

No. 186 of 1889.—Thomas Akitt, Analytical Chemist, Nawada Factory, Begum Serai Indigo Concern, Monghyr, for improvements in oxidising indigo liquor for the production of indigo blue. (From 15th October 1893 to 14th October 1894.)

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th March, 1893.

LIABILITIES	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,08,17,219	12	10	2,49,41,731	9	2
Public Deposits at Branches	1,41,24,511	12	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,92,70,848	7	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				4,75,258	6	2
Sundries				31,64,088	11	5
RUPEES				10,27,51,927	2	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				68,49,044	0	0
Other authorized Investments				56,77,953	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,31,35,492	2	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,04,56,794	2	11
Bills discounted and purchased				2,66,31,359	13	8
Balances with other Banks				9,54,619	2	11
Bullion				5,72,194	3	[illegible]
Dead Stock				12,49,546	0	3
Stamps				10,411	11	0
Sundries				19,76,778	0	8
				6,75,14,193	3	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,61,39,264	2	10	3,52,37,733	14	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,90,98,469	11	8			
RUPEES				10,27,51,927	2	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 30th March, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 45·2.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th March, 1893.

No. 33.—Mr. G. Wheatley, Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for nineteen months and ten days, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd March, 1893.

J. H. LANE,
Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 25th March, 1893.

No. 967.—Mr. S. M. Smylie, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 30th March, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 22nd March, 1893 . .	26,71,644	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	12,32,450	
		39,04,094
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,15,204	
Ditto ditto Government	4,406	
		1,19,610
		40,23,704
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	2,42,300	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		2,42,300
Balance on the evening of the 30th March, 1893 . . .	...	37,81,404
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department .	26,84,470	
Ditto ditto Government	10,96,934	
		37,81,404
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 30th March, 1893.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 21st March, 1893.

No. 917-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor White, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Medical Officer of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted 90 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 21st March, 1893.

No. 974—79-90.—The Resident in Mysore is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, to officiate as President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station during the absence, on leave, of Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, or until further orders.

Mr. H. F. Wilkieson, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Madura District, is, with the approval of the Government of Madras, appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, *vice* Mr. Hewetson on other duty.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW,
First Asst. Resident.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th March, 1893.

No. 179.—Privilege leave for two months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. A. F. Gradon, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from 8th April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

B. RIBBENTROP,
Inspector-General of Forests.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 28th March, 1893.

No. 3.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, is granted one month's privilege leave, under Articles 277 to 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 30th March, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,
Offg. Manager.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 21st March, 1893.

No. 4.—Mr. L. Gordon, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 370 of the Civil Service Regulations, leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from 10th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. F. O. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Manager, N. W. Railway.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 24th March, 1893.

No. 63.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Didwana Division to the Lower Division, Internal Branch.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own, Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 22nd day of March, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3929, Private Michael Healey.	Parish and County in which Born,—Mallow, Cork.
Age,—25 years 2 months.	Marks,—Small but deep scar directly over the spine.
Size,—5 feet 11 inches.	Trade,—Engine Driver.
Colour of—Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.	Coat or Jacket. Waistcoat Breeches or Trowsers. } White uniform.
Date of Desertion,—16th March, 1893.	REMARKS,—Absented himself without leave.
Place of Desertion,—Poona.	Under 1 year's service.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd August, 1892.	
At what Place Enlisted,—Colaba, Bombay.	

H. C. SYMONS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commdg. 2nd Battn., King's Own, Yorkshire Light Infantry

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W 46 of 1892-93.	S 70—02998 S 28—77631 S 41—48102	100 20 20	Bai Kushab, widow of Narsidas Jagdish, an inhabitant of Broach.

R. C. CHAPMAN,
Assistant Accountant General, In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY,
The 22nd March, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the following gravestones having fallen into a ruinous condition will be dealt with under Rule XIX (of Home Department No. 103, dated Simla, 20th June, 1885), at the next ensuing repairs, unless communications be received from relatives beforehand:—

Masonry Monuments erected to—

I.

William Henry, son of Captain and Mrs. Blanshard, 29th May, 1893.

II.

Ensign John E. Mee, 38th Native Infantry, 10th June, 1839.

III.

Ensign Henry Ralfe, 38th Native Infantry, 1837.

IV.

Richard Caulfield, Sergeant-Major, Sappers and Miners, 25th February, 1833.

V.

Robert Hardinge, Sergeant, Sappers and Miners, 1833.

VI.

George Barrow, 26th Light Infantry, 1833.

VII.

Charlotte, wife of Major R. McMullen, 17th Native Infantry, 22nd January, 1855.

VIII.

Susan, wife of Captain W. Ramsey, M.B., 26th May, 1837.

IX.

Elizabeth, wife of Dixon Elliott, Drummer, 13th Native Infantry.

X.

Amelia Frances, daughter of Sergeant-Major Phipps, 14th March, 1839.

XI.

Thomas, infant son of Palpin, Quarter Master Sergeant, 10th Native Infantry, 2nd May, 1836.

H. W. BUSH,
Chaplain.

RAJPUR, DELHI,
The 11th March, 1893.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 10th October, 1892, the undermentioned idols and other articles, weighing about 29,535½ tolahs, and valued at R307-8 as per list appended, have been found buried near the southern bund of the irrigation tank known as Pandalkudi Kanmoy, at Pandalkudi, a

village in the Tiruspuli Deputy Tahsildar's Division, Madura District :—

List of property.

Serial No.	Description of property.	Weight in tolahs.	R	a.	p.
1.	1 Copper goddess idol on stand 1 yard high	3,745	39	0	0
2.	1 Copper goddess idol on stand ¾ yard high	2,770	29	0	0
3.	1 Copper goddess idol on stand ½ yard high	610	6	8	0
4.	1 Copper god idol on stand ¾ yard high	1,940	20	0	0
5.	1 Copper one small idol in the middle with a god and goddess idols either side on the same stand	4,410	46	0	0
6.	1 Copper idol of Nalesa murthi on stand 1 yard high	10,520	130	0	0
7.	1 Copper seat to sit upon	210	22	0	0
8.	1 ( )	310	3	0	0
9.	1 Bell-metal kindi vessel	112	4	8	0
10.	1 Do. paddikka kumba	118	0	4	0
11.	3 Small bells without tongues	275	0	12	0
12.	A brass plate for burning incense	62	0	6	0
13.	1 A brass	98	0	4	0
14.	1 Brass narrow-mouthed vessel	79½	0	5	0
15.	1 Do. plate with 3 legs	140½	1	4	0
16.	1 Do. trident ( )	292	3	0	0
17.	Tongue of a bell (5 in number)	261	0	10	0
18.	1 Brass plate to be used as lamp	56½	0	4	0
19.	1 Do. small trident	5	0	1	0
20.	2 Do. stand for sangu ( )	202	0	9	0
21.	1 Bell-metal sangu	19½	0	2	0
22.	A round (one)	37	0	4	0
23.	1 Brass lamp with 7 plates	45	0	4	0
24.	1 Do. metal shoe	17½	0	1	0
25.	1 Do. lamp with 9 plates	68½	0	5	0
26.	1 Do. hook	10	0	1	0
27.	1 Bell-metal big bell	461	1	12	0
28.	Brass plates	760½	1	0	0
	TOTAL	29,535½	307	8	0

2 All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Madura, at his office, on the 1st August, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

E. TURNER,
Collector.

MADURA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd March, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 28th March, 1893.

No. 16216.—Mr. H. R. Heysham, Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted an extension of privilege leave for seven days, with effect from the 5th March, 1893.

No. 16224.—Babu Dwarka Nath Goswami is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 23rd February, 1893, until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 28th March, 1893.

Casella, C., Miss.
Craig, Miss Lucy.
Duc-De-Braganza, H. R. H.
Fenerlein, Carl (Echo Editor).
Lang, S., Esq.
Lawaille, G., & Co.
Mack, Mrs. Gillo.
Quillo, Mr. Henry.
Scott, A. Galbraith, Esq.
Sinclair, Mezies & Co.
Taylor, Mr. Chas. A.
Warneford, A.
Walker, Mr. Chas.
Weiner, Paul.
Wilson, M. J., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ainsworth, Mrs.
Aldham, C. J., Mr.
Allen, C. H.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Beahan, Miss.
Bechler & Co.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Berkonie, Fany, Esq.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, John.
Boyd, Mr. H.
Burt, Cecil.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Caffin, Charles, Esq.
Carasco, Domingos Aleixo.
Casanovis, G.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cockburn, Wm.
Coles, J. A.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Cooke, Mr.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Curtis, A. C.
D'Arc, Miss M.
Daly, Mrs. Wm.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dobbin, F.
DeLord, J. H., Esq.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Doyle, Mrs. J.
Deyong, H. Den Heer.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Earl, T. S., Esq.
Edmunds, K. C.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulconer, H. V.
Fawns, Miss.
Forster, Miss.
Foster, H. E.
Fraser, Mrs. Ellen F.
Freedman, J. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Godfrey, F. E., Esq.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Gordon, Robert, Esq.
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, J. T.
Griffin, F.
Harris, H.
Henry, E. R., Esq.
Hern, John, Esq.
Hudson, Mrs M. E.
Hunter, C. H.
Jahel, B. G.
Jenkinson, Mr. J.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Knox, E. F., Lt.
Laing, James.
Lampard, J.
Lauro, F.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lawlin, Mrs. M.
Lea, J. W.
Lea, J. A.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lovett, T. H.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Mr Hector.
McMullen, W. M.
Main, J.
Middleton, William Henry.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Moneypenny, L. S. Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Murphy, M. F.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, T. H.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pryce, A. E.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Richard, Guilio.
Richards, G.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Semon, Dr. Richard.
Scougall, Mr. Julia.
Shaw, Mrs.
Sherman, W. R., Esq.
Skinner, G. E. C.
Smallwood, Mr. G.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Spanna, Alfred.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Weichert, W.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
Winter, Wm.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Aldham, C. J., Esq.
Fahys, Miss.
Gerschkovitch, Osip.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Pasquet, A. S., Esq.
Pryce, A. E., Esq.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abas Ali Khan.
Arden, E., Miss.
Abram Ovice, D.
Awrook Ramchandra.
Brown, J. D.
Bowen, R.
Blanchard, H. W.
Blumm, W.
Bashecachariar, C.
Barbour, E. D.
Beigai Bahadursingh.
Baird, Mrs.
Clarke, L. H.
Coyne, J. S.
Crouch, T.
Campbell, L. M. S., Miss.
Delastie, H. L.
Durrand, D., Mrs.
Dhanjibhoy, E. Barocha.
Dalip Sing.
Duff, A. C.
Damoye.
English, J.
Faulkner, W. A.
Farbank, W.
Freerer, Mrs.
Frankfort, Lord.
Farrer, G.
Ferozshaw N. Limboowala.
Gussmess, R. S.
Gurouness, M. X.
Grundberg, J.
Gherlreir, L.
Ganga Deen, Dr.
Harwood, H. F.
Hamilton, Miss.
Hardy, W.E., Surg. Capt.
Harris, H. I.
Hunter, E., Mrs.
Harnandass.
Hastings, F. W.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hardt, H.
J. Poonooswamy.
Jones, W. M.
Jeeh, Carl.
Jawahiram.
Kulsoom Bu.
Kimpster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Kokin, H.
Lingard, Geo.
Lisely, L. F.
Livesay, T.
Lingard, E. J.
Marenburk, J.
Marchetto, A.
Meridith, F.
Manwali, W.
Mitchell, D., Miss.
Marishanker Jeyashankar.
Muxwel, H., Lt. Pheay.
Mascarinhas, A.
Morton, C. J.
Merzabach, R.
Marse, T. S. B.
Munshi Maharaj Lall.
MacMustan, J.
Mungauni, E. T.
Pugh, T.
Patondi, M. H. K.
Phillips, H.
Raleton, C., Mrs.
Robertson, Miss.
Rogowski, A.
Rosenberg, L.
Renneik, R. H., Col.
Reed, W. H.
Rutherfurd, J., Col.
Roberts, R. T.
Rogalij, L.
Sugolan, C.
Schroder, O.
Spannion, A., Miss.
Smith, J.
Sodd, H.
Solberg, P. C.
Salim Narsingran.
Stoddard, J. L.
Shuckburgh, Mrs.
Spangher, E.
Stuvert, Mrs.
Simpson, T.
Terroomall Camegal.
Turnbull, M. J., Genl.
Teveatdale, J. R.
Tebaldie, Mrs.
Turnbull, W. S.
Temulji, R. Merhir.
Trumayne, S.
Temul, D., Mrs.
Thornton, F. J.
Tweedie, J.
Waller, Mrs.
Weighs, A. E.
Walker, H. R.
Welter, R., Dr.
White, G., sir.
Wilhilm, A.
Whilihouse, Dr.
Walthu, H. R.
Wright, F.
Wilkinson, S.
Waller, R. M.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th March, 1893.

Carter, J. E.
Corbett, Dr. R. D.
Groom, G.
Holland, Mr.
Kempton, C. H.
Melson, B. P.
Ogilvie, Captain.

The 1st April, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	5th April	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	4th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	1st ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	7th ,,	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China.	8th ,,	Per French Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Colombo . .	4th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Ganges.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	4th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	4th ,,	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Madura.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Commilla.*
Port Blair . . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি বাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২৷৷০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৷ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৷ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৷ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৷ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৷ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

On and after 1st April, 1891, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12
½ ,,	R 8,	,,	R 8-8.
¼ ,,	R 4,	,,	R 4-5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইনের মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৬৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „	৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷৷০
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷৷০

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Joint Magistrate.

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The 6th March, 1893.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 085202, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Seth Mori Ram Gokal Chand, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SETH MORI RAM GOKAL CHAND AND GANPAT,
Gadarwara.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT., CAP. 14.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 23rd March, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.

QUESTIONS.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM asked:—

I. Whether the effect of the assessment rates adopted for the revision of the land-revenue settlement in Assam will result in the enhancement of as much

as 100 per cent. on a large proportion of raiyats' holdings under "ordinary" cultivation?

II. Whether any limit of total enhancement on individual holdings is prescribed, as in Bombay?

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS replied as follows:—

"The Government of India are not yet informed as to the extent to which assessments of holdings will be raised, or whether in any case they will be doubled. The Chief Commissioner was instructed that it might be desirable to impose a limit on the assessment of individual holdings, but no report has yet been received as to the limit he proposes to adopt. The limit on individual holdings in Bombay is 100 per cent., and lower limits are laid down for villages and districts. I do not think it possible that the new land-tax on any individual holding in Assam will be doubled, though I believe that the assessment on some particular lands may be increased to that extent. The doubling of the rates on some individual holdings or on particular classes of land need not necessarily result in an equivalent increase of the assessment on any considerable area. If, however, it should be found in individual cases, that the immediate imposition of the full enhancement deduced from fair rates would be unduly severe, the system of progressive assessments now usually adopted in other Provinces in similar circumstances will doubtless be followed in Assam. That is to say, a moiety or other fraction of the enhancement will probably be taken during the first years of the term for which the settlement is made, then a larger fraction for a few more years, and only after that the full assessment."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1893-94.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"In accordance with the rules made under the Indian Councils Act of 1892, the annual Financial Statement must be explained in the Legislative Council of the Government of India and may be discussed by the Members of that Council, each of whom is entitled to receive a printed copy of the Statement.

"A printed copy of the Financial Statement has been supplied to each Member of the Council, and I shall now proceed to explain the general financial position of the Government of India; such discussion of the Financial Statement as may be considered necessary can take place subsequently.

"In the explanation which I propose to lay before this Council I shall confine myself almost entirely to Imperial Revenue and Imperial Expenditure, and I shall neither take up matters of minor importance nor attempt to deal with Provincial and Local Finance, my special object at the present moment being to convey to the Council and to the public a correct outline of the general financial position of the Government of India: those who wish for further and fuller information will find it in the body of the Financial Statement.

"I shall deal, as is usual, with the transactions of the Government of India under the three following heads:—

(1) The Accounts of the financial year 1891-92 which have been finally closed.

(2) The Revised Estimate of the financial year 1892-93 which ends on the 31st instant.

(3) The Budget Estimate of the coming year—1893-94.

"The explanation I am about to give is printed as Part I of the Financial Statement, and where Revenue or Expenditure is mentioned, it should be understood that Imperial Revenue or Imperial Expenditure is meant, unless the contrary is stated in the context.

"The financial position of the Government of India, at the present moment, is such as to give cause for apprehension, and I shall be obliged, in the explanation I am about to lay before this Council, to go back a short way into the history of the past in order to bring out more clearly the nature of the difficulties with which we have to contend and the causes to which they owe their existence. It will not be necessary for this purpose to go back further than March, 1891, the month in which the Budget Estimates of the financial

year 1891-92 were issued. This is the latest year of which the Accounts have been finally closed.

"Section I.—Accounts of 1891-92.

"When the Budget Estimates for the year 1891-92 were being framed, just two years ago, the rate of exchange was taken at what would now seem the excessive figure of 1*s.* 5¼*d.* the rupee; the surplus shown in the Estimates was Rx. 115,600, and practical equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure was secured.

"It was explained in the Financial Statement issued in March last that from a financial point of view the unfavourable incidents of the year 1891-92 were (1) a fall in the average rate of exchange of the year to 1*s.* 4·713*d.*, involving an increase of the net Expenditure under Exchange by Rx. 782,200, (2) a considerable increase in Military Expenditure, chiefly on account of expeditions, and (3) a falling off in Land Revenue owing to scarcity; on the other, or favourable, side of the account there was (1) a very large increase of Railway Revenue, (2) a substantial increase of net Opium Revenue, and (3) a satisfactory growth of Ordinary Revenue other than Land Revenue.

"It appeared at that time, March, 1892, that the changes for the worse which had occurred during the year 1891-92 would slightly outweigh the changes for the better, and Expenditure was shown in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 as being somewhat in excess of Revenue; at the same time it was anticipated that some improvement might occur at the last moment and that the Accounts of the year when finally closed would show a surplus. This hope has been realised, and the Accounts of 1891-92 have closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,000—a not unsatisfactory result, even though the larger part of that surplus is due to a payment which it was expected would be made to the War Office in 1891-92 having been postponed to 1892-93; the provision made on this account in the Revised Estimates of 1891-92 was £240,000. The amount actually paid in 1892-93 was £208,000 and the finances of the year 1891-92 have been relieved at the expense of those of the current year.

"With 1891-92 the era of surpluses, I regret to say, comes to an end. During the four years from 1884-85 to 1887-88 there was an aggregate deficit of Rx. 5,039,000. In 1888-89 there was a surplus of Rx. 37,000, in 1889-90 of Rx. 2,612,000, in 1890-91 of Rx. 3,688,000, in 1891-92 of Rx. 467,000, the aggregate surplus of the four years being Rx. 6,804,000. The Revised Estimates of the year which is now drawing to a close, and the Budget Estimates of the year on which we are about to enter, show deficits of considerable magnitude.

"Section II.—Revised Estimate of 1892-93.

"I now come to the Revised Estimates of 1892-93—the year which is just about to close,—and I shall in the first place call attention to the conditions under which these Estimates of 1892-93 were originally framed. The fall in the rate of exchange during the year 1891-92 had been so great that in the Financial Statement for 1892-93 some difficulty was experienced in securing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The fall in the rate of exchange, from 1*s.* 5¼*d.*, the figure taken for the Budget Estimates of 1891-92, to 1*s.* 4*d.*, the highest rate which it was considered safe to take for 1892-93, caused the charge for Exchange to increase by no less than Rx. 1,708,000. We were able to cover this heavy loss and to secure a small surplus of Rx. 146,600 in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, but it was only a concurrence of fortunate incidents that enabled us to do so. These fortunate incidents were (1) the receipt of contributions to the extent of Rx. 466,000 from Local Governments on revision of the Provincial Contracts, (2) the anticipated growth of general Revenue under the Principal Heads (excluding Opium) to the extent of Rx. 625,000, (3) the anticipated growth of Railway Revenue to the extent of Rx. 606,000 in India, less increased expenditure in England of £51,800, and (4) a substantial improvement under Interest in India owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having increased the Paper Currency investment by one crore of rupees.

"The rate of exchange taken in the Budget Estimates of the current year —namely, 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee—has not been realised. The actual rate of exchange at the present time is unsettled, and at this moment is below 1*s.* 2·5*d.*, and the average rate for the year is slightly below 1*s.* 3*d.*; the net charge for Exchange has increased by Rx. 1,936,600, of which Rx. 1,635,300 is due to the fall in the rate of exchange, and the remainder to increase of sterling Expenditure. Nor is this fall in Exchange the only untoward event which has affected the figures of the year 1892-93; there is also an increase of the net sterling Expenditure in England, amounting to £602,600, and involving, with Exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, an increased burden of Rx. 903,900, and there is an increase in the Expenditure under Army Services in India to the extent of Rx. 515,500.

"The three great causes of increased Expenditure during the year 1892-93 have been (1) the fall in the rate of exchange, which caused an increase of Rx. 1,635,300, (2) increased sterling Expenditure, involving a burden of Rx. 903,900, and (3) increased Expenditure on the Army in India to the extent of Rx. 515,500, making a total of Rx. 3,054,700. As the surplus shown in the Budget Estimates was only Rx. 146,600, and the three causes I have just mentioned increased the Expenditure by Rx. 3,054,700, it will probably be a surprise to most people to learn that the deficit shown in the Revised Estimates is only Rx. 1,081,900, a figure which will no doubt be still further reduced when the Accounts of the year are finally closed. The Budget Estimates show a surplus of Rx. 146,600 and the Revised Estimates show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900; there has, therefore, been during the year a falling off or deterioration on the whole account of Rx. 1,228,500, being the amount of surplus shown in the Budget Estimates *plus* the amount of deficit shown in the Revised Estimates. The three great causes which I have already mentioned having been sufficient to cause a falling off to the extent of Rx. 3,054,700 and the actual falling off, everything included, being only Rx. 1,228,500, it follows there must have been an improvement in other directions of Rx. 1,826,200, being Rx. 3,054,700 *minus* Rx. 1,228,500. I shall explain a little later in what way this improvement of Rx. 1,826,200 was obtained, but in the first instance it will be convenient to state the causes of the increase in sterling Expenditure and of the increase in Expenditure on the Army in India.

"The chief increases in sterling Expenditure in England are £427,800 under Army Services, £123,400 under Marine, £81,900 under Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, and £37,600 under Interest.

"The increased Expenditure under Army was caused by the payment of an arrear charge of £208,000 to the War Office in 1892-93 instead of in 1891-92 as originally intended, and by the adoption of a rule for the payment of furlough allowances and retired pay in arrears at the end of each month instead of in arrears at the end of each quarter. Such a change must, from the nature of the case, add to the total charge in the first year because the allowances are paid sooner than would otherwise be the case, and the amount due at the end of the year is reduced. The same cause accounts for the increase of £81,900 in civil Superannuation Allowances and Pensions. The increase in the Marine charge is due to payments on account of the construction of ships and a dredger, which were not provided for in the Budget Estimates.

"The increase of £37,600 under Interest is due to discount on a sterling loan of £1 300,000 raised during the year for advances to Railway Companies and discharge of Railway Debentures.

"The increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services in India is due to the following causes:—

	Rx.
Suppression of disturbances in the Lushai Country	60,000
Isazai Field Force	50,000
Gilgit Agency	9,000
Kajuri Kach Force	100,000
Kurram Escort	45,000
Transport charges for supply of Gilgit Agency	78,400
Arrear charges connected with the Manipur Expedition	7,600
Rise in price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed (about)	150,000
Total	500,000

"There were also other increases of charge of minor importance and some decreases of no great magnitude which need not be separately specified.

"I come now to the explanation of the fact that, with an increase of sterling Expenditure involving at the Exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* a burden on the finances of Rx. 903,900, with an increase in Army Expenditure in India amounting to Rx. 515,500, and with an increase of Rx. 1,635,300 on account of the fall in the rate of exchange, giving in all a deterioration of Rx. 3,054,700, the deficit is only Rx. 1,081,900. In making this explanation it will be most convenient to deal separately with the Opium Revenue, deducting Opium Expenditure from Opium Revenue so as to get the figure of net Revenue. It is at first sight not a little remarkable that an unfavourable Opium crop should, for the present, have had the effect of materially increasing the Revenue and at the same time largely reducing the Expenditure, the total gain in net Opium Revenue in India as compared with the figures of the Budget Estimates being no less than Rx. 971,900.

"In the first place, I may mention that the poppy cultivation failed to a large extent in the cold weather of 1892, so that the sums paid to the cultivators, which sums fall into the accounts of the current year, were greatly reduced in amount, and the total Expenditure in India under Opium in 1892-93 proved to be Rx. 1,593,900 as compared with the Budget provision of Rx. 2,233,900, the saving being Rx. 640,000.

"The knowledge that the crop of Opium was a poor one immediately affected the market, and a rise took place in the price of Bengal Opium. In making our Budget calculations we had estimated the price of Bengal Opium at R1,050 a chest, while the average price actually obtained has proved to be R1,247. If we could have continued our sales throughout the financial year at the figures of the earlier months, the gain from the increased price of Bengal Opium would have been Rx. 1,065,200. As the reserve stock of Opium was running down, this could not be done, and the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold monthly was reduced from 4,500 chests to 3,642 chests with effect from 1st October, 1892. The exports of Malwa Opium also proved smaller than the Estimate, and than had been the case for many years. Consequently the gross Revenue from Opium exceeds the figure of the Budget Estimates by only Rx. 331,900. As the gross Revenue from Opium increased by Rx. 331,900 and the Expenditure was reduced by Rx. 640,000, the increase in the net Revenue is Rx. 971,900.

"In addition to the great improvement in net Revenue from Opium, which I have just explained, and which, I must admit, is accidental, temporary, and, from a financial point of view, far from satisfactory, there has been a general increase of Revenue under almost every head in the Estimates.

"The total gross Revenue in India shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 was Rx. 65,399,500; the amount shown in the Revised Estimates which are now published is Rx. 66,423,300, being an increase of Rx. 1,023,800. Of this increase I have already taken into account the increase of Rx. 331,900 in Revenue from Opium; excluding the temporary and accidental increase in Opium Revenue, there has been, therefore, during the year an improvement in Revenue of Rx. 691,900.

"There is nothing which has so beneficial an influence on the growth of the general Revenue as timely and plentiful rains and good harvests, and, as India has been on the whole somewhat unfortunate in these respects during the last few years, the increase of Revenue which I have just stated is specially satisfactory, inasmuch as it shows that, although the progress of the country may have been impeded by the occurrence of unfavourable seasons, it has not been stopped or even seriously checked. Nevertheless, the growth of Revenue during the year appears to show traces of the influence of unfavourable seasons. There is not a very remarkable increase of Revenue in any direction, and the satisfactory aggregate increase which has been secured is due to moderate increases under almost all heads, and indicates steady and general improvement rather than unusual expansion.

"The only decreases of Revenue of any importance are Rx. 120,700 under XXIV Exchange, Rx. 76,000 under Customs, and Rx. 34,800 under Interest.

"The amount of Revenue shown under XXIV Exchange depends on the average market rate of Exchange during the year, on the rates fixed by contract with the Railway Companies for regulating certain transactions between them and the Government, on the nature and extent of these transactions during the year, on the extent of Remittances during the year, and on the rate of Exchange fixed yearly for the settlement of accounts between the Indian and the Home Government. Increases or decreases of Revenue under such a head are of course no indication of the general progress or prosperity of the country. The falling off under Interest is due to the fact that the Railway Companies did not overdraw their capital to the extent anticipated, and an increase or decrease of Revenue from interest on advances to Railway Companies has not any bearing on the question of the growth of ordinary Revenue. The falling off in Customs Revenue is due to reduced exports of rice from Burma.

"The principal increases of Revenue are the following:—

Head of Account.	Rx.
State Railways	143,600
Land Revenue	117,800
Salt	104,900
Mint	99,400
Excise	79,500
Irrigation, Major Works including Land Revenue due to Irrigation	69,900
Stamps	60,200
Army receipts	51,100
TOTAL	726,700

"As the increase in net Opium Revenue is Rx. 971,900, and the increase of Revenue under other heads is Rx. 691,900, we get a total improvement in Revenue of Rx. 1,663,800. This it will be recollected is the increase in Imperial Revenue, and does not take into account Provincial and Local Revenue, the amount of which has no bearing on the surplus or deficit of the year. I may, however, mention that the increase of Provincial and Local Revenue during the year is Rx. 592,500.

"The growth of Revenue during the current year has, as I have just shown, been satisfactory, and it is hardly less satisfactory that the public Expenditure in India during the same period has, with only a single exception of importance, been kept well within the Budget Estimates. The Budget Estimate of this Expenditure for the current year was Rx. 41,628,500 and the corresponding figure of the Revised Estimate is Rx. 41,341,600, a reduction in the aggregate Expenditure of Rx. 286,900. If we eliminate from the account the decrease in Opium Expenditure of Rx. 640,000, which must be admitted to be accidental and temporary, and with which I have separately dealt, it will be seen that the increase of Expenditure under all other heads has been Rx. 353,100, an increase which is more than accounted for by the increased Expenditure of Rx. 515,500 on Army Services which I have already explained.

"The Expenditure under all heads other than Opium and Army Services is very closely in accord with the Budget Estimates both in aggregate amount and in details and need not be further examined. It will suffice to mention that, excluding Expenditure under Opium and Army Services, there is a small saving of Rx. 162,400, an amount slightly less than the saving which occurs under the Railway Revenue Account.

"The explanations already given, and which I fear may have proved somewhat tedious, place me in a position to sum up in a few words the financial results of the year 1892-93.

"In the first place, we have had a net increase of sterling Expenditure amounting to £602,600, which (taking exchange at the Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*) involves an increased charge of Rx. 903,900. In the next place, we have had increased Expenditure on the Army in India amounting to Rx. 515,500; and lastly, and most important of all, there has been a fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.*, involving a net increase of the charge in the columns headed Exchange of no less than Rx. 1,635,300; the total falling off during the year from these three causes being Rx. 3,054,700. To balance this great and disastrous falling off we have, in the first place, the temporary and accidental

increase in net Opium Revenue in India of Rx. 971,900; in the next place, we have a satisfactory growth of Revenue under other heads of Rx. 691,900, and we have a slight saving of Expenditure (excluding Army Services and Opium) which amounts to Rx. 162,400. The total improvement is Rx. 1,826,200.

"Our losses exceed our gains by Rx. 1,228,500, and the Budget surplus of Rx. 146,600 is converted into a deficit on the Revised Estimates of Rx. 1,081,900.

"The Final Accounts of each financial year usually, and I may say invariably, show improvement over the Revised Estimates, and I fully anticipate that in March 1894 my successor will be able to announce that the actual deficit of the year 1892-93 is below the figure at which it is now placed.

"However satisfactory this result may appear at first sight, and under all the circumstances of the case, a closer examination of the figures affords ground for apprehension.

"The temporary and accidental gain in net Revenue from Opium will disappear in 1893-94 and the influence of short crops in past years will still further reduce the income from Opium. On the other hand, the loss due to the fall in the rate of exchange will remain, and will increase, because there is at the present time no prospect that the rate of exchange will be as high in 1893-94 as it has been in 1892-93, and the fall will not merely add largely and directly to the burden of Indian Expenditure, but will materially increase the cost to be incurred on account of the British troops serving in India, whose pay is fixed in sterling. On the other hand, we may expect to retain a large proportion of the increase of ordinary Revenue which we obtained in 1892-93, and the causes by which the sterling Expenditure was swollen in the current year will no longer operate.

"The prospective loss exceeds the amount of gain on which we can reckon, and we may say at once, and without waiting to examine the Budget Estimates of 1893-94, that the deficit of the year 1893-94 must exceed that of 1892-93 by a considerable amount.

"Section III.—Budget Estimate of 1893-94.

"In the Estimates of the coming year the total Imperial Revenue in India and England amounts to Rx. 66,648,800, and the total Imperial Expenditure to Rx. 68,243,900, and the deficit is Rx. 1,595,100.

"The announcement of a large deficit will not, I believe, come as a surprise to those who have paid any attention to financial matters during the past year, or who have taken their opinions on the subject from the public Press. I shall now explain the exact influence exercised upon the financial position of the Government of India by the various causes which have come into operation during the last twelve months, and which have resulted in transforming the small surplus of the Financial Statement of 1892-93 into a deficit for the coming year which exceeds one and a half crores of rupees. The immediate and principal cause, as every one knows, is the fall in the rate of exchange, but there are other causes of less importance which also require notice.

"In the explanation I am about to make I shall take as my starting point the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, which showed a surplus of Rx. 146,600, and shall trace the various changes, favourable and unfavourable, which in the course of twelve months have brought us face to face with a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. For the purposes of this explanation it will be convenient to again call attention in this place to the leading features of the position as it presented itself in March 1892.

"In the Financial Statement for 1892-93 it was stated that the fall in the rate of exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* had imposed on the finances of India an additional burden to the extent of Rx 1,708,000, being the increase of Exchange on the net sterling Expenditure, in addition to an increase of Rx. 205,000 in the pay of the British Troops, and it was explained that this increase of charge had been met (1) by contributions from Local Governments, (2) by anticipated increase of Railway Revenue, (3) by growth of Revenue under the Principal Heads, and (4) by some improvement under Interest owing to our having been able to avoid borrowing for some years, and to our having

invested in Government securities a larger amount of the Paper Currency Reserve. The additional burden thrown on the finances in March 1892 was a very heavy one, and it was only a combination of favourable circumstances that enabled us to meet it for the time. The further and additional burden thrown on the finances at the present time is even greater than that of a year ago and another combination of equally favourable circumstances does not recur.

"In the Estimates of the coming year the rate of exchange has been taken at 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, the approximate market rate of the date on which the Estimates were first compiled. The market rate of the present moment is considerably below 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, but the recent fall appears to be due, to a considerable extent, to misapprehension and panic. In any case it is quite impossible for us to recast our Estimates from day to day in the vain hope of being able to follow the fluctuations in Exchange. It will suffice to say that a drop in Exchange from 1*s.* 2¾*d.* to 1*s.* 2½*d.* would add Rx. 439,000 to the Expenditure. The rate of 1*s.* 2¾*d.* taken in the Estimates, though in excess of the market rate of to-day, is five farthings lower than the rate taken in the Budget of 1892-93, and the additional Expenditure, direct and indirect, for which we have to provide in consequence of this fall in the rate of exchange comes to no less than Rx. 2,229,400.

"The net sterling Expenditure in the Estimates of the coming year is £15,650,300, and the charge for Exchange at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* the rupee is Rx. 9,814,600; if we could have taken Exchange at the rate adopted in the Budget Estimate of 1892-93, namely, 1*s.* 4*d.*, the net charge for Exchange would have been only Rx. 7,825,200, and consequently the fall in the rate of exchange between March 1892 and March 1893 has added directly to the Expenditure of the Government of India the difference between these amounts, or the sum of Rx. 1,989,400.

"The pay of the British Troops serving in India, or in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, is fixed in sterling, and must be converted into the currency of the country in which they are serving at a rate fixed annually, and intended to approximate to the average market rate of the year. The fall in the rate of exchange to 1*s.* 2¾*d.* has added on this account a further sum of Rx. 240,000 to the Indian Expenditure, causing the total additional charge, direct and indirect, on account of Exchange to amount to Rx. 2,229,400.

"The estimated surplus of 1892-93 was Rx. 146,600, and the estimated deficit of the coming year is Rx. 1,595,100, showing a total deterioration in the year of Rx. 1,741,700; as this sum is less by Rx. 487,700 than the falling off due to the fall in Exchange alone, it will be obvious that, but for the fall in exchange below last year's Budget rate of 1*s.* 4*d.*, the Estimates of 1893-94 would have shown an improvement over those of 1892-93 amounting to Rx. 487,700, and I should now have been in a position to announce a surplus of Rx. 634,300 instead of a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. An increase of Rx. 1,913,000 (Rx. 1,708,000 plus Rx. 205,000) in the burden on account of exchange, followed in twelve months by a further increase of Rx. 2,229,400 on the same account, the total increase amounting to over four crores of rupees, has imposed a strain on the Indian Finances which they are at present unable to bear.

"I shall now explain in what manner the improvement of Rx. 487,700, to which I have just alluded, has been obtained.

"In the first place, I may mention that the estimated net sterling Expenditure of 1893-94 is less than that of 1892-93 by £95,300, giving, at an exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.*, a reduction of charge to the extent of Rx. 148,900. The details of this reduction will be found in the body of the Financial Statement, and I shall not further notice the question of sterling Expenditure in the present place. There remain for examination the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure shown in the Indian portion of the Accounts.

"In examining the Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1893-94 I shall deal with *net* Receipts in the case of Opium and Railways; in other words, I shall deduct the Expenditure from the Receipts, and employ net figures. I adopt this course in consideration of the fact that in both cases the Expenditure is so closely connected with the Receipts, and constitutes so large a deduction therefrom, that to treat the total gross receipts as Revenue would be misleading. I do not consider it necessary for my present purpose to treat any other head of Revenue in a similar manner.

"In the net Revenue from Opium the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-9, show a falling off of Rx. 338,400; this is partly due to reduced exports of Malwa Opium. There has also been a large reduction in the quantity of Bengal Opium to be sold, and, though the falling off from this cause will be partly covered by the anticipated increase in the selling price, the reduction in Revenue from the sales of Bengal Opium alone is Rx. 207,000.

"Under the Railway Revenue Account the net Receipts in India have increased from Rx. 6,678,300 to Rx. 6,899,400, or by Rx. 221,100.

"Putting aside for the time the Revenue from Opium and the Railway Receipts, with which I deal separately, the total increase of Revenue in the Estimates of the coming year, as compared with the Budget Estimates of 1892-93, is Rx. 647,700. This satisfactory increase is spread over nearly all heads. The only large item of increase is Rx. 313,500 under Land Revenue, and there are decreases under a few heads.

"The increase shown under Excise is only Rx. 36,500, and it may be well that I should explain that the increase of Imperial Revenue under this head would have been Rx. 104,000 had it not been decided recently to assimilate the Opium Law of Lower Burma to that of Upper Burma, or, in other words, to prohibit the consumption and possession of Opium by Natives of Lower Burma. This change involves a reduction of the Excise Revenue in 1893-94 by Rx. 67,500 and of the Opium Revenue by Rx. 22,500. The further loss which falls on the Provincial Revenues is Rx. 22,500. The loss of Revenue will be somewhat greater in subsequent years, as the proposed change is not expected to come into effect until three months of the next financial year have elapsed, and the reduction of Revenue will, therefore, affect only nine months of the year 1893-94.

"Turning to the Expenditure side of the account, I have to observe that, excluding Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure of the Railway Revenue Account, the total increase of Expenditure in India in the coming year is estimated at Rx. 431,600.

"In explaining the causes of this increase of Expenditure it will be convenient to state the increase or decrease under each Group of Heads ordinarily shown in the Indian Accounts. The following are the increases of Expenditure under each Group:—

	Increase. Rx.
Army Services	686,800
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	48,800
Grant for Famine Relief and Insurance	42,600
Buildings and Roads	40,300
Direct Demands on the Revenue (excluding Opium)	13,400
Salaries and Expenditure of Civil Departments	10,800
TOTAL	842,700

"The increase under Post Office, Telegraph and Mint calls for no special remarks. It is due to the development of the Departments concerned, and is accompanied by a more than proportionate increase of Receipts. That under Buildings and Roads occurs in Military Works Expenditure: the grant for 1892-93 was below the normal amount. The increase under the Famine Grant is merely a matter of account.

"The small increases of Rx. 13,400 and Rx. 10,800 do not require special notice, but the increase of Rx. 686,800 under Army Services is of more importance. Of this sum, Rx. 240,000 is due to the increase in the pay stated in rupees of British troops serving in India and is caused by the fall in the rate of exchange. This portion of the increase has already been taken into account in dealing with the question of Exchange and may be excluded from the present calculation.

"The following are the principal causes of the balance of the increase in Expenditure on Army Services (Rx. 446,800):—

	Rx.
Provision for the Kajuri Kach Force, the Kurram Escort, and Arrear charges of the Chin and Lushai Expeditions	174,000
Increased Expenditure on Ordnance Establishment and Stores	88,200
Rise in the price of food and forage and increase in the number of transport animals to be fed	70,000
Transport and supply arrangements for Gilgit	30,000
Increased cost of clothing for British Troops	27,100
TOTAL	389,300

"The decreases in Expenditure during the coming year, 1893-94, are as follows:—

	Decreases. Rx.
Interest	233,200
Construction of Railways	118,300
Special Defences	18,600
Miscellaneous Civil Charges	32,400
Irrigation	8 600
TOTAL	411,100

"Of the items of decrease, the only one that requires special explanation is that under Interest. Speaking generally, this decrease may be said to be due to the transfer of Rx. 10,792,490 of the 4½ per cent. Loan during the current year to a 4 per cent. loan, thus effecting a saving of Rx. 54,000, and to the continuance of the practice of applying the surpluses of past years to the construction of Railways and Canals, and thus obviating the need for borrowing. On the other hand, there is an increase of the interest charge on increased deposits in Government Savings Banks. The reduction under Construction of Railways is due to the fact that we have no surplus Revenue to devote to such a purpose.

"The final result at which we arrive is that, if we exclude the indirect increase of Expenditure in India caused by the fall in the rate of exchange, and leave out of account Opium Expenditure and the Expenditure in the Railway Revenue Account (for both of which a net figure has been taken), there has been an increase of Expenditure under certain heads in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with those of 1892-93 of Rx. 602,700, of which Rx. 446,800 is due to higher Expenditure under Army in India, and that there is a decrease under all other heads of Rx. 411,100.

"I am now in a position to summarise in a few words the causes that have brought about a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94 as compared with the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Financial Statement for 1892-93. In the first place, the fall in the rate of exchange has caused increased Expenditure to the amount of Rx. 2,229,400; in the second place, net Opium Revenue is worse by Rx. 338,400, and in the third place, the cost of Army Services in India (excluding pay of British Troops) is greater by Rx. 446,800. The total deterioration from the three causes I have mentioned is Rx. 3,014,600. There is on the other side of the account an improvement in ordinary Revenue in India to the extent of Rx. 647,700, an improvement of Rx. 221,100 in net Railway receipts in India, a reduction in the net sterling charge which reduces Expenditure by Rx. 148,900, and a reduction in Indian Expenditure (excluding Opium, the Railway Revenue Account and Army Services) of Rx. 255,200. The total improvement is Rx. 1,272,900, and deducting this amount from the total deterioration of Rx. 3,014,600 we get a net falling-off of Rx. 1,741,700, which is just sufficient to account for the surplus of Rx. 146,600 shown in the Budget Estimates of 1892-93 being converted into a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Estimates of 1893-94.

"The figures may be stated in the following manner:—

Deterioration.	Rx.	*Improvement.*	Rx.
Exchange	2,229,400	Increase in Ordinary Revenue in India	647,700
Reduction in *net* Opium Revenue	338,400	Reduction in *net* sterling Expenditure	148,900
Increased cost of Army in India, excluding increase in pay of British Troops due to fall in exchange . .	446,800	Reduction in India Expenditure, excluding Opium, Railway Revenue Account and Army Services	255,200
		Improvement in *net* Railway Receipts	221,100
TOTAL .	3,014,600	TOTAL .	1,272,900

"Section IV.—Present Position and Future Policy.

"The Revised Estimates of the current year show a deficit of Rx. 1,081,900; the Budget Estimates of the coming year show a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100. The prospects of the future are disheartening because, although the ordinary Indian Revenue grows rapidly, the fluctuations in Exchange are such as to set all calculation at defiance. The increase in Expenditure during the last two years, caused by the fall in the rate of exchange, amounts to Rx. 4,142,400, and the increase of Expenditure due to this cause has not yet come to an end. The heavy fall in the rate of exchange has most seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India; their case cannot be put on one side much longer, and, as matters now stand, no remedy is possible which does not involve further increase of Expenditure.

"We have, also, to take into consideration the possibility of the United States stopping their purchases of silver; the effect of which on the rate of exchange must be serious and might be disastrous. It has been found necessary to take net Opium Revenue for the coming year at a lower figure than has appeared in the Estimates during the last 22 years.

"Under the circumstances stated in the preceding paragraph the natural and ordinary course would be for the Government of India to at once take such measures as would suffice to cure the existing deficit and establish equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. Financial embarrassment gathers weight and force the further it proceeds, and it is the obvious duty of every Government to allow no avoidable delay to occur in dealing with a declared deficit. Postponement of action cannot be justified except on grounds of irresistible weight.

"It will be found on examination of the existing position that there are insuperable objections to any attempt to deal with the anticipated deficit of 1893-94 at the present moment. The immediate cause of our financial difficulties, and the cause which, by comparison and for the time being, dwarfs all others, is the fall in the gold value of silver, which, as I have already shown, has added to the Indian Expenditure in two years more than four crores of rupees. If that fall could be stayed and the rate of exchange with England fixed permanently at even its present low figure, the difficulty of dealing with the present deficit would be comparatively light. The Revenue continues to grow in a satisfactory manner; even under the influence of indifferent seasons and poor harvests it has made fair progress. If we could feel assured that there would be no further fall in exchange, I have little doubt that increase of Revenue, restriction and reduction of Expenditure, with possibly some taxation of a temporary nature, would, in a very short time, re-establish equilibrium. A serious effort would no doubt be required in the first instance, but with a fixed rate of exchange we would have a definite task before us and our measures could be regulated accordingly. But it unfortunately happens that, unless some settlement of the currency question is obtained, there is no prospect of even the most moderate degree of stability in the rate of exchange. The disastrous and unprecedented fall in the gold value of silver which has been experienced during the last few years has destroyed confidence, and we know that the question of stopping their purchases of silver is being seriously agitated in

the United States of America. The exact consequences of such stoppage it is impossible to foretell, but the conclusion I have come to is that the consequences would, at any rate for a time, be disastrous to the Indian Exchequer, and that the Government of India would in such case be involved in pecuniary difficulties of greater magnitude, and more lasting in their effects, than any which have hitherto been experienced in this country.

"The imports of silver into India during the current year and the two preceding years have been of great magnitude. In the year 1890-91 the net imports of silver were Rx. 14,175,136, in 1891-92 they were Rx. 9,022,184, and in 1892-93 they promise to amount to Rx. 13,000,000. If the United States ceased to purchase silver, the best calculation I have been able to make shows that India would have to absorb about Rx. 8,000,000 worth of silver yearly in addition to what she imports already, and it is impossible to contemplate such a contingency without grave apprehension.

"The consequences of a forced and sudden addition to the yearly imports of silver into India of Rx. 8,000,000 in a single year would, in the first instance at any rate, be overwhelming, and I should expect that the Eastern Exchanges would be for the time completely disorganised. The fall in the gold value of silver would be so great that the production of silver might be curtailed, but we cannot be certain that this result would follow, or to what extent it would follow, and, as mines that are in full working could not, and would not, be stopped immediately, the process of reduction would take time. If such reduction of output did take place, it would be due to the fall in the price of silver, and would not last longer than the fall in price lasted: every rise in price would be followed by increased activity at the mines and would tend to restore production to its old figure. In short, the stoppage of the purchases of silver by the United States must result in a great fall in the price of that metal, and, though a portion of the first fall might be recovered, it cannot reasonably be expected that, under such circumstances, even the present price of silver would be restored; confidence in the future would be still further weakened, and fluctuations in exchange, of excessive amount and most injurious in their consequences, would be inevitable.

"I have now shown what we must expect if there is no settlement of the currency question, and if the United States stop their purchases of silver. The prospect of a settlement of the currency question lies on the other side of the shield. A settlement of this question would prevent any further fall in exchange, and would be likely to bring about, at the very least, some slight rise.

"It is no violent hypothesis to assume that a settlement of the currency question might raise the rate of exchange by one penny, and so great is the influence of exchange on our finances that a rise of even this small amount would give us equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure in the coming year, and cause our present financial difficulties to disappear.

"In other words, our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of Exchange and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 and exchange rises one penny, we shall have a surplus; if it falls a penny, we shall have a deficit of more than three crores; if we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees, a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude; another turn, and we may find that no taxation at all was required. It will be obvious from what I have just said that what we have got to consider in making our arrangements for next year is not so much the question of increasing the public Revenue, or restricting that portion of the public Expenditure which is under our control, but the chances of a settlement of the currency question.

"I regret that I am unable to give any more definite information regarding the prospects of a settlement of this question than the public at present possess. We know that the question excites the greatest interest in the United States; and we know that, even if the people of that country were willing to let it sleep, the inexorable logic of events will force them before long to take a fresh departure either in one direction or in the other.

"The International Monetary Conference which recently assembled at Brussels separated without arriving at any definite conclusions, but it is proposed that

it should re-assemble in May. We do not know whether that proposal will be carried out or not, but in the meantime the currency question as it affects India is being considered by a Committee of experts in London under the presidency of the Lord High Chancellor of England.

"The proceedings of that Committee are secret, and the Government of India have no information as to what the nature of its Report will be, or as to whether the Committee will agree upon a unanimous Report or not. But we know, as do the public, that the Report of the Committee will be made very shortly, and the Government of India have been informed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the decision on the Indian currency question cannot be delayed much longer. Under these circumstances the Government of India have decided—and the soundness of the decision does not appear to me to admit of dispute—that the proper course is to await the decision of the Home authorities on this question before adopting measures, which must necessarily be of a stringent and exceptional nature, with the object of re-establishing equilibrium between Revenue and Expenditure. The immediate restoration of equilibrium would require the imposition of heavy taxation or a large reduction of Expenditure; and yet neither this taxation nor reduction of Expenditure, or even a combination of both means, would be final, or anything better than a temporary makeshift, if the currency question is not settled; measures that might suffice to meet the existing deficit would, in my opinion, be wholly inadequate if the United States ceased to purchase silver. I submit that the Government of India cannot be expected to initiate a policy at the present moment which must have very serious effects on the industry of the country, and disturb and unsettle the Administration, when the lapse of only a month or two might, and in all probability will, show either that their policy was mistaken and their measures uncalled for, or that that policy is wholly insufficient to meet the requirements of the case, and that their treatment of the disease had irritated the patient without materially advancing his progress towards health.

"Disappointing as this decision may appear to some persons, and strongly as I am opposed to delay in dealing with financial embarrassment, I entertain no doubt that the course which the Government of India (with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India) have decided to adopt in the present conjuncture is the wisest under the circumstances; and I trust that the Indian public will acknowledge the difficulties of the present position, and will not press for a hasty decision, or the inconsiderate adoption of measures which must, from the very nature of the case, prove to be either inadequate or unnecessary.

"The Government of India having decided to budget for a deficit of Rx. 1,595,100, and the various Local Governments having decided to draw upon their Provincial and Local balances and to budget for expenditure in excess of their Revenue for the year by Rx. 751,200, the question of Ways and Means for the coming year becomes one of unusual importance.

"We have to find money to cover the deficit of Rx. 1,595,100 in the Imperial Account, and of Rx. 751,200 in the Provincial and Local Account; we have also to find Rx. 3,550,000 for Expenditure on Railways and Canals, which is not charged against Revenue; and we have to provide funds for loans to Local Bodies, agriculturists, and others, to an extent (excluding the repayment of the balance of a loan by the Bombay Port Trust) which involves a net outgoing of Rx. 327,900.

"We have also to meet the payments by the Secretary of State not taken into calculation in any of the above amounts to the extent of £1,889,100, amounting, at the exchange of 1*s*. 2¾*d*., to Rx. 3,070,400, of which about one-half only will be recovered in India from the remitters.

"The task appears, at first sight, a formidable one, but I am glad to be able to say that a loan of 300 lakhs of rupees, to be raised in India, will, so far as can be judged at present, be sufficient to meet all our wants. The amount of this loan is less by 55 lakhs of rupees than the amount which we propose to spend on Railways and Canals and to charge otherwise than against Revenue, and is probably not in excess of the amount which might be raised yearly in the Indian market without producing any serious disturbance.

"As the Government of India have not borrowed for some years, and Government Securities now stand high in price, it may be anticipated that the loan will be raised on favourable terms.

"This satisfactory result as regards the amount to be borrowed is partly due to the high cash balance of Rx. 15,204,200 with which we expect to open the coming year. It is anticipated that the cash balance will be reduced during 1893-94 by Rx. 2,561,100. It is also due in part to the large net deposits in Government Saving Banks which we are now receiving. The figures of net receipts for the past two years, and the estimated receipts for the present and coming years, are as follows:—

	Rx.
1890-91	530,400
1891-92	824,100
1892-93	977,200
1893-94	811,000

"The Bombay Port Trust has taken advantage of the favourable condition of the money market and proposes to repay on 1st April next a loan of Rx. 616,100. The Rampore State will also pay the balance (Rx. 220,000) of the amount it is providing for the construction of the Moradabad-Rampore Railway. The Ways and Means of the year are proportionately strengthened.

"It is expected that the drawings of the Secretary of State will amount to £17,200,000 in the current year and to £18,700,000 in the coming year, making £35,900,000 in the two years. The large amount of these drawings may give rise to the erroneous belief that there has been a great and permanent increase in the Home charges. This is not the case. The Home Expenditure of the last four years has been as follows:

	£
1890-91	15,568,875
1891-92	15,974,699
1892-93 (Revised Estimate)	16,563,600
1893-94 (Budget Estimate)	15,843,800

"The increased drawings are largely due to payments for Railway stores, and to repayments of money received in former years from Railway Companies, and such repayments, though inconvenient at the present time and involving a considerable temporary addition to the Home charges, will have a beneficial effect on the balance of India's indebtedness in the future.

"I have already explained that our position in the coming year depends almost entirely on the course of exchange, and, though I must recur to the subject again, I have no intention of adding to the mass of literature that has grown up in connection with the currency question.

"The arguments for, and against, an International settlement of that question, and the arguments for, and against, independent action on the part of India, appear to me to have been exhausted. Every scheme that it has been possible for human ingenuity to devise has been elaborated with the utmost care, and pressed on the attention of a perplexed and suffering public as being, in the opinion of its authors, a safe and infallible remedy for undoubted evils. I must plead guilty in my own case to having added something to the burdens of the patient public, but I hope I have not, as sometimes happens in the heat of argument on the currency question, ever used language which conveyed the impression that I looked upon the man with whom I had the misfortune to differ in opinion as being necessarily a person of doubtful honesty and deficient in ordinary intelligence. If I have done so, I retract and apologise. The matter is too serious to permit of any weight being attached to merely personal considerations, and I think I may now fairly call on the disputants to recognise that the suit has, for the time being, passed beyond the stage of pleading and of argument, and that it only remains to await the decision of the tribunal. If the members of that tribunal decide that a remedy is possible by means of independent action on the part of India and should be tried, let us, whatever our private and personal opinions may be, accept that decision and loyally endeavour to give effect to it. In asking others to accept a decision which they may, possibly, not wholly approve, I am not requiring them to do something which I am not prepared to do myself. The remedy which I have always advocated, which I still prefer, and which I hope may some day be adopted, is the solution of the currency question by International agreement; yet this is the solution which at the present moment is not under consideration.

"If, on the other hand, it be decided that, having regard to the interests of India in their widest sense, no remedy for our undoubted difficulties by means of independent action on the part of this country is practicable, or should be attempted, it will be our plain and obvious duty to address ourselves, as best we may, to the task of establishing, securing and maintaining the integrity of the financial position of India. That task may be a heavy one, but difficulties that are met in the right spirit are already half overcome, and I have confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of its people.

"In the first Financial Statement which issued under my name just four years ago, after calling attention to the financial dangers that threatened us in connection with the question of Exchange and the fall of the Opium Revenue, I remarked that, 'if we could get rid of the Exchange difficulty, I should be prepared to adopt a hopeful view of the future, and, if there were in addition no risk of a great war, I should look forward to our progress in coming years with as much confidence as it is ever safe to feel in financial matters.'

"In the following year, when dwelling on the improvement that had taken place in the course of twelve months and on the grounds for expecting further improvement in the immediate future, I added the following words:—

'I fully recognize that we have difficulties of no slight magnitude still to meet, that the finances are exposed to many dangers, and that unforeseen disasters might for a time upset our calculations. There is every need for caution and for economy, and I should greatly regret if anything I now say, or have said in the past, conveyed the impression that the Government of India are in a position to embark on a policy of adventure of any description.'

"When I made these remarks the tide of Indian financial prosperity was rising, and it was held in some quarters that the policy I advocated was unnecessarily timid. The remission of taxation, it was said, would relieve the springs of industry, and public works should be vigorously prosecuted with funds raised by gold loans in London.

"One of those disasters, the occurrence of which a study of the history of the Indian finances, and more than twenty years' practical experience of their working, had taught me to regard as possible at any moment, and on the shortest warning, has now come upon us, and I do not think the critics will look back with much satisfaction to the opinions they formerly expressed; for my part I have no wish to dwell on the subject, and I recall the matter at the present time merely with the object of adding force to what I have now to say.

"Even under present circumstances, when the horizon is dark with the approach of what may prove to be the greatest financial convulsion of the present century, I do not draw back from the opinion I formerly expressed that the revenues of India are adequate to meet her wants; but I wish to say in the most emphatic terms that, if the Ship of State is to pass successfully through the storm which she is now entering, our measures must be taken in due time, must be regulated by prudence and forethought, and must be carried into execution with strict regard to economy."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN presented the Further and Final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1890. He said that the proposals made to the Council in February last had been circulated to all Local Governments in India, and that their replies had been received and considered. The proposals then made had met with general acceptance. There was one important amendment, however, received from Bombay which the Select Committee had not seen their way to accede to of which detailed notice was made in the Report, but there had been several useful and valuable suggestions made by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and the High Court of Bengal and by the Government of Bombay itself which the Committee had been glad to incorporate in the Bill. In the Committee's recommendations they had explained that they proposed in the interests of convenience that the Act of 1870 should be formally re-enacted with the amendments which they had now the honour to propose.

INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Inland Emigration Act, 1882, be taken into consideration. He said:—"I am surprised to find that the Government of India has been accused of undue haste in the prosecution even of this measure. So far as my personal inclinations go, I should only be too pleased to seize any reasonable excuse for letting so difficult and intricate a subject stand over as a legacy to my successor; but it does not seem right that an Administration which has, at least to some extent, mastered its main difficulties should shirk its final determination. It is now three years since the whole subject of Assam labour and emigration was discussed in one of the most exhaustive, and perhaps also one of the most voluminous reports I have ever seen—a report comprising 204 lengthy paragraphs and extending over 350 pages of printed foolscap. And nearly a year has elapsed since our conclusions upon this report and all our correspondence on the question with the Secretary of State and with the Local Governments concerned were given to the public. The Bill in which these conclusions were formulated is therefore nothing new: it merely gives expression to a policy which we proclaimed to the world a year ago. And even then that policy could not claim novelty as one of its recommendations. If there was one thing more than another which struck me when I first took up the subject, it was the number of divergent Acts which had followed one another in quick succession—there were at least five in less than twenty years; and the keystone of the advice which I eventually submitted to my colleagues was that we should have no more empirical legislation, but should content ourselves with improving and shaping towards our final object those methods which employers and labourers and others interested had themselves chosen and developed as most suitable to existing conditions. In a word, our declared policy is to bring the law into harmony with actual facts, and to prepare the way for really free emigration and absolute liberty of contract. That being so, most of the provisions of this Bill required very little consideration indeed. The Committee which has reported upon them was thoroughly representative, and I have no doubt that, so far as its members are agreed, the Council will not hesitate to adopt their conclusions without my troubling them with further explanations. There are but three points upon which there is any difference of opinion, and these will now be brought to issues which this Council is quite competent to decide. Only one of the three—the duration of the penal contract—really arises out of the Bill as formulated.

"We have, however, received quite recently one extremely hostile criticism to which it is necessary that I should make at least a brief reply. It emanates from the Indian Association and must be in the hands of each Hon'ble Member. It is an attack not so much on the Bill now on the table as on the Act of 1882—not so much on what we propose to do as on what we have left untouched; and this is but natural, for it professes to be written in the interests of the coolies, and everything that we propose to do is calculated to advance their interests and perfect their protection.

"Excluding for the present the questions of malpractices in recruitment and compulsory initial registration, the Association's objections may be summed up under five heads:—

(1) it is said that the special legislation of the Act is for the benefit of a particular class—the employer;
(2) it is urged that such special legislation is no longer necessary;
(3) it is alleged that the recorded opinions of officers show that it operates injuriously to the labourer;
(4) it is stated that Act XIII of 1859 has been condemned by high officials and should be declared inapplicable to tea-garden contracts;
(5) it is affirmed that the conditions of child-life on a tea-garden are unfavourable, and that the mortality among children and infants is unduly high.

"A general observation which I have to make with regard to all these objections is that they are only supported by fragmentary extracts from reports, and

that all these extracts relate to a period before 1887; the Indian Association have altogether overlooked the very elaborate enquiries into the condition of the tea-garden coolie made in the years 1889-92 by or under the direction of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Mr. Quinton and Mr. Ward, and it is upon the results of these enquiries that our conclusions are mainly based.

"I will now take up in order each of the objections which I have just specified.

"The first objection, which suggests that Act I of 1882 is maintained merely in the interests of the tea-industry, proceeds on an entire misapprehension of the case. The objects of the special legislation were fully explained in an extract which I will now read from our published Despatch of 5th October, 1891, to the Secretary of State:—

'It is desirable at the outset to guard against the supposition that special legislation is maintained merely in the interests of the tea-industry. The Provinces from which the labour-force for tea-gardens is mainly drawn, known as the recruiting Provinces under the present law, are Bengal and the North-Western Provinces; and the principal recruiting areas are either densely-inhabited districts, such as many in Behar and the North-Western Provinces, where the means of subsistence are insufficient for the support of the entire population in tolerable comfort, or such tracts as Chota Nagpore, where, though population relatively to area does not appear excessive, wages are extremely low and the labouring classes are unable, without some relief by emigration, to obtain a decent livelihood. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in his special report informs us that R20 represent seven months' wages for an able-bodied man in Chota Nagpore, and that from a period antecedent to the commencement of labour legislation the labouring classes of this locality have looked to emigration to Assam as a means of improving their condition. We invite attention in this connection to the enquiry into the economic condition of the lower classes of the agricultural population made by this Government in 1887-88, the results of which were reported with our Despatch No. 3 (Famine), dated 30th October, 1888. Your Lordship will there find an account of the tendency towards poverty and pressure among the landless and labouring classes in certain areas which it has been our steadfast endeavour to counteract by emigration. During the recent scarcity in Orissa and in the adjacent districts of Madras there was a sudden development of emigration to Assam from Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and the Madras Government asked us to legislate with a view to extending the recruitment provisions of Act I of 1882 to that Presidency; and a similar application, assented to by the Local Administration, has recently been made on behalf of the tea-industry for the extension of the Act to the Central Provinces, which are already used as a recruiting field. It has been the settled policy of this Government to promote emigration from areas which are over-populated and liable to famine to others enjoying more favourable conditions; and the importation of immigrants to Assam at the expense of persons interested in the tea-industry has done much towards opening out and colonizing the fertile but sparsely-peopled districts of the North-Eastern Frontier.'

"The Assam system is based on precisely the same policy as our system of Colonial emigration. For whose interests does the Association suppose that we have sanctioned and still continue emigration to Dutch Guiana? or that we allowed, and would have continued if the Indian labourers had been well treated, emigration to the French Colonies of Réunion, Martinique and Guadeloupe?

"The second objection assumes that the need for special legislation has ceased. As to this I need only remind the Council that the question whether it is necessary to continue special legislation for the control of labour emigration to Assam was the chief point which formed the subject of enquiry in 1885, and again recently. The opinion that special legislation was essential in the interests of the labourer as well as of the employer, and also in the interests of good administration, was emphatically expressed by my hon'ble friend Sir Charles Elliott in 1885, and accepted by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. The same opinion was expressed by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in 1889 and by Mr. Quinton in 1890; and the Government of India have again been constrained to accept it, after very careful consideration, subject to this reservation—that everything which is practicable, consistently with the present conditions of emigration and of the tea-industry, shall be done to prepare the way for the gradual abandonment of the labour system sanctioned by the Act. We might indeed have had some doubt on the point if the Surma Valley alone had been concerned, although there are parts of Cachar almost as difficult of access as many of the Colonies; but there was quite a consensus of opinion that the districts along the Upper Brahmaputra still require the special law.

"It has indeed been urged that, if the more accessible districts do not require a penal contract, it should not be allowed for the benefit only of more remote gardens; that these ought to attract labour by paying higher wages. But this argument loses sight of the fact that the special law is necessary to protect the nearer garden against the enticement of the coolies which it has exerted itself to import, quite as much as to facilitate such importation in the first instance.

"On the point that the Act system operates to the injury of the labourer the only opinions quoted are those of Messrs. Porteous and Stevenson and of Mr. Ward, the present Chief Commissioner of Assam. Dealing, first, with the opinion of the two first, I need hardly say that it is only natural that different officers should hold different opinions about the working of such an elaborate system as that of this Act. A prudent person will weigh one opinion against another, and look to the character and experience of those who express them: if we are only to take action when there is perfect unanimity, the world would stand still. Here, however, we are asked to undo what has been already done, because many years ago two or three gentlemen did not approve of it. On the other side we have the repeated assurance of successive Chief Commissioners—Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Mr. Quinton and even Mr. Ward himself—that the tea-labourer in Assam enjoys far more favourable conditions than those which fall to the lot of his fellows in his native district. I would further observe that Mr. Stevenson's remarks related to the district of Sylhet—a district in which the Act was less used in proportion to its labour-force than in any other; and that Mr. Porteous was writing with reference to the Karimganj Subdivision, the most advanced part of his (in this respect) advanced district. No observations as to Sylhet can be taken as applicable to the labour-districts generally. As for Mr. Ward's remarks, these have been quoted apart from their context and will not bear the construction put upon them. His opinion as to the expediency of retaining the Act has been recently emphasized by his strong opposition to any reduction in the term of engagement permissible.

"The next point is the question as to the retention of Act XIII of 1859 in its application to garden-contracts. It is perhaps somewhat inconsistent of the Association, while objecting altogether to special legislation as such, to ask that this Act should be declared inapplicable to Assam when it is in force in most other parts of the country. It is, however, in one sense a special Act, and doubts have at times been expressed whether it is really applicable to garden-contracts. Sir Charles Elliott proposed in 1882-83 that it should be declared inapplicable—by legislation, I presume; and the Government of India in 1885 were inclined, on theoretical grounds, to concur in this view. They accordingly directed an inquiry in Assam with a view to taking action in this direction; and it is remarkable that three successive Chief Commissioners, who enquired into practical working of the Act with a view to its repeal; Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, Mr. Quinton and Mr. Ward—have declared themselves distinctly in favour of allowing it to be applied to tea-garden contracts as a part of the ordinary law. The Government of India have accepted this view, as they are satisfied that this Act is more lenient and popular from the labourers' point of view than Act I of 1882, and also because it seems to be serving a useful purpose as a stepping-stone from Act contracts to free labour. I will read a very short extract from the Government of India's Despatch of October, 1891, showing that the objections to this Act are merely theoretical:—

'Side by side with Act I contracts another system of contracts, not recognised by the special law, has come largely into use, based upon Act XIII of 1859. We have pointed out that, however objectionable in theory and opposed to the spirit of modern legislation in England, in its practical operation this Act has been harmless and even beneficial; that it is used chiefly on healthy gardens and for labourers who can be relied upon not to desert; that among the coolies contracted under it the death-rate is low, the rate of desertions still lower, wages high, and judicial punishments only about 4 a year to every 10,000 coolies. In the Surma Valley this system is very popular with employers as well as with labourers, and is facilitating the transition from officially controlled to free labour. In view of these facts, and of the great dissatisfaction which its repeal would create among all classes concerned, we do not think that we should be justified, on the information now before us, in withdrawing this Act from tea-gardens.'

"I pass on now to the last point urged by the Association against the labour-system as carried out in the tea-districts. It is suggested that the mortality among children and infants is excessive, and the remarks of one medical officer are quoted, showing the unfavourable conditions under which, in his opinion, children are brought up on tea-gardens. But it so happens that the very remarks which are quoted by the Association as having been made by this officer in 1884—nine years ago, be it remarked—were circulated for the opinion of district officers by Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick in May, 1889, in his exhaustive circular directing an enquiry into the working of Act I of 1882; and the district officers' replies are given at length in Mr. Quinton's Special Report. The conclusion arrived at was that, though there is much that is unfavourable in the conditions of child-life on a tea-garden, as elsewhere among the poorer classes, the remarks of this officer were much exaggerated; and that he had been misled into drawing general conclusions from the peculiarly unsatisfactory state of things on an individual garden, in which the death-rate among children had certainly been high. Moreover, there is nothing whatever to show that even on that garden the high infant mortality had anything to do with the labour-system. Women who depend on daily wages for their subsistence often do neglect their offspring everywhere. They are less likely to do so on a garden where they have permanent employment, and such considerate treatment as I known is generally given by the planters of Assam, even for their own sake, than if they were hired day by day.

"It is difficult to compare the reported death-rate among children on tea-gardens with that prevailing elsewhere, as the statistics are not clearly shown in the Provincial Sanitary Reports, but for the satisfaction of the Council I have had the following figures compiled from such data as we possess. I find from the Assam Annual Immigration Reports that the death-rate per 1,000 among children *under 16* on tea-gardens ranges from 25·6 to 36·4. The figures for the last six years have been—in 1886, 36·4; then 31·7, 34·0, 33·5, 25·6, and in 1891 30·7.

"On the other hand, the Provincial Sanitary Reports show that the death-rate per 1,000 of children *under 15*—unfortunately the age limit differs by one year—among the general population was as follows in each province for the year 1891:—

Madras	30·89
Bombay	36·01
Bengal	30·12
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	40·45
Punjab	34·81
Central Provinces	48·76
Burma	19·28
Assam	32·65
Berar	64·05

"It is certain that the registration of deaths is, at any rate, not less accurate on tea-gardens than among the general population, and the above figures do not point to any excessive mortality among children on tea-gardens. In fact, the garden-rate for 1891, though much higher than that of 1890, was nearly the same as that returned by Bengal and Madras, and lower than the figure of every other Province, except Burma, where little reliance can be placed on the statistics.

"The only other point, affecting the working of the system in the labour-districts, which arises out of the representation of the Association, relates to the verification of labour-contracts entered into direct between the employer and the labourer under section 111 of the Act. As to this I need only refer to the published correspondence as showing that the Government of India have given most anxious consideration to this subject. They have laid down, as a condition to be rigidly insisted upon, that all such contracts must be verified, and one of the most important executive questions which have been discussed with the Chief Commissioner is the necessity of having more frequent and better inspection. I may also remind Hon'ble Members that the Bill now before them limits to one year the term for which contracts may be entered into between employer and labourer without the intervention of a public officer. This is the only class of contracts which require verification.

"With regard to the subject of initial registration, as well as with regard to abuses in recruitment, I propose to reserve my observations. Two Members of the Committee seem to be in favour of making such registration compulsory, or at least optional subject to such conditions as will make it compulsory; and if they press their view I shall have a right to reply. The point was thoroughly threshed out in 1882, and the published papers show very clearly why we could not revert to the old system. I also referred to the matter at some length when I introduced this Bill. At present I need only point out to the two Hon'ble Members concerned that if their view is pressed and should happen to prevail, the practical result must be the withdrawal or re-committal of the present Bill, most of the provisions of which are directed to a system of free or privately-assisted emigration, and to remedy mischiefs arising out of that system or defects which have been discovered in it. The immediate consequence then would be that the labourers will be deprived of that fuller protection which we had hoped to secure to them; but the ultimate consequences would, in my opinion, be far more serious. Emigration would again be brought under the irksome legal trammels from which for the last ten years, it has been emancipated: it would be forced back into those official channels which both labourers and employers regard with so much dislike: and the consummation to which we all look forward—the abandonment of special legislation and the substitution of free for officially controlled labour—will be indefinitely postponed.

"Another amendment of which notice has been given proposes to raise the age at which a labour-contract is permissible from 16 to 18. This is a new point which has never before been discussed and was first raised in Committee. I did not think I could accept the proposal to alter the law, which was doubtless fully considered in 1873 and 1882, without giving the Assam employers and authorities an opportunity of considering its practical consequences and submitting their views. I am, however, willing to undertake, on behalf of the Government of India, to refer the question without delay, and either to publish the result or to bring in a Bill to raise the age according as the decision at which we ultimately arrive may be against or in favour of the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao's amendment. Perhaps under these circumstances the Hon'ble Member will withdraw his amendment. But he must not misunderstand me. I am willing, I say, to give this undertaking, not because I am personally satisfied that the change is desirable, and far less because I admit that work on the plantations is specially trying, or that there is any real danger of minors being decoyed away; but because I sympathise with my hon'ble friend's anxiety to protect them against any possibility of such a thing. On the other hand, the Council will doubtless bear in mind that the ordinary age of majority under Hindu law is 16, and that under the Penal Code it is no offence to take away a male of 14 or a female of 16, with his or her consent, from lawful guardianship. A person of either sex, aged 14, is reckoned as an adult under the Factory Act, and a youth of 16 to 18 is generally married. If, therefore, the amendment is pressed, I shall vote against it. I cannot see why a labourer in the labour-districts should be incapacitated—and the amendment would have this effect—from entering into a contract and securing a bonus, simply because he is not yet 18.

"Lastly, there is the question whether the term for which labour-contracts may be permitted should be three, four or five years. It was raised to five years in 1892. We proposed to reduce it again to three as a long step in the direction of abolishing penal contract altogether. In Committee, however, the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay satisfied most of us that this was going somewhat too far. The principle seems to be that the employer should be able to recoup himself from the labour of the man whom he has brought up at his own expense from the congested districts, and the Act itself has provided in the redemption section a rough measure of the value of an immigrant's labour in successive years of his contract. It was for this purpose only that the redemption section was referred to. My hon'ble friend Mr. Chentsal Rao has misunderstood the argument: the number of labourers willing or able to buy themselves off is infinitesimal. But by section 142 the value of the unexpired term of a labour-contract is fixed on the following scale: Rs. 12 for the first year, Rs. 36 for the second, Rs. 60 for each subsequent year. Thus, the value of a three years' contract may be taken to be Rs. 108, and that of an engagement for four years at Rs. 168. Allowance must be made for normal

casualties, and for the men who cannot stand the climate and have to be repatriated. It seems fair, therefore, that the contract should have a margin of value over and above the actual cost of importing a well-conditioned labourer. That cost is rarely below Rs. 100 even at Dhubri, and further expenses have to be incurred between Dhubri and the gardens and on the gardens themselves. On the whole, I came to the conclusion that nothing short of a four-year contract would be fair to the employer.

"Perhaps it will be well that I should mention here the Chhattisgarh cases which have been referred to by my hon'ble friend Mr. Chentsal Rao in his minute of dissent. They do not all bear on the age question, but I may dispose of them all together:—

"Case (*a*) relates to a boy of twelve. It does not appear how the facts stated had been ascertained in the absence both of the boy and the man who took him away. I suspect that they are founded on mere surmise, but, if true, the case is one of kidnapping, punishable under the ordinary law. I observe that no report of the case was made to Assam, and the boy may have gone to one of the Colonies after registration as another emigrant's son.

"Case (*b*) seems to relate to a registered woman. If she was not registered, any detention of her against her will would amount to wrongful confinement. It does not appear what are the false pretences which were alleged to have been employed, but I rather gather that she proceeded on her journey willingly.

"Case (*c*), if it shows anything, shows how absolutely free the emigrants are at Dhubri, and how readily they obtain repatriation. It is hinted that the emigration system is responsible for this adult male not having actually returned to his village, but he was apparently anxious to go elsewhere, and he was of course perfectly free to obtain labour at a mill or factory.

"Cases (*d*) and (*e*) establish two facts—(1) that it is known to be useless to put forward a girl of 13 or 14 as ready to execute a contract, and (2) that her decoyers can be severely punished under the ordinary law.

"Case (*f*) relates to a half-witted woman of loose character; she was, however, stopped and sent home.

"Case (*g*) seems to me to make against the proposal to raise the age to 18, as it shows how easily any age-limit can be evaded where the young people are ready to lend themselves as accomplices Here a boy and girl passed themselves off as the children of a stranger, who in his turn called himself their father. This might just as well have been done at a registration office.

"I cannot think that any of these cases, or all of them taken together, go far to support Mr. Chentsal Rao's contention; nor do they in any way controvert the position which the Government of India have assumed, namely, that such abuses as do exist are best met by vigilance on the part of the executive officers.

"My hon'ble friend is also in error in representing that everyone was agreed as to the term being three years. On the contrary, the officer writing under the greatest sense of responsibility, the Chief Commissioner of the Province, who has also much experience of Assam and the most intimate knowledge of its present needs and conditions, has expressed himself as very strongly opposed to any reduction of the five years' term. Mr. Quinton took the same view, and so do all the Assam officers whom I have been able to consult.

"On the other hand, I am clearly of opinion that four years is a sufficiently long period, and that we should not allow private contracts to exceed one year."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHENTSAL RAO said:—"I should have gladly acceded to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mover to withdraw my amendment, pending a reference to the Assam authorities, but for the fact that the question I raise is a very simple one, and it is difficult to see how a reference to the Assam Government can throw any fresh light. The amendment which stands in my name si briefly this.

"The general law in the matter of contracts is that no one under 18 years can enter into a valid contract, and what I propose is that the same law should apply to labour-contracts also. But section 11 of the Emigration Act enacts that, notwithstanding the Contract Act, it shall be lawful for any person of the

age of 16 years or upwards to enter into a labour-contract. I have studied the debates that took place when the Act was passed, and I do not find one word of explanation in favour of the reduction of the age. If it is necessary that a man or woman should be at least 18 years old to be able to enter into a contract creating merely *civil* liability, I do not at all see why a person under that age should be declared competent to enter into a labour-contract involving *criminal* liability. The only argument advanced in the Select Committee in favour of retaining the provision was that, since men and women of 16 years commence to labour and earn their livelihood, there is no reason why they should be prevented from entering into a valid contract. This argument does not appear to me to be sound. Boys of even 12 years labour and earn their livelihood, but we cannot on that account argue that *they* should be able to enter into a valid contract. There is ample evidence that many persons who enter into labour-contract are men of a very low order of intelligence. The Deputy Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, which is one of the large recruiting districts, while proposing to raise the age of the male labourers to 18 and that of the female labourers to 20, remarks that 'the Kol girls of 16 are too young and simple to be able to properly understand the nature of the labour-contract' and that 'it is even doubtful if youths of that age have sufficient intelligence in this respect.' Convinced, as I am, of the reasonableness of the amendment I am proposing, I should have hesitated to bring it forward if I had not the support of my colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, who has full knowledge of the working of the Act and of the general intelligence of the class of labourers in this part of the country; and I fully trust that the matter will receive at the hands of the Council that consideration which its importance deserves.

"Without taking up, my Lord, more of your valuable time on a simple question like this, I beg to move the following amendments, and I beg that the sense of the Council may be ascertained:—

"That after the word 'repealed' in sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the following be inserted, namely:—

'for the word "sixteen" the word "eighteen" shall be substituted.'"

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN said that he had not intended to intervene in this discussion in any way, but he wished to explain that if Mr. Chentsal Rao pressed his amendment he would be unable to support it. As he understood the matter, a coolie when he was imported into Assam was, for all intents and purposes, a complete stranger to the place and the work. He entered upon work to him altogether novel, and he had to receive considerable instruction before he could be called in any sense an efficient labourer in a tea-garden. That being so, he thought that the ordinary law of apprenticeship should be applied in the case of the coolie labourer. He believed that in almost all departments of life the system of enlisting a recruit at an early age was in vogue. Amongst ourselves the system of enlisting apprentices at an early age was very largely practised. The soldier, for instance, was enlisted under age for foreign service; young men were brought out to merchants' offices in Calcutta under age on an agreement to serve for a certain time; and, if he might draw an illustration from his own case, he was himself recruited by the Secretary of State for service in a distant and malarious country at the age of 18, when according to credible information under English law he was incapable of entering into a civil contract, and he was given no option whatever as to withdrawing from his engagement. He thought, therefore, that there was no particular harm in allowing a labourer in this country to contract himself to an apprenticeship at the age of 16. The Hon'ble Mover might say that in his (MR WOODBURN'S) own particular case he had the advantage over the ordinary coolie of this country in possessing a better education and more general information; but he could say that in the case of the coolie the information was also very complete and the conditions and terms of service very accurately known. In the part of the country with which he was familiar coolies returned to their homes and brought information as to the condition of service, which he was bound to say was extremely creditable to the general body of capitalists in Assam. It was in this way that the knowledge was spread through the whole country, that any man, with health and energy, who chose to go to Assam, was certain to find remunerative employment there.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM said:—"I think it would be objectionable for the following reasons to raise the age of competency of entering into a labour-contract from 16 to 18 years. The change will cause inconvenience owing to the large number of grown up persons capable of work who will be sent up as dependents and not as workers, and also to the fact that many young men and women who are capable of doing the work will not be able after reaching the age of 16 on the garden to enter into a local contract under sections 111 and 112, and get the bonus which is usually given for such contracts. Moreover, while employed as children without a contract, they would receive wages at a lower rate. I further wish to observe that the work required on tea-gardens is by no means severe, as assumed in the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao's minute, and that young people of 16 are fully capable of completing their daily task in five or six hours."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said:—"I propose to vote in favour of the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao. It appears to me that the analogy of apprenticeship does not altogether hold good. Here we have the case of a young person who is recruited for a very distant, and I may say, in most cases, an almost unknown, land. He goes to new work, and at any rate he is likely to be amongst strangers. I see comparatively little objection to a local contract being entered into by such person, but, in regard to any penal contract, I think it an extremely serious thing for a young person to enter into an engagement which binds him under the severe penalties imposed upon him by our law. Many of the alleged abuses which have occurred have taken the form of recruitment of young children—I mean young children of 12, 13 or 14 years of age, and I do not think such cases are disposed of by saying that they are met by the ordinary law. I think that the amendment of Mr. Chentsal Rao would have the effect of preventing any attempt to commit such cases, because it would be known that it would be useless, since, though such a child could sometimes be taken to be 16, he could never be supposed to be 18; and again it seems to me that it would be in accordance with the acknowledged policy of the Government to assimilate the actual contract law as far as possible with the ordinary contract law of the country."

The Hon'ble FAZULBHAI VISHRAM said that as far as he could judge it seemed to him that more harm would be done to the coolie than otherwise if the age was increased; because, as the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao had admitted, a coolie at the age of 16 was capable of work, and as a matter of fact did work, and if we precluded him from entering into a labour-contract we should deprive him of the higher rate of wages, as he would then be paid at the minor scale, as Mr. Buckingham had just pointed out, and, that being the case, he thought that it would be better to leave the age as it at present stood, namely, 16.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said:—"I am prepared to vote in favour of the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao, and I may add generally for the reasons given by him and the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens. With regard to a remark which fell from the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, I do not find that there was any discussion in 1882 with reference to the age at which a coolie lad ought to be allowed to enter into a binding labour-contract. My idea is that the limit of 16 years was taken from the Bengal Act of 1873, in which I find the limit of age with regard to the capacity to enter into a labour-contract was laid down for the first time at 16 years. I have been looking into the debates on the measure in the Bengal Council before it was passed into law, but I cannot find in the discussions on the measure any reference whatever to this age question, and I imagine for the very simple reason that it was not intended by the Bengal Council in prescribing the age of 16 years to alter in any way whatever the law as it then stood with regard to the age of majority. In 1873 it was generally understood that the age of majority was 16 years, and I take this to be the reason why the matter was not noticed in the discussions in Council. The effect of the Act of 1882 is this. It lowers the age with regard to the capacity to enter into a contract of a very peculiar character, and it sets aside the ordinary law which regulates contracts by minors in order that a young coolie lad may be enabled to

earn his wages by entering into a penal contract to perform services in what to him is an absolutely foreign country, amid strange surroundings and in a climate which is certainly not over-healthy. I submit that, although I can understand why, as Mr. Grimley, an officer of great experience, has pointed out, the age of majority should rather be raised in these cases, I do not see any sufficient reason why it should be lowered."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"Personally I am inclined to support the principle involved in this amendment, not only on account of the advantage of bringing the law into harmony with the ordinary contract law, but on account of the argument urged by my hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens, which is a very sound one, that the increase of the age will enable officers to draw a more distinct line between those persons who can be properly recruited and those who are enticed and persuaded to contract when they are too young for the labour of the gardens; and further because this is a step, though a very gentle step, in the direction, in which we must all wish to move, of gradually withdrawing from the penal contract attaching to labour in Assam. But I am fully persuaded that it is impossible for the Council to pass such an amendment, and by so doing upset what has been the established law since 1873, without consulting the authorities in Assam. It is far too late to bring forward a radical change of this kind in a matter as to which we have no information that the existing law is working in any unsatisfactory way, and therefore I think that the Hon'ble Mover should accept the undertaking made by the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins, who has promised that the question shall be submitted to the Assam authorities, that it shall be thoroughly discussed and, if they are agreed that the change should take place, he will provide that at next year's session of this Council a Bill should be introduced to carry out this change. I should myself be glad to see it carried out, but only after the fullest discussion, and provided no material objection is raised by the persons most experienced in the working of the Act and most interested in its operation."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said that when this question first came up for consideration his own feeling was entirely in consonance with what the Lieutenant-Governor had said, but he felt then, and he felt still, that to entertain this question, no notice having been given of it in the earlier stages of the proceedings, would be to throw over this Bill for another year, and he thought that, looking at the fact that every provision of the Bill was in favour of the labourer, rendered his position better, and gave him extra security against oppression, it would be a very unwise act, and one that the labourers would have the greatest reason to complain of, if they were kept under the Act of 1882 for another year, when they might get the great benefit of this Bill. For that reason, and for that only, he would vote against the amendment.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"It is now for the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao to say whether he will press his amendment to a division. I have listened attentively to his remarks, and wish to say that, if I am unable to support him, it is not because I am desirous of being understood as saying that I regard his proposal as an unreasonable or impracticable one. His suggestion that the age should be governed by the ordinary law has on the face of it a good deal to recommend it. On the other hand, the point is entirely a new one, and I think that what has been said at this table makes it clear that, if the proposal were adopted, it would undoubtedly operate as a considerable restriction upon the importation of coolie labour—a kind of restriction which we could not impose unless a very clear case was shown for it.

"The whole of the conditions of coolie labour in Assam are so exceptional and so difficult for any one who is used, for instance, to the conditions of the European labour market, to understand, that I should always hesitate, without the fullest information, to make myself a party to any new point of departure in dealing with cases of this description.

"I shall therefore vote against the amendment, but I shall do so on the understanding that the matter is to be further examined, and, should our inquiries go to show that there are sufficient grounds for adding the restriction

proposed by Mr. Chentsal Rao, the question of that restriction shall be taken up and duly considered at the proper time."

The Hon'ble CHENTSAL RAO said that under the circumstances he would withdraw his amendment, as also the subsequent amendment which stood in his name, that in the first paragraph of section 7 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, for the word "After" the word "For" and for the word "inserted" the word "substituted" be substituted, and that the numbering of the new sections proposed by the same section for insertion in the Act be altered to 11, 11A, 11B and 11C, respectively.

The amendments were therefore withdrawn.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE moved that after section 4 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following section be inserted, the numbering of sections from the present section 5 to the end being altered correspondingly:—

"5. After section 7 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

'7A. (1) Any person assisting a native of India to emigrate to a labour-district for the purpose of entering into a labour-contract under this Act therein may take such intending emigrant before a Registering-officer having jurisdiction within the local area in which such intending emigrant resides.

"(2) If it appears to the Registering-officer that such intending emigrant resident within his jurisdiction is willing to emigrate, and has not been induced to undertake to emigrate by any coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation or mistake, the Registering-officer shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, such particulars regarding him and the persons, if any, whom he wishes to have registered as his dependents, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

'(3) Every officer registering any person shall, if so requested, forthwith forward a certified copy of such particulars to the Inspector or Magistrate resident at the civil station of Dhubri in the Goalpara District.'

He said:—"In moving the amendments which stand in my name I do not think that it is at all necessary to trace the history of legislation connected with inland emigration prior to the year 1882. I will only observe that the present Emigration Act, which was passed in that year, made a very important innovation, which was described not altogether felicitously, as I shall have occasion to point out later on, as free emigration outside the scope of the Act. It was said that the numerous restrictions imposed under the old law hampered emigration and artificially raised the price of labour in Assam. The new departure then taken by the Legislature would, it was thought, promote the interest of a valuable industry and at the same time lead to the gradual extinction of the contractors, system to be replaced by free emigration. These somewhat sanguine expectations, I think it will not be denied, have not been fulfilled. The contractors' system is not extinct, the price of labour has not been reduced, and free emigration to Upper Assam, in the opinion of many, it would be no exaggeration to say, still remains an unfulfilled prediction. Some of the worst fears, however, of those who were then ridiculed as pessimists have been realised. The reversal of the previous policy of State-controlled emigration gave rise almost immediately to evils of serious magnitude, and the Government were obliged to interfere in 1889 for the sanitary protection of the so-called free emigrant to Assam. Act I of that year of the Bengal Council empowered the Local Government to frame rules for the health and comfort of the emigrant in transit, and one class of evils which made themselves painfully felt have been removed, by means of regulations made under the Statute. The present Bill is intended to guard against another class of evils the wide prevalence of which cannot be disputed for a moment—I mean the malpractices of recruiters working under the so-called free system, and some of the sections contain provisions directed against such abuses. But I venture to think with the greatest deference that the evils which have grown up would not be adequately met by the Bill as it stands, and it is therefore that I beg to propose for the acceptance of Hon'ble Members the amendments which stand on the paper, and which, I may mention, have been framed on the lines of a proposal which was made by the Government of Bengal, then

presided over by Sir Steuart Bayley, and which received the entire approval of Mr. Westland and the qualified assent of the late Mr. Quinton, both Chief Commissioners of Assam. This proposal was negatived by the Government of India, but on grounds which, I humbly submit, do not appear to be quite conclusive. According to the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, the objections to a system of local registration are that it would be expensive, vexatious and altogether alien to the principle of free emigration which for the last twenty years the Government have sought to encourage. There would also be serious difficulties in discriminating between emigrants who had been some time in Assam and those who had not; and, lastly, it is said that initial registration would be an ineffective remedy against those abuses which really prevail, and which alone called for special measures of repression—against those cases in which the labourer, though under the influence of enticement or misrepresentation, is nevertheless a willing emigrant and himself desirous of emigrating.

"Before discussing the validity of these objections I would beg to call the attention of Hon'ble Members to the serious and widespread character of the existing abuses which were not foreseen by the framers of the Act. The letter of the Bengal Government, No 142, dated the 28th August, 1890, forcibly points out the very large proportion of cases of fraudulent enticement, often amounting to the virtual kidnapping of children and youths of both sexes, and this assertion is based, not on the irresponsible utterances of anonymous journalists or of travelling friends of humanity, but on the statements of the representatives of Government in the recruiting districts. The late Chief Commissioner of Assam also admitted that the Dhubri system was open to objection, and insisted upon the necessity for greater stringency in local registration. I may here observe that the practical operation of the so-called free system which resulted in the Dhubri contracts was never anticipated by the supporters of the Act, and it was, I believe, far from the intention of the Legislature as well as of the Government that the concessions then made should be taken advantage of for such a purpose.

"To come now to the objections to initial or local registration. It is said, in the first place, that such a system would be expensive; but, as pointed out by the Bengal Government in their letter, paragraph 26, the expense of the proceeding cannot exceed eight annas a coolie, or at the outside one rupee eight annas, if a registration fee of one rupee is charged on initial verifications. The additional cost of initial registration is due to a distinction, for which the Bengal Government were unable to find any justification, between contracts executed in the emigration districts and those made at Dhubri. And here I might be permitted to ask, with regard to the statement that official restrictions would check emigration and render it unpopular, whether an army of five thousand unlicensed recruiters, many of whom are released convicts or men of very doubtful character, in the Ranchi District alone was likely, with their numerous malpractices, to make emigration popular in the recruiting fields. It seems to me that experience has proved that some wholesome restrictions on unlicensed recruiting are essential, not merely in the interests of the recruiter but also in the interests of the planter in Assam, and I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham quotes with approval some remarks of Mr. Driver, described as a gentleman of considerable experience in the recruiting districts in which the official registration of labourers is insisted upon. All the Bengal officials, I may say without a single exception, as far as I know, are of the same opinion. With regard to the vexations connected with official interference in any form, I would ask Hon'ble Members in the words of Mr. Grimley whether, in the face of the numerous restrictions imposed under the Bengal Act, to refuse the safeguard of official registration is not a mere straining at gnats.

"But it is said that initial registration would prove an ineffective remedy against the abuses which really prevail, and that vigorous action on the part of the executive acting under the ordinary law supplemented by the provisions of the present Bill would reduce the malpractices of the unlicensed recruiter within the narrowest limits. But, as observed by the *Pioneer* newspaper, the acts of the recruiter in many cases, and those some of the worst cases, are such that they cannot be reached by the law nor by executive action, which I presume must be controlled by law. I cannot here resist the temptation of quoting the whole

passage, as the picture is by no means overcharged and as it expresses the general feeling of the country with regard to the unlicensed system.

'Boys and girls are cajoled or intimidated into leaving their homes and are carried off to Assam under false names. Married women are persuaded to desert their husbands and children, and are decoyed away under circumstances that make it practically impossible to trace them. District officers and non-officials, Europeans and natives, missionaries and managers of collieries, all alike bear testimony to the growing prevalence of kidnapping in all its various forms, and to the misery and crime which it occasions. It has been said that if the Magistrates and the police do their duty properly the worst cases, at all events, would be prevented or detected and punished, and it is in this view that the Bengal Government lately deputed a special officer of the police to conduct an inquiry into such cases in Chota Nagpore. This view, however, leaves a great part of the question out of sight. The police can only interfere to prevent the commission of some offence or to detect the culprit when an offence has been committed. But in many cases, and those some of the worst class, the acts of the recruiters, wicked and immoral though they are, do not constitute an offence at all. It is not an offence to entice a married woman to leave her husband and her children and become a coolie for five years or longer in Assam! It is not an offence to persuade a grown-up son to desert his parents and leave them destitute, even though his labour may be their only means of support! Even when some recruiter, grown bolder from impunity, does actually overstep the limits of the law, the chances in his favour are overwhelming. The expense of legal proceedings is almost always prohibitive to the classes concerned, while the entire freedom which the "free" recruiters enjoy from official supervision, and the ease with which names, castes and residences can be changed, render it almost hopeless to obtain a satisfactory clue.'

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR inquired what was the date of the article which the Hon'ble Member had just read, as a great deal would depend on that.

The Hon'ble DR. KASHBEHARY GHOSE said that he could not say for certain, but it was more than two years old.

The Hon'ble Member continued:—"The Secretary of State also, I may mention in passing, in his despatch No. 13, dated the 11th February, 1892, expresses his opinion that strong measures are required to amend the existing state of things. Experience shows that local registration would, in a great measure, check the abuses to which I have just referred, and my assertion is amply supported by official records.

'Emigration,' writes Colonel Samuels, 'is, I fear, in most cases tantamount to desertion of home and relatives. In my long experience of these districts I have known many instances of men and women in depôts before they were registered being persuaded by their relatives to return to their homes. To permit of this being done would be no real interference with the system of free emigration, whilst it would give every man and woman a chance of changing his or her mind before it was too late to do so, and afford a guarantee that every one who emigrated did so deliberately and without undue influence and deception.'

"The Government of Bengal in their letter say:

'The only other advantage claimed for the Assam contracts is that, in the districts of recruitment, labourers, when brought before a registrar for the execution of their engagements, may be dissuaded from emigration by their friends and relatives, as suggested by Mr. Lyall in the observations quoted in paragraph 15 of this letter. The Lieutenant-Governor is inclined to believe that this is the objection which really weighs with many who oppose initial verification, though it is kept somewhat in the background, the allegation as to increased cost being calculated to carry more weight with those unfamiliar with the subject. It is an argument which does not commend itself to the judgment of officers in Bengal, or to the inhabitants of this province, who, on the contrary, hold that, considering the large sums paid to every professional recruiter or occasional crimp who can persuade a labourer to execute the contract in question, some opportunity of knowing what is going on should be afforded to others interested. The subject is generally treated with special reference to wives induced by *arkatis* to desert their families in consequence of some quarrel which, had it not been for the facilities afforded by the Assam contract system, would have been soon made up; the case of children is also frequently quoted, and many persons consider that in such instances registration should be insisted on, whether labour-contracts are executed or not.'

"In support of my contention I would beg to quote another passage from paragraph 14 of the same letter:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor is distinctly of opinion that, under the circumstances, Dhubri is not the most suitable station for putting labourers under statutory engagements.

The best place for explaining a contract to a person liable to be deceived as to its terms—say to a Lohardaga woman—is not to be sought where her language is little known, or the officer who has to make her understand the terms of the engagement is hurried by a multiplicity of engagements; and she would be more of a free agent, to accept or reject the agreement at discretion, in her own district, among friends, than at a strange station, where she cannot find employment or ask for alms in the language of the country, and from which she can see little prospect of getting away, as she has no money to pay the return fare.'

"Mr. Westland was also emphatically of opinion that the coolie recruited under the present unlicensed system is not in any sense a free agent, and that the power to put a labourer under a penal contract in the labour-districts should be withdrawn. Mr. Lyall, late Officiating Commissioner, Assam Valley, in an inspection report recorded:—

'Once the emigrants get to Dhubri, they have cast the die and are started on their journey. It is too late for them to reconsider the matter. In the district of recruitment they would be subject to influences which would often make them change their minds. The contractor would thus lose a good many of his coolies and have to charge the planter a higher price for the remainder. The cost per head to the employer would, I think, certainly rise. At present his cost varies considerably. I have heard as high a figure as R110 mentioned, and as low a one as R57 (the latter for coolies for a garden in Sibsagar); but, whatever it is now, it would be higher under the other system.

"Can the ordinary law or executive action, however vigorous, deal with such cases or cope successfully with the abuses disclosed in these official documents? Initial registration alone, in my humble opinion, would furnish an adequate remedy and effectively check the malpractices notoriously resorted to by the recruiter under the present system, or rather no system.

"I now propose to deal with the objection to compulsory registration based on the ground that such a procedure would be altogether alien to the principle of free emigration, and, if I thought that the restriction which I propose would have the effect of checking free emigration properly so-called, I should be the last person to advocate such a proceeding. But, if by free emigration is meant the spontaneous and unsolicited emigration of natives of other parts of India to the labour-districts to work under the ordinary law, the amendment proposed by me, although curtailing the license of the so-called free recruiter, would really facilitate free recruiting by insuring that the emigrant should really be a free agent. It would give him an opportunity of declaring his intention to emigrate to some constituted authority—the course which, we are told, an emigrant in England takes when he goes to an emigration office and expresses an intention to emigrate. The delay incident on registration would afford the parent or husband some chance of recovering his child or wife. The repatriation clauses contained in the Bill would probably go some way towards mitigating the abuses attendant on uncontrolled recruiting. But, as Mr. Grimley points out, the arm of the law is long, but its movement is sometimes remarkably slow, and, he might have added, not always sure; and it would be a very poor consolation for a husband to recover his lost wife or a parent his missing son two or three years after their disappearance. Prevention is, as we all know, better than cure; and surely there never was a case in which preventive measures were more urgently called for in the interests of those who stand most in need of the protection of the State.

"I have one word to add with reference to the supposed difficulty of distinguishing between a new immigrant and a *bonâ fide* resident in the labour-districts. With the care which, we are assured, is exercised at Dhubri before the labourer is put under contract, and the rules under which free emigrants proceed to Dhubri under Act I of 1889, it ought not surely to be at all difficult to distinguish between the two classes, and even Mr. Quinton admits that the difficulty would not be insurmountable—an opinion in which, I think, everybody would be inclined to agree. My amendment, I should add, differs from the proposal of the Bengal Government in insisting only on the condition that the labourer should be a resident without defining the period of residence by a hard-and-fast rule.

"I must add that to recognise and to enforce by legislation the necessity for supervision in contracts entered into outside the labour-districts, when, in the words of Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the emigrant is still close to his home and within hail of his own people, and to neglect such supervision when he is carried to

Assam, to him a foreign country, is, I must say, with the greatest deference, both inconsistent and indefensible. Emigration which is really free may safely be left without fetters, but the emigrant who is assisted to emigrate under present conditions in order that he may enter into a labour-contract cannot properly be described as a free labourer, simply because he is carried to Assam before entering into any engagement.

"It has always been the policy of the State to control the recruitment of such emigrants by law—a policy recognised in the restrictions imposed on the contractors' as well as the sirdari system. It was probably expected when the Act was passed in 1882 that free emigration would take the same form in India as it has in other civilized countries, the employers of labour supplying the place of the emigration societies. But emigration has not unfortunately assumed any such shape notwithstanding the system of Dhubri contracts. It has only served to enrich a lawless body of men termed *arkatis*, to the detriment of legitimate recruiting, and hurtful alike to the employer and labourer.' As observed by Mr. Stuart, Chairman of the Indian Tea Association, the *arkatis* have by their malpractices done much harm to the cause of emigration, and, unless their malpractices are effectively checked, will do still greater harm to it.

"I propose to sum up briefly my reasons for inviting the Council to accept my amendment. First, the existence of grave abuses in the system of recruitment by Act I of 1882 is undeniable, and must in the interests of the people concerned be remedied. The control which can be exercised under the ordinary law cannot reach the evil in some of its worst forms, and the amendments proposed by Government cannot be regarded as adequate for the purpose. They may scotch the evil, but they cannot kill it. Secondly, there is no reasonable ground for making a distinction between labourers who contract near their homes and those who are carried to Assam for the purpose of placing them under labour-contracts there. I ought perhaps to say that there are stronger grounds for placing under control the latter class of emigrants. Thirdly, there is no danger of such restrictions as I propose enhancing in the slightest appreciable degree the price of labour or checking the progress of free emigration properly so-called. Indeed, I might venture to assert without much rashness that with the removal of the abuses which have grown up under the Dhubri system the occupation of the *arkati* would be gone, the price of labour would fall, and in the course of time free immigration properly so-called would take the place of the present system, which has certainly not been a very pronounced success, if, indeed, it has not brought emigration under all forms into not altogether undeserved discredit.

"In conclusion, I must say that there are very few laws in the Indian Statute-book the policy of which has been more keenly debated than the Emigration Act which it is now proposed to amend. It would serve no useful purpose to revive the memory of the controversies which have marked the whole course of legislation on the subject. On one point only we find a remarkable unanimity of opinion, namely, that exceptional legislation of the kind under discussion must be regarded as merely temporary and should not be maintained even a day longer than is absolutely essential for the protection of the classes concerned. While loyally accepting the conclusion arrived at by the Government, after the fullest and most anxious enquiry, that the time is not yet ripe for the repeal of penal contracts, I can only repeat the hope so often expressed that with the improvements in the means of communication between the recruiting and labour-districts, and the increasing knowledge of Assam life by labourers in the recruiting areas, the necessity for special legislation will soon cease and the relations of employers and labourers will be placed on the ordinary basis regulating their mutual rights and obligations. There is only one other observation that I should like to make. Emigration laws have been denounced in very severe terms, not only by some of my countrymen, but also by European public servants in responsible positions. But the large mass of official literature which has gathered round the Assam coolie must convince everybody that special legislation is resorted to not merely in the interests of the tea-industry, but also in the interests of the people at large, as tending to promote emigration from those parts of the country in which the wages are low and the people liable to periodical famines. The evils which have crept into the system must not lead us to forget the good that emigration has done. They

must not lead us to forget that the districts of the North-Eastern Frontier, once a wilderness, have now been covered with plantations which, while adding to the wealth of the country, support thousands of labourers, and where many of them have found comfortable homes. Then, again, the benefits secured by the Act to the labourer ought to be set off against the penalties by which the performance of his part of the contract is secured. It must also be borne in mind that some of the evils which have revealed themselves in connection with the system are inseparable from all emigrations conducted on a large scale among the poor and ignorant, and, although I cannot help thinking that local registration would seem to be as nearly complete a remedy as can be devised for the growing evils of unregulated recruitment, I am bound to admit that the Bill now under discussion contains provisions which would to some extent reduce the evils which have sprung up, and that with the more energetic action of the executive, including the strengthening of the inspection system which has been promised by Sir Philip Hutchins, the condition of the labourer in the tea-gardens would be improved in a very large measure."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—"I have already indicated briefly why the Government of India cannot on any account agree to what is called initial registration. I am afraid I must now deal with the matter at considerable length. Reluctant as I am to trespass further on the patience of the Council, I feel that it is of the utmost importance that the views of the Government of India on this vexed question should be clearly understood, and that, if possible, it should now be finally determined. I propose to deal with it first in a general manner, and then with especial reference to Dr. Rashbehary Ghose's amendments.

"Registration, as the Indian Association itself has truly observed, is opposed to free emigration which we wish to promote. The two are incompatible. It is not possible, as Mr. Grimley asserts, that registration will facilitate free recruitment. For let us see what registration means. It means that no one is to be allowed to enter into a contract to labour in Assam without having first in his or her own district, or as near thereto as may be, gone before a Magistrate and registered himself or he self as willing to proceed to Assam for that purpose. On the other hand, free or privately assisted emigration means that the labourers find their own way up to the labour-districts without any official interference, and are then and there put under contract if willing. The registered labourer—by which I mean one registered under the Act or under any system under which registration can practically and equitably be enforced, the case would be different under the present amendment—the labourer registered under the Act, though not actually under contract, is under an obligation to execute one when called upon to do so, and can be fined or imprisoned if he refuses; he has therefore ceased to be free. But the free labourer is under no obligation at all until he has actually executed a contract at Dhubri or elsewhere; till then he is absolutely free.

"The two things being thus, as I have said, incompatible, my first objection to making registration compulsory, or clogging it with a condition which makes it practically compulsory, is that it will throw back all emigration into leading-strings, and reverse the policy which has been consistently followed by the Government of India ever since 1873.

"For Mr. Grimley and others (I quote Mr. Grimley again as to some extent representing the district officers of the recruiting districts) are quite mistaken in supposing that the free emigration spoken of in 1873 and 1882 meant something essentially different from the privately assisted emigration which now prevails. Take, for instance, the report of the Commissioners upon whose advice Act I of 1882 was framed. This mentions at the outset that the Bengal Government had in 1873 'recognized in some degree the propriety of encouraging . . . free recruiting,' and then proceeds to define free recruitment as 'a system of inducing natives of other parts of India to emigrate, and furnishing them with the means of doing so, carried on by or on behalf of employers without any supervision or control on the part of Government officers.' The Committee advised that this should not only be permitted, as it had been permitted under certain restrictions since 1873, but that those restrictions should be removed, and that free or unregistered recruitment should be encouraged as much as possible by

the declaration of the competency of an unregistered recruit to execute a labour-contract after arriving in the labour-districts. So, in addressing the Secretary of State in August, 1880, the Government of India wrote that 'the most important change which the present Act effected was the encouragement of assisted (sometimes called free) emigration by relieving it from legal trammels until the coolies reach the labour districts.' It was thus clearly recognized in 1882 that, in order to afford to employers a sufficient inducement to incur the outlay of taking up free or unregistered emigrants to the tea-gardens, it was essential that such emigrants should be permitted to enter into local contracts.

"I would here ask the Council to consider the happy results which this policy has produced in the Surma Valley Districts, and the disastrous consequences which would ensue if it were now to be reversed. The system of Act immigration and penal contracts is gradually dying out in the districts of Sylhet and Cachar. It is still necessary, in the interests of the administration, to maintain the Government control which the Act renders possible, but employers are voluntarily giving up the use of the penal provisions which bear against the coolie. This is especially remarkable in Sylhet. There, even in 1886, 64 per cent. of the adult immigrants were taken up free, while of the whole adult labour force only 27·6 per cent. were under Act contracts. In 1891 the percentage of free immigrants had risen to 94, while the percentage of adult labourers under Act contracts had fallen below 15. The corresponding figures for Cachar are little less remarkable: free immigrants were 26 per cent. of the whole in 1886, and 41 per cent. in 1891: Act labourers had been 30·7 per cent. in 1886, but had fallen as low as 13½ per cent. in 1891. It is clear from these figures that the question whether the Act may not be withdrawn from at least a large part of the Surma Valley will arise very shortly in the natural course of events, and any change in the law which would force employers to make a larger use of its provisions is much to be deprecated. Yet this would be the inevitable result if they are not to be allowed to recruit free emigrants and to exercise their discretion, after the recruits reach the gardens, whether they should be put under contract or not.

"My next objection is that initial registration has been condemned on its own merits.

"The point has been argued as if the only objection to compulsory registration was the trifling fee which it involves, but if I have ever spoken of its expensive character it was certainly not any such legitimate charges which I had in mind.

"It is not at all true that registration was dispensed with in order to cheapen the supply of labour. 'Its main evil'—His Honour Sir Charles Elliott once wrote, and he was only summing up in his graphic style what the records show—'Its main evil was the great delay and annoyance experienced by the recruits, the difficulty of getting anyone in the Collector's cutcherry to attend to the business, the necessity of bribing every one all round, and the danger either that the whole registration was done so perfunctorily that it was no safeguard whatever, or else that it would be done by some one who was fanatically persuaded that no Hindu could possibly emigrate except under fraudulent enticement or compulsion.'

"The same question came up again in 1883, in connection with recruiting for the Colonies. A lengthy enquiry was made by Colonel Pitcher in the North-Western Provinces and by Mr. Grierson in Bengal. I find Mr. Grierson writing as follows:—

'The present system of registration is just about as bad as it can be, and so also is the way in which this system is carried out . . . The divergencies of practice from the authorized system have all arisen from one cause: the wrong man has been made to do the work. A Magistrate's business is not to keep complex registers but to look after the general welfare of the people. . . . Registration is an art in itself. It requires years of training to teach an officer to do the work . . . The registration of the coolie's contract, if properly carried out, requires just as much care and experience as the registration of the deed of sale of a whole estate.'

"At Dhubri, I may mention, the work is really carried out as an art, under an experienced medical commissioned officer and a Deputy Commissioner who regards it as one of his chief functions. They are experts in the business, and this is why we consider registration at Dhubri so much more effective a safeguard against fraudulent or irregular recruitment than registration in the recruiting

districts. The security against false personation, and changing of coolies after registration and other similar malpractices, is much greater at Dhubri than in the recruiting districts; for the emigrants are under official supervision from the moment they reach that station; and shortly after the execution of their contracts they are placed on the steamer in the presence of the Deputy Commissioner or a medical officer. Each batch of emigrants are identified with their way-bills at the time of embarkation and are then placed in charge of the master and medical officer of the steamer.

"Three results were clearly elicited by Mr. Grierson's enquiries:—

(1) That there was a general hostility on the part of officials to the recruiter, who was frequently impeded in most objectionable ways by the police and underlings of the cutcherris.

(2) That the magisterial officers have not sufficient time to attend properly to registration business; and, if they had not time then to attend to the few Colonial emigrants, how could they possibly hope to cope with the thousands now proceeding to Assam? In 1891, nearly 25,000 emigrants went up from Bengal to Assam.

(3) That the verification before the Magistrate was by no means a sure preventive of malpractices.

"And this brings me to the subject of malpractices, which, so far as I can understand, form the main, if not the only, ground on which a return to initial registration is demanded. It is remarkable that the allegation of abuses is always made with regard to Dhubri: we hardly ever hear of them in connection with the Surma Valley, where the number of free emigrants going right up to the gardens, without any official control except for sanitary purposes, is so large. The number of complaints, however, was certainly at one time startling, and there was no doubt that many of the best district officers had taken up the position that free recruiting gave rise to all sorts of abuses. This led me in 1889 to make a very careful analysis of the various charges, so far as particulars were given, and the first conclusion to which I came was that, in their laudable anxiety to protect the people entrusted to their care, many excellent officers had imbibed an unconscious prejudice against free recruitment. I have since found that this is no new discovery, but has all along been recognised. For instance, in 1886, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Rivers Thompson, wrote as follows:—

'In reporting upon cases of this kind there can be little doubt that the judgment of most district officers is likely to be warped by a not unnatural prejudice against free emigration. Formerly, they controlled every step of the emigrants' movements; now they know nothing about them, except through complaints of abuses which only come to their knowledge after the emigrants have left their jurisdiction. Again, the people of the recruiting districts, particularly those classes of landlords whose opinion is likely to influence the district officers, are violently opposed to any form of emigration, on the ground that it takes away from the district large numbers of the landless classes, and thus tends to raise the wages of agricultural labourers.'

"My second conclusion may also be summed up in the words of the same distinguished Head of the Bengal Government, who wrote in the letter from which I have already quoted:—

'The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to find in them (the cases reported) any special form of abuse which can be definitely put down to the system of free emigration as distinguished from the protected emigration under the Act of 1873. The abuses, such as they are, are of the same kind.'

"I found also that the low ratio of convictions indicated that many of the complaints were frivolous or unfounded, that the figures included many cases in which the coolie was the accused and not the accuser, that all cases connected with emigration had been mixed up together, including assaults and even charges for absconding with advances after registration. Indeed, it seemed as if every case of a disappearance were at once attributed to the machinations of Assam *arkatis*, just as suspicious deaths used to be put down to snake-bite! Many of the malpractices which I found graphically described as the work of an *arkati* or free recruiter actually implied that the victim must have been registered; and yet the remedy suggested was more registration.

"As an instance of the inefficacy of registration in checking malpractices and preventing unsuitable coolies from being sent up, I may refer to the Rowta case reported in the Bengal Government's letter of 25th February, 1893, which was submitted to the Select Committee. Sixty-two coolies were sent up after registration in Calcutta, and after executing contracts under the Act, to the Rowta garden. They were described in their contracts as Ghasi by caste, and as coming from the Sonthal Parganas, a district from which good recruits are ordinarily obtained. Seven months later only 16 were left on the garden; 26 had deserted, 16 had died, the contracts of 6 were cancelled for permanent physical incapacity; the remainder were a sickly and feeble set. It was found when they reached the garden that they were not Sonthals at all, but coolies from the North-West Provinces of a low and sickly type. Their castes and addresses had been misstated. Altogether the case was a most distressing one. I had carefully gone into it before the Select Committee sat, and the conclusion I came to was that the coolies had been personated at the time of registration, or that they had been changed before despatch to the labour-districts. At all events, more registration would not have prevented the occurrence: the men had not only been registered, but had actually been put under engagement in Bengal. The fault lay entirely with the Calcutta agents, who had been invited by the contractors to inspect the men, but had neglected to do so. As I explained on a former occasion, we can only reach the agents through the gardens. The Bill on the table will give very stringent control over the gardens, and has been framed on the principle that they are responsible. The owner of the Rowta garden should, I think, change his agents, and no other planters should employ a firm which has been guilty of such gross and culpable negligence.

"Now, what are the malpractices to which we are most anxious to put a stop? When I introduced this Bill I endeavoured to show that most of the abuses in recruitment complained of could be, and had been, suppressed by vigorous executive action under the ordinary law. I mentioned that in 1891 there were only 13 complaints made *by* coolies throughout the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpore Divisions. The only cases calling for anything like special measures of repression were, I said, cases in which the labourer, though under the influence of enticement or misrepresentation, is nevertheless a willing emigrant at the time he would be brought up for registration. For such cases obviously registration is no remedy at all. Even if it were possible to secure that every emigrant should be registered within his own district, there would still be nothing to prevent his giving a false name and address, and nothing to prevent personation. I submit that it is impossible now for man or woman to be taken all the way to Dhubri against their own will. The fact seems to be that, speaking generally, a recruiter does not go through the trouble and expense of registration where he believes the coolie will go with him willingly, in which case registration would be superfluous: but, where the coolie has been in any way deceived, the recruiter would naturally seek to establish a hold on him by means of registration, and in this class of cases registration would be positively mischievous.

"These remarks also apply in some measure to cases in which there has been a disruption of family ties. I cannot regard it as an unmixed evil that an ill-used member of a family should have some means of escape, and if he or she, being 16 years old, is determined to emigrate, I do not see why it should be in the power of a Registering-officer to say no. But, as a matter of fact, it would be easy to take a person before an officer, known to be perfunctory or over-worked, and get him or her registered; and then there is no room for a change of mind. Theoretically, registration can only be effected in the district for which a recruiter may be licensed; but he would have no difficulty in passing on his willing recruits to the next district, or in registering them under false names or as coming from villages not really their own. It would be impossible to keep back every case in which the emigrant was not known until enquiry could be made. It would be equally impossible to prevent a runaway from presenting himself for registration at Calcutta, as having come down to obtain work in a mill or the like and been recruited here.

"I have already referred to the Chhattisgarh cases and shown that they do not in any way controvert the position that such abuses as do exist are best met

by vigilance on the part of the executive officers—in the recruiting districts, on the road to Assam and especially at the halting-places fixed under the Bengal Act of 1889, and lastly at Dhubri itself or elsewhere in the labour-districts. At Dhubri special precautions have always been taken with regard to women travelling alone and young persons. And under the present Bill the contract of a person found to have been improperly recruited can be cancelled at any time, however formally executed.

"It has been suggested, and if I rightly understood my hon'ble friend who moved the amendment he would support the suggestion, that we should make inducement to emigrate by misrepresentation and intimidation punishable under the criminal law; but I am decidedly opposed to the manufacture of technical offences. The Penal Code says what misrepresentations or intimidation can properly be treated as offences, and any one who comes under its provisions will doubtless be severely dealt with. It is undoubtedly an offence already to confine or restrain an unregistered coolie against his own will. Misrepresentation or intimidation is very commonly falsely alleged by the coolies to cover and excuse their own change of mind. The conditions of life in Assam are now well known throughout the recruiting districts, and emigrants proceeding there fall into a stream of companions where little else is talked about. It is hardly possible that the effect of misrepresentations can be maintained all the way to Dhubri, but of this the recruiter takes the risk. I regard with some suspicion the graphic pictures of *arkatis* worming themselves into families and taking advantage of disputes between husband and wife, but no doubt they are ready enough to assist people who have already quarrelled with their families and wish to get away; but here they have to risk the very probable contingency that before the recruit reaches Dhubri he may change his mind and have to be repatriated at the recruiter's cost. This is in itself a serious punishment, and I would not add any other. As for the recruit himself, it is surely better for him to have time to cool down during his journey, instead of being hurried fresh from his quarrel into the presence of a Registering-officer and there finally committing himself. Under the provisions of the present Bill, there will be no doubt about his right to repatriation.

"I venture to think that emigration to Assam may be compared to that which goes on from the south of India to Ceylon and to the Straits Settlements. When I first came out to India complaints of malpractices on the part of the recruiters—*kanganis* we called them there—in connection with emigration to Ceylon were very common. But they gradually died away and registration became obsolete. Even to this day, or at all events till very recently, the law of Ceylon recognized penal contracts, and yet there is a constant flow of perfectly free emigrants into the island. As communications improve Assam may be reasonably expected to come under the same conditions. So again in the Straits Settlements the law provides for penal contracts, but if there is anything at all resembling registration in India, it is of the simplest possible character and confined to the port of embarkation.

"I will now deal with the particular amendment which has been proposed by my hon'ble and learned friend Dr. Rashbehary Ghose. Unfortunately he did not attempt to formulate it when the Bill was in Select Committee, and I have only been able to glean his intentions from the notice of the amendments, which reached me late last evening, and from what he has just orally stated. It seemed to me that his explanation of the real scope and effect of his proposals was of a very meagre character indeed.

"It is proposed, as I understand, (1) that any unlicensed recruiter—that is, any person recruiting otherwise than under Chapters III and IV of the Act—may register his recruits before the Registering-officer of the area in which the intending emigrant 'resides'; and (2) that no person, other than a 'resident' of the labour-districts, shall be eligible to enter into a local contract under section 112 of the Act unless he has been so registered.

"It seems to me that the Hon'ble Member must have moved these amendments rather for the purpose of raising the general question than with any intention, even if the Council should decide in his favour, that his amendments should be adopted as establishing a final and practicable scheme of initial registration.

The words 'reside' and 'residence' are singularly vague. I presume that it is not intended that any person who has resided a few days or months in a recruiting area or a labour-district shall be eligible to be registered or to enter into a contract. The Hon'ble Member said that he had purposely abstained from laying down any hard-and-fast rule, but I submit that we must have something definite and capable of being understood.

"It seems to be considered by the Hon'ble Member—and I have seen the same statement made in certain newspapers—that the proposal we are now considering will not discourage free (unregistered) emigration, or impede the growth of free (non-contract) labour, because it will still be open to the employer to engage free or unregistered recruits and to bring them up to his estate and employ them as free labourers. Only he will have to finally exercise this option, not, as at present, after the recruits have reached the labour-district, but before they leave the recruiting districts.

"I venture to assert that the whole course of experience is against this contention. The argument is not a new one. As far as I was able to follow my hon'ble friend, he has done little more than reiterate the case which was put forward by the Bengal Government in 1890. This was fully considered by the Government of India, and in our published Despatch of 5th October, 1891, reasons were given at length to show that the proposals submitted would in fact throw back the progress which is now gradually being made towards free emigration and free labour, and delay the time when the Act could safely be abandoned. The part of the Despatch to which I refer is paragraphs 15 to 26 and covers eight pages. It is too long to quote. I will therefore merely give the substance of it as briefly as possible considering the intricate nature of the subject.

"Taking first the Surma Valley, the experience hitherto gained has shown that registered emigration necessarily carries with it a general system of Act-labour. As registered emigration developes into privately assisted emigration, this general system of Act-contracts passes into an intermediate stage, such contracts becoming less common and being superseded by less stringent forms of contracts. Act XIII of 1859 furnishes this intermediate stage of contracts in the Surma Valley. As privately assisted emigration passes into unassisted, that is, unsolicited and spontaneous emigration, there follows a system of entirely free labour without any contracts at all. There are many gardens in the Surma Valley where this final stage of free labour has been reached. But experience has shown that emigration must pass through its various stages to the final stage of unassisted emigration before the stage of entirely free labour becomes generally practicable. If we now throw back the privately assisted sirdari emigration, which has become the regular practice in the Surma Valley, to the stage of registered emigration, we shall also throw back the intermediate stage of contracts to the stage of strictly Act-contracts.

"For various reasons, which were fully stated in the Despatch to which I have referred, the development has not gone so far in the Assam Valley as in the Surma Valley; but the first stage in the development has been reached in the establishment of privately assisted emigration with Act-contracts at Dhubri. Now, as was recognized by the Commission which prepared the first draft of Act I of 1882, the chief inducement which employers have to bring up a free or unregistered emigrant is that they are competent to execute an Act-contract with them after their arrival on the garden; and their chief reason for resorting to free emigration is to avoid initial registration. It is entirely contrary to experience to suppose that, under the conditions which these amendments would bring about, employers will on any large scale avail themselves of the option of both bringing up their recruits as free or unregistered emigrants and employing them as free labourers—that is, without any form of penal contract. The sole reason why employers now resort to unregistered emigration is because, by doing this, they avoid the trouble, vexations and delay, and the irregular exactions and opposition from subordinate officials, which surround registered emigration; while, on the other hand, they have still, in suitable cases, the security of the contract system, and can, if necessary, place the recruits on Act-contracts on their arrival in the labour-districts. When the coolies arrive on a garden in the Surma Valley, if they are steady and well-behaved (and

especially if they come in families) and are not likely to desert or give trouble, the employer often does not care to place them under Act-contracts. If, however, they seem to require the stricter discipline of the Act, they are placed under Act-contracts. But under the proposal now before us the employer will have to decide whether or not he will place the recruits under Act-contracts before they leave the recruiting district, and this practically means that he must decide at the time when he sends his sirdar down to recruit. Not knowing the kind of coolies that will be brought up—whether they will be well-behaved or likely to give trouble, and whether they will come in families or as solitary individuals—he will not be able, as a general rule, to take the risk of deciding to employ them without Act-contracts, and will therefore ordinarily have to give general instructions for registration. And, if he goes to this much trouble and expense—just what he wishes to avoid when he recruits outside the Act—he will, in most cases, at once give his sirdar a certificate, and thus get a legal hold over the recruiter and the recruits at the outset by having contracts executed in the recruiting district. For it must be remembered that under these amendments, if I understand them rightly, although the omission to register in the area of residence involves a disability to make a local contract, the registration observed creates no obligation. The registered emigrant may decline to proceed to the labour-district or to execute a contract, and he will not be punishable for this, except in certain cases to which perhaps the Penal Code may apply. The consequence will be that employers, instead of undertaking privately assisted recruiting, will go back to Act-recruiting.

"These remarks apply particularly to the Surma Valley. In the Assam Valley, where only an intermediate stage between registered emigration and privately assisted emigration has been reached, there will *à fortiori* be a similar retrogression, and further progress towards free emigration will be checked.

"I must apologise for having troubled the Council at such length on this point, but it seemed to me important to show clearly that the proposal is in fact likely to throw back the emigration and labour system

"The Hon'ble Member has referred to a proposal made by the late Mr. Quinton for restoring the Goalpara District to the status of a recruiting district which it occupied before 1882, and for restricting contracts there to recruits originally registered in the actual area of their recruitment. Our objections to this proposal also have been fully stated in our published letter of the 5th October, 1891, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam. But I would point out that Mr. Quinton's proposal is an entirely different one from that now before us, as it involved no interference with the execution of Act-contracts on a tea-garden. It merely made Goalpara a recruiting district, but still allowed unregistered emigrants to execute local contracts under sections. 111 and 112. Besides, as we pointed out, Mr. Quinton was not personally in favour of this proposal; he merely suggested it as a substitute for initial registration in case the Government of India should determine to abolish the present Dhubri system. We have, however, decided to maintain that system. Later on, when I visited Assam at the end of 1891, I found that the planters as a body were strongly opposed to any interference with the existing arrangements at Dhubri; they entirely approved of the conclusion at which the Government of India had arrived independently. They had then had full time to understand Mr. Quinton's alternative scheme, the effect of which they may not have fully understood when it was first put before them.

"Again, the main object of Mr. Quinton's proposal was to compel unlicensed contractors and *arkatis* to take out licenses and thus to get them under proper control. The present proposal, so far as I can see, does not profess to do anything to bring these people under control, and it appears to be hoped that some accident or other will bring about this result.

"To return to the amendments—I would ask if the proposal to restrict registration to the area of the recruit's residence is at all fair or reasonably practicable? I have already said something upon this topic. The Act now contemplates that a recruit shall be registered in the actual area of recruitment. Yet we know that this is not, and cannot always be, done. It is hardly possible for a Registering-officer, without great delay in making inquiries, to decide whether an intending emigrant actually resides in his district or sub-division. The largest number of

labourers recruited under the Act are now registered in Calcutta, but they do not live there, and many of them are doubtless brought there for the purpose by *arkatis* and others. It would be a direct discouragement to emigration if we absolutely forbid the registration of such persons and thus declare them incompetent to enter into Act-contracts. A coolie from the North-Western Provinces or from Madras might spontaneously come to Calcutta—or say that he had so come—and offer himself for registration; I submit it would be unreasonable to refuse to register him.

"But, even if all this could be overcome, what provision does the amendment make to ensure that the work of registration shall be properly done? That there shall be no delay or vexatious obstruction to the recruiter? That recruits shall actually be registered in the area of their residence? That false names and addresses and misdescriptions will not be given? That false personation will not be resorted to, and that coolies will not be changed after registration? These are not mere captious objections I have had to refer to them before. Repeated and exhaustive enquiries, and even the reports of officers who are in favour of initial registration, show that these evils are practically inseparable from any system of registration.

"The difficulty of distinguishing 'resident' and 'non-resident' emigrants in the labour-districts arises from the fact that there is not only a large and annually increasing domiciled immigrant population in the Province, largely composed of persons of unsettled and migratory habits moving about from district to district, but in addition to them there are new emigrants going up every year in large numbers whose history it would be difficult to trace. There are also old emigrants going backwards and forwards between their homes and the Assam gardens. The difficulty will naturally be increased when railway communication is established and has led to more rapid traffic between Assam and other Provinces. It is for those who propose the restriction of local contracts to residents of the labour-districts to show what is meant by the term 'resident,' and what steps should be taken to prevent unregistered non-residents from evading disability to contracts imposed on them. The amendments proposed seem to leave this to accident. It must be remembered, too, that under these amendments licensed recruiting will not be required; any unlicensed recruiter will be able to produce a recruit before a Registering-officer.

"All these matters must be foreseen and provided against in a manner which is not detrimental to emigration. Unless such special provision is made, the scheme will certainly be retrograde, dilatory, vexatious and expensive; but I venture to submit that it will not be effectual in attaining its object, which I understand to be the prevention of abuses. We cannot embark upon novel legislation merely in the hope that it will reform the system, and leave it to accident to bring about the desired result.

"It must be remembered that the proposal would entirely disturb the existing course of emigration throughout Assam. Nearly all emigrants to the Assam Valley execute contracts at Dhubri without previous registration; nearly all emigrants to the Surma Valley go up to the gardens as free labourers, and a large number of them enter into local contracts.

"We cannot deal with this question with exclusive reference to Bengal—we have also to consider the effect of the proposal on other Provinces. I will first take Assam. I see at once three awkward results. In the first place, residents of districts other than the labour-districts will be incompetent to enter into a labour-contract. I understand that Garos, Nagas, Khasis and other hillmen work on the tea-gardens. Secondly, suppose that unregistered emigrants were taken up on a large scale and did not enter into local contracts under the Act; they would still almost certainly be placed on some other kind of penal contract, enforceable under section 492 of the Penal Code or Act XIII of 1859, with the result that during their first few years in Assam, and until they had become 'residents,'—that is to say, at the very time when they most need it,—they would be deprived of the sanitary and other protection afforded by Government to Act-labourers. Thirdly, how are we to distinguish between 'residents' and 'non-residents' of labour-districts? At what period after his arrival in a labour-district would an emigrant become a 'resident'? How could the Magistrate or Inspector, or even the employer, say whether any particular coolie was a

resident or a non-resident? If he chose to represent himself as a resident, could he afterwards turn round and get his contract cancelled by proving that he had made a false statement? What steps would be taken to prevent unregistered emigrants being placed under contracts as residents?

"Let us next take the case of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In 1891 more than 10,000 emigrants went from these provinces to Assam. Seven thousand of them went as free labourers. An excellent system of family emigration has been established between these provinces and the Surma Valley gardens, and no abuses in recruitment are complained of in connection with it. The Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn has just informed us that his province is perfectly satisfied with the present state of things. These amendments would check, if they did not wholly stop, this most desirable description of free emigration, and the effect of the proposal would be the same in every other recruiting province. No free emigrant could enter into a local contract, and no opening would be left for the growth of the free emigration system.

"I submit then, again, as I did before, that, with or without initial registration, abuses in the recruiting system cannot be kept in check without vigorous and sustained executive precautions, while with such precautions initial registration is unnecessary. I have shown that such abuses have already been reduced within very narrow limits in Bengal by executive action, and that, as a supplement to executive action we now have the Bengal Act, I of 1889, which authorizes the Local Government to frame rules for the transit of unregistered emigrants. The proper remedy, I venture to think, if anything more is necessary, is to amend these rules, or, if legislative action is really required, to amend the Bengal Act itself. That Act, or some similar enactment, might also be applied to any other recruiting province in which it may be required. It will thus be possible to take whatever measures are required in any particular province to check abuses without interfering with free emigration.

"I submit, then, in the first place, that abuses in recruitment are not now so serious or prevalent as to call for this retrograde step which is now proposed; secondly, that initial registration in any form, but particularly in the form proposed in the amendments before the Council, is not a proper remedy for such abuses; and, thirdly, that there are other and better available remedies, if any are wanted.

"For all these reasons I confidently ask the Council to accept the considered policy of the Government of India in this respect and their decision not to revert to the antiquated system of initial registration."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM said:—"The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose has introduced my name as favouring initial registration, and in answer I may state that Mr. Grimley does refer to certain remarks written by me last year, and states that I supported his views with regard to initial registration. My remarks were enclosed with Mr. Ward's letter of the 12th August, 1892. What I said was that I should like to see the recruiting of all professional contractors and recruiters resident in Bengal brought under official control. But I strongly object to enforcing initial registration or imposing other restrictions, in the case of unlicensed garden-sirdars or coolies or other persons sent down from the Assam tea-gardens for the purpose of recruiting outside the Act.

"I also feel sure that all employers in the Assam Valley will strongly object to any change in the law which will prevent unregistered emigrants from entering into labour-contracts at Dhubri as at present, and I have not the slightest doubt that employers in the Surma Valley will be equally opposed to the prohibition of local contracts in the labour-districts in the case of unregistered emigrants. Other grave objections to initial registration are unnecessary delay, and various expenses in bringing the coolie into Court; again, the strong inducement that would be placed before sirdars and coolies to accept bribes and engage elsewhere; in fact, every registry office will become a recruiting centre, where there would always be people waiting ready to waylay and entice away labourers recruited by others; lastly, the certainty that free emigration, pure and simple, which has made such rapid strides in the Surma Valley, would receive a death-blow."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said :—" I desire to explain that, though I sympathize heartily with the object of the Hon'ble Mover of the amendments, I am not inclined to vote for them as they stand. The literature of this subject shews that purely free emigration to the nearer districts is growing and has already attained considerable dimensions; and this most satisfactory form of emigration would be, I think, discouraged, if not suppressed altogether, if registration in the districts of original residence were insisted on in the case of persons adopting it. I would interfere no more than I would with emigration to the Duars. I have studied the papers to the best of my ability, and have listened to the remarks of Sir Philip Hutchins with the attention they deserve. As I do not propose to vote for the amendments, I will not take up the time of the Council by discussing them in detail. I will merely say that I have not been able to discern that the objections to initial registration, as it used to be conducted, were incapable of remedy, and, whatever defects Mr. Grierson found in the registration of emigrants to the Colonies, as it was conducted, I have not heard that registration for the Colonies has as a consequence been deferred till the arrival of the emigrants in the Colonies themselves, or even till they are put on boardship. And, as a matter of fact, registration is now required under Act I of 1882 in the case of coolies recruited by licensed recruiters, and even in the case of coolies recruited by garden-sirdars, under a system which is universally considered comparatively healthy. What is the object of this registration, and why does it remain in the Act at all? What I desire is to require initial registration in the case of contractors' coolies recruited outside the Act; for it is these who appear to me to require special protection. I confess that to devise a practical method of carrying out such registration requires more consideration than I have been able to give the subject, and I am not ready to offer to the Council a matured scheme. But I am so convinced that it is desirable in the interest of the labourers that the present Bill should be passed that I should be sorry to see its enactment postponed even for this important question."

The Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHAI VISHRAM said :—" I have no desire to offer any lengthy remarks on this Bill; in fact, I shall be very brief considering the hour and what has already been said, especially because I consider that, on the whole, it is framed in a very fair spirit and with due regard to the interests both of the planter and the labourer. Almost everything that is necessary for the protection and well-being of the coolie has been provided for, and he is likely to be better off abroad than he can be at home. I have no particular experience of the labourers who go to Assam, but I do know a little about those who proceed to the Mauritius, and they generally profit by migrating from India. To a certain extent the Muhammadan pilgrims who yearly proceed from India to Arabia are cared for in a similar manner whilst travelling on board a steamer. Of this I can speak from personal experience, as our steamers often take pilgrims from Calcutta and Bombay to Jeddah, and we have under the Pilgrims Act to provide for them doctors, hospitals, medicines, disinfectants, tea, sugar, and many other comforts to which ordinarily they are strangers. The Hon'ble Mr. Mackay must know more about it than I do. The Emigration Act seems to have been conceived in the same liberal spirit as the Pilgrims Act, and very properly so; but there is one point about it which I thought was lost sight of, and that is the initial registration in the district where coolies are recruited. I may add that I had the advantage of conferring with certain gentlemen who are more or less authorities from the points of view of planters as well as labourers, and I have now come to the conclusion that the absence of a system of initial registration is likely to lead, and *does* lead, to malpractices on the part of recruiters. I need not now go into details about them. They are borne out by some of the planters themselves, and it is but right that some check should be provided against them. I intended, therefore, to submit this morning certain amendments with this view, and may still do so if Dr. Ghose's amendments (which reached me last night) do not meet the case.

" I was thinking of moving for a provision for the initial registration in sections 30, 31 and 32 of the Act, which really bear on the question of registration *within the local area for which the recruiter is licensed*, and in my humble opinion it would be more convenient to alter this to *the area to*

which the labourer belongs than to insert the new section 7A and sub-sections proposed by Dr. Ghose.

"I should also like to have seen a provision made in the Bill for the appointment of a Protector of Emigrants, the same as there is for a Protector of Pilgrims under the Pilgrims Act, but I am now not prepared to propose anything under this head.

"On second thought, and after what has fallen from the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins as regards the amendments in their present form, on further consideration I think I had, perhaps, better propose the amendments indicated by me, if I may be permitted to do so. I know the rules require three days' notice, but it must be borne in mind that I received the Bill and the Select Committee's report officially on Monday last, and by the time I could go through them it was Wednesday, that is, yesterday. Hence there was no time to send in any formal amendments beforehand."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—"I ask Your Excellency's permission to make just one remark on what has fallen from the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens. He said that he was not aware that colonial registration has been given up. That is quite true, but the reason is that it is absolutely essential for emigrants proceeding to a foreign country. Dhubri and the rest of Assam, including all the labour-districts with the local contracts executed therein, are under our own laws and the administration of our own officers; all that we require is that somewhere or other officers whom we can trust shall ascertain that the labourers know the nature of their engagements and enter into them voluntarily."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I am unwilling to say much upon a subject which has been discussed so long, and especially after the very full and closely-argued speech of my hon'ble friend Sir Philip Hutchins, in whose statement of the case I wish to express my entire concurrence; but I have been so much identified with this question of initial registration, and I may even say that the Government of India has laid so much weight on my opposition to it in their Despatch to the Secretary of State, that I do not think it would be right for me to give a silent vote on the subject.

"It seemed to me that in the speech of the Hon'ble Mover of the amendment there was a singular hiatus between the major and the minor of his premises. His argument seemed to be that there were great and serious defects in the mode of conducting emigration and in regard to the offences of kidnapping and enticement; but in order to cure these defects and stop to these offences his only proposal was to introduce this system of initial registration, which, as I have shewn to the best of my ability elsewhere, and as has been shewn to-day in the clear exposition of the matter given by Sir Philip Hutchins, will not provide the required remedy. And then, while calling this registration permissive, he proceeds, further on, to make it compulsory, by providing a penal clause the effect of which would be to the last degree disastrous to the condition of labourers throughout Assam by abolishing the possibility of their executing local contracts unless they are sent up under registration from the country of recruitment.

"The evils connected with enticement and kidnapping are grave in themselves, and were at one time very serious in Bengal; but Sir Steuart Bayley took active steps to put them down by appointing special officers and by strong administative measures, and I have lately been able to report to the Government of India that to a very large extent these evils have been put a stop to. That they ever will be entirely put a stop to no one, I think, can expect; all we can do is to give every facility to those who desire to stop them. The Government of India, in their letter to the Government of Bengal, took this view when they wrote:—

'As the letter of the Bengal Government had only suggested remedies which were judged to be inexpedient and likely to prove inefficacious, ... His Excellency in Council was compelled to throw on Sir Charles Elliott the entire burden of devising appropriate measures.'

"This was in the Despatch of May, 1892. I have not been neglectful of this burden and have since that time been largely occupied in the effort to

devise the measures which Your Excellency's Government directed me to consider, and I have lately submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department a set of rules which will, if approved and carried out, effect to a very large extent the exact result which the Hon'ble Mover desires to effect. They will to a certain extent be within the law, and to a certain extent without the law. To some extent they are supported by the Bengal Act, I of 1889, and to some extent they are instructions to executive officers, and I believe that they can be satisfactorily carried out. If not, we shall take measures to provide full legislative power, but I believe that the existing legislative power is sufficient. If these rules are approved, we propose to keep a record of every person who passes through the free depôts, and so shall be able to effect the end of tracing those who leave their homes, which is the main object, I think, of my hon'ble friend's amendment. There will still remain the danger of personation, which cannot possibly be effectually dealt with by any legal or executive system of registration. But the other evils and offences can be put down by active and constant supervision and by the readiness of the persons who suffer from these offences to complain and to get their wrongs righted. Barring that one difficulty of personation, I believe we shall have effected what is necessary and sufficient to trace the free emigrants, to be able to ascertain their destination when their relatives wish to get them back, so that they can follow them up and either catch them on the road or redeem them if they choose to do so from the effects of the contract. I believe that these rules will be a real remedy, and that the amendment of which my hon'ble friend has given notice not only is not required in itself, but would be altogether ineffectual in putting down the abuses complained of."

The amendment was put and negatived.

The following amendment by the Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE was then withdrawn:—

That after the new section 112A proposed to be added to the Act by section 12 of the Bill, the following section shall be inserted, the present section 112B being renumbered 112C:—

"112B. Nothing in section 111 or in section 112 shall be deemed to authorise any employer to enter into a labour-contract with any native of India who is not resident in a labour-district or who has not been registered under section 7A."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM moved that section 5 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted. Also that in the new section proposed to be substituted for section 112 of the said Act by the same section of the Bill, for the words "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 111, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district for any term not exceeding four years commencing from the date of the execution of the contract if he appears," the words "Any employer desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district may, instead of executing such contract under section 111, appear" be substituted. He said:—"With Your Excellency's permission I will take together these two amendments which stand in my name, as they relate practically to the same point, namely, whether the maximum term of the labourer's contract should be allowed to stand at five years, as at present, or should be reduced to four years.

"The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill has already explained to what an extent the condition of tea-estates has been enquired into of late years. The Government of India have acknowledged, in published documents, the efforts made and expenditure incurred by persons interested in the tea-industry; in promoting emigration to Assam; the benefits caused thereby both to Assam and to the provinces from which the emigrants come; the generally satisfactory condition of the tea-labourers; and the creditable manner in which the labour-system has worked with rare exceptions so far as planters are concerned.

"But in spite of these admittedly favourable results it is now proposed to reduce the period of contract to four years; to prohibit contracts for periods exceeding one year without the intervention of a public officer; to extend inspection to natives of the actual labour-district; to render more stringent, as against the employer, the provisions of the Act which enable the Government to close gardens to Act-labour; to make the employer liable for the cost of repatriating persons wrongfully recruited, even though he may personally have been in

no way concerned with their recruitment; and to add to and strengthen the powers of control which the executive authorities exercise over the employer.

"But, although the present Bill is in these respects one-sided (the one or two points on which it amends the law in a direction favourable to the employer being of minor importance), I am prepared to accept it generally. I am willing to agree to any powers being taken by Government which are considered necessary, or even desirable, for the protection of labourers and emigrants. I therefore accept the main lines of the Bill, but I feel bound to take strong exception to the provisions of the Bill which reduce the period of the contract (under whatever section it is entered into) below five years. The changes on this point are likely to prove detrimental to the working of the labour-system, and, as far as I can make out, it has not been shown that there is any necessity for them or that they are likely to effect any useful practical result.

"The grounds on which the maximum contract period was raised from three to five years in 1882 are thus stated in the Report* of the Commission, which revised Act VII (B.C.) of 1873:—

'We have raised the maximum limit of time to five years, and provided for payment in accordance with the system of task work universal in the labour-districts. It has been thought essential to provide for a minimum rate of wages for a fully completed task, and for a higher minimum in the fourth and fifth years of service, to which it is proposed that the contract term may now be extended. These changes have been made in accordance with the almost unanimous demand of those interested in the tea-industry, and concurred in by both the Chief Commissioner of Assam' (Sir Steuart Bayley) 'and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal' (Sir Ashley Eden). 'The argument in favour of the extension of the term is that it is only thus that the employer can be fairly recouped his preliminary outlay and risk in importing the labourer and maintaining him while he gets acclimatized and learns his work.'

"To develop this argument further I may explain that there are two distinct sets of reasons which make a five-year contract necessary to save the employer from loss.

"In the first place, for about the first two years or so of their residence in the labour-districts the coolies are not really useful. They are getting acclimatized and learning their work. Large expenditure has to be incurred on their health and well-being and on medical and hospital arrangements for them. It is only during the latter half of their five-year contract that they become thoroughly acclimatized and efficient as workers. I will quote an extract from paragraph 9 of the Chief Commissioner of Assam's letter of 12th August, 1892, regarding the contractors' coolies so largely imported into the Assam Valley. Mr. Ward writes—

'In their first year after arrival on the garden they do little or no work; in the second year they are capable, perhaps, of performing, on the average, half the work of an acclimatized coolie; in the third year they have settled down and do full work.'

"It follows from this that in the first year the employer recovers little or nothing of his outlay from the value of the work done by the coolie; in the second year he recovers a little, but nothing like the proportion of the outlay which the one year bears to the whole period of the contract. It is to the third and subsequent years that he must look for recouping himself the expenditure and risks incurred.

"Secondly, a short period of original contract unsettles the coolies and gives opportunities for their enticement away to other gardens. There are many employers and others who do not go to the expense of importing labourers from the recruiting districts into Assam, but are ready to draw away labourers imported by other employers (often by the offer of larger bonuses than are ordinarily given, but which they can afford to pay as they do not incur any expense in importing labour). The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao, in his minute of dissent attached to the Select Committee's Report, writes that 'if the coolies receive fair treatment, there is nothing to prevent the renewal of their contracts, and good employers have nothing to fear even if the maximum duration be reduced to two years.' It is true that with a three-years' contract good employers have not much to fear from good coolies, and we do not object if the coolies go away after

* Paragraph 106, Assam Special Report.

performing their three-years' contract for the purpose of returning to their homes or settling down to cultivation or trade in the labour-districts; but we do object to their being enticed away the moment their original contract has expired by employers who have not gone to the expense of importing labour. If all or most of our coolies were recruited by garden-sirdars, as in the Surma Valley, I should not object to a three-year limit of contract; for though we might *not* in all cases recover the cost of importation during the period of the original contract there would be some reasonable guarantee that the contract would ordinarily be renewed on its expiration. Sirdari coolies ordinarily come up in families and settle down on the garden in a comparatively short time, and they are of better physique and capacity for work than contractors' coolies. But, as the Chief Commissioner, Mr. Ward, has pointed out so forcibly in paragraph 9 of his letter of August, 1892, a large proportion of the coolies recruited for the Assam Valley are, and for a considerable time to come must be, obtained through contractors. Contractors' recruits are of inferior physique, often single men and women without family ties, and not unfrequently indolent persons who could not, or would not, earn a livelihood for themselves in their own country. A three-year contract is certainly insufficient for such persons to form ties in, and to become attached to the garden, and I submit that nothing less than five years is sufficient for this.

"Moreover, I fail to see that the circumstances have changed in any respect since 1882, when a five-year contract was found to be necessary. The cost of importation and expenses of maintaining the coolie on the estate have certainly not become less; on the contrary, they have increased. The late Chief Commissioner of Assam, Mr. Quinton,* was of opinion that all the reasons which led to the extension of the period of contract in 1882 still applied with equal force. The present Chief Commissioner is strongly in favour† of maintaining the maximum of five years; and it is admitted by all authorities that the risk to the emigrant from sickness and death is chiefly confined to the first two or three years of his residence in Assam. I have only been able to find two serious arguments in favour of reducing the term of the contract.

"In the first place, it is said that it is desirable to restrict the scope of the penal contract system. I admit that this is sound in theory: no one would be more glad than employers of labourers if the conditions were such that the whole of the special labour law could be swept away. But, as I have endeavoured to show, the time has not come when the system of contracts can be restricted without injury to the employer, and therefore ultimately to the labour-system and to emigration generally. I think I am right in saying that five-year contracts are allowed in the case of emigration to the Colonies. If so, I see no reason why such should not be allowed in the case of emigration to Assam.

"Secondly, it seems to be assumed that with a shorter maximum period of contract the profits of professional suppliers and recruiters of labour will be diminished; that the number of professional recruiters will therefore become less; that consequently abuses in recruitment will also become less frequent; and that the field will be left more open for the recruiting of garden-sirdars and other non-professional recruiters sent down from Assam to bring up coolies. If there was any good reason to suppose that this would be the case, I should welcome the change: but I doubt if these results are likely to happen, and I see that the Chief Commissioner of Assam is inclined to share this doubt.‡ It is stated in Mr. Ward's letter, 'the *arkati*, the Chief Commissioner has been assured (and he sees no grounds for doubting the correctness of the statement made to him on this point), disposes of the coolies he has recruited at a valuation which is in no way dependent on the term for which they may be willing to contract.'

"It may be said that the cost of recruiting coolies has actually increased since 1882. This is true, and I also admit that *arkatis* and professional contractors are (so far as the Assam Valley Districts are concerned) gaining ground on our garden-sirdars, but I do not see that it has been shown that the fixing of the maximum period of contract at five years has had anything to do with these results. The fact is that employers everywhere (in Assam, as well as in

* See page 108, Special Report on working of Act I.
† Mr. Ward's letter to Government of India, paragraph 9
‡ Mr. Ward's letter to the Government of India.

the tea-gardens in Bengal,) require much more labour now than they did ten years ago; we in Assam require every year at least double the number of labourers that we required ten years ago.

"The competition for labourers having increased to such an extent, it is not unnatural that the profits of professional recruiters should have increased also; I should like something more than mere conjecture before I can suppose that reducing the maximum term of contract to three years will effect a reform in the recruiting system. I do not myself see how it can be so. We should still have to recruit through contractors; the recruiters and *arkatis* would still have the same work to do as they have at present; the competition for labourers would not become less severe; and the contractors, I imagine, would be able to dispose of their recruits on the same terms as those which they now get. I can say that most employers of labour agree with me in the view that the reduction of the contract will not have the effect of lowering the cost of importation or reducing the profits of professional recruiters. That it will have this effect seems to be merely a conjecture on which I venture to think that it would be unsafe for the Legislature to act.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao in his minute of dissent appended to the Select Committee's report has set forth a new argument which I have never heard before. He says that the only argument advanced during the discussions of the Select Committee in favour of the longer period of contract assumes that in a large number of cases labourers are only too ready to unfetter themselves of their contracts by paying large and (to them) ruinous sums for their release. 'Such an assumption,' he adds, 'if true, is a sad commentary on the lot of the labourers on tea plantations,' and he suggests that the supposed frequency with which contracts are redeemed throws an unfavourable side-light on the conditions of coolie life on tea-gardens. I think I shall be able to satisfy my hon'ble friend that his remarks under this head were written under more than one misapprehension. I have already shown, on the authority of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the fallacy of supposing that a coolie imported at a cost of (say) R90 for three years would, as the Hon'ble Member supposes, work off R30 of the initial cost in each year of his contract. In the first year he would probably work off very little, taking into consideration the expenditure which would have to be incurred on him; in the second year he certainly would not work off a third of the costs; in the third and subsequent years his work would be of the average value. Moreover, the risk arising from the deaths and desertions of a certain proportion of new immigrants (specially of contractors' coolies) has to be taken into consideration. I do not know how far it is permissible to refer here to what occurred during the discussions of the Select Committee, but, as the Hon'ble Member has done so in his minute, I will, with the permission of His Excellency the President, say a few words on the subject. I do not remember that any such argument regarding the redemption of contracts as that referred to by the Hon'ble Member was brought forward at the meetings of the Select Committee. I certainly did not bring it forward, and had I understood that any other member of the Select Committee had done so, I should at once have stated my opinion that the likelihood of a three-year contract being redeemed on the terms laid down in section 142 of the Act in no way affects the decision as to the maximum duration of the contract, and may be altogether disregarded in considering it. The grounds on which, as I understand, the Select Committee decided to recommend a maximum of four years were that section 142 of the Act fixes the value of the coolie's work to the employer at R1 a month in the first year, R3 a month in the second year, and R5 a month in each subsequent year, and that the total value of a coolie's work for three years thus ascertained, namely, R108, is not in all cases sufficient to cover the cost of importation. As a matter of fact, contracts are hardly ever redeemed. The number of contracts redeemed in each year are set forth in the return appended to the Annual Immigration Reports.* I find from Mr. Quinton's Special Report † and subsequent Annual Reports that 37 contracts were redeemed in 1886, 40 in 1887, 36 in 1888, 19 in 1889, 17 in 1890

* The return at the end of the Reports, column 28.
† Page 129.

and 6 in 1891.* During 1891 there was a daily average strength of more than 108,000 Act labourers in Assam. Of these an average strength of between 6,000 and 7,000 were under contracts for one year only,† which they could have redeemed under section 142 of the Act by paying a sum of R12 only—a sum in many cases not more than the bonus paid to a labourer for entering into a one-year contract. Moreover, there were at least another 7,000 ‡ coolies under contracts for two years, which they could have redeemed by paying R48 only. Yet only six coolies redeemed their contracts throughout the province in the whole year. I think my hon'ble friend will now admit that (so far as these figures go) the 'side-light thus thrown on the conditions of coolie life on the tea-gardens' is highly favourable. The grounds on which I oppose the reduction of the contract period below five years are, first, that there is no guarantee that the work of the coolie will in less than that time enable the employer to recover the initial expenses of importing labourers and the continuing expenses and risk of maintaining them, while they are getting acclimatized and learning their work; secondly, that, with the stamp of persons sent up to the Assam Valley gardens there will be a risk of the employer incurring serious losses owing to the three years' limit or even the four years' limit being insufficient to attach the coolies to the garden so as to ensure them against being enticed away to other estates (especially by persons who do not themselves import labour); and that any such general enticement will lead to the demoralization of labour in Assam; and, thirdly, that the reasons for proposing a reduction are not of a practical nature and assume that certain results will happen, as to which there is no certainty or reasonable basis for forming any opinion, whether they will actually happen or not.

"*Redemption of Contracts—Section 24 of the Bill: Section 142 of the Act.*

"If the Council accepts my proposal to retain the maximum contract period at five years, section 142 of the Act will stand as it is at present. I have, however, no objection to its being declared that no coolie shall be required to pay more than R150 for redeeming any contract, and I propose that a proviso to this effect should be added to section 142 in order to meet objections such as those raised in the minute of dissent of the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao.§

"*Reduction of term of Garden-contracts to one year—Section 12 of the Bill: Section 111 of the Act.*

"Much of what I have said in moving my first amendment applies also to my second, that section 111 of the Act should be allowed to stand as at present, that is to say, that employer and labourer should be permitted to enter into contracts for the maximum period allowed by the Act without the intervention of a public officer. I may say that I think that this change (prohibiting garden-contracts for more than one year) is quite as open to objection, or more so, than the reduction of the maximum term of contract to four years. I have failed to discover any reason for it, except, again, the theoretical one that it is desirable to restrict the present contract system.

"Since 1882, employers and labourers have been able to enter into local contracts for any period up to five years, whether direct on the garden or in the presence of the Inspector or Magistrate. I will not take up the time of the Council by going into arguments to show that it is necessary that the local contract system should be retained. The Government of India, in their published Despatch of October, 1891, have decided‖ that it is necessary to maintain it in the interests of the administration, and I have already said enough to show that in my opinion

* Period of contracts redeemed not shown in the Reports.

† The number of coolies who entered into local contracts for one year or less (as shown in the Annual Reports) was 6,408 in 1890, and 7,105 in 1891.

‡ The Annual Reports show that the number of coolies entering into local contracts for two years was in—

1889	3,550
1890	4,145
1891	4,915
	12,610

§ This was proposed by Mr. Quinton, page 130, Assam Special Report.

‖ Paragraphs 10 to 12 of Despatch.

it is still required as a safeguard against evils arising from the systematic enticement of labour. I think I am right in saying that a similar opinion has from time to time been expressed by various Chief Commissioners of Assam, including His Honour the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, an extract from whose remarks, said to have been written in 1885, and quoted in one of the published letters of the Government of India,* I will take the liberty of reading. In my humble opinion it represents exactly the state of things now prevailing in the Assam Valley. His Honour wrote—

'As to the tea-coolie, the protection he gets, the excellent cottage he lives in, the good water-supply, the fairly cheap food, and the fairly reasonable wage he gets, are the *quid pro quo* granted in return for the penal clauses which compel him to carry out his part of the contract. He would not get the one without the other, and he would certainly be worse off if he had to part with both. The alternative would be a migratory class of labourers whom no one would go to much expense in hutting and providing for, because he could not be sure of retaining their labour; who would be constantly shifting from one place to another under the influence of enticement and bribery; who would have to build their own houses and would build them of poor materials on unhealthy spots; who would be entitled to no medical care when ill, and would have no opportunity of making complaints or getting grievances redressed such as they have now, when the Inspector's official visit takes place. Such a state of things would be good neither for their *morale* nor for their bodily welfare, but such a state of things would necessarily arise as long as population is scarce and the labourer of great value to the planter, if the law did not intervene to give permanence and solidity to the mutual relations of planter and labourer.'

"The proposal to modify the system of local contracts seems to have come from the Government of India.† It was first proposed absolutely to prohibit contracts being entered into for more than one year with time-expired emigrants who have served out their original contracts, and with local coolies, natives of Assam, and emigrants who have become domiciled in the labour-districts. We are glad to see that the proposal in this form has been dropped. It would have been in practice a most vexatious and unworkable restriction and would not have been to the interest either of employers or of the labourers who, when they renew their contracts for periods longer than one year, do so with the desire to obtain a larger initial bonus; but I submit that the present proposal to prohibit local contracts for more than on year, except when entered into in the presence of a Government officer, is also open to objection, and that no necessity has been shown to exist for it.

"On the Assam Valley side the change will chiefly affect contracts entered into with time-expired and local coolies; for very few new coolies are brought up to the garden without being already under a contract executed either at Dhubri or in the recruiting districts. Now, what is the necessity for limiting the term of a direct contract executed with time-expired and local coolies to one year? Both Mr. Quinton and Mr. Ward have distinctly expressed their opinion that such coolies are well able to look after themselves in making contracts; and this opinion seems to have been accepted by the Government of India in Sir E. Buck's letter of 5th October, 1891.‡ One or two cases may have occurred in the last few years in which contracts may have been obtained by undue pressure; but I think it will be admitted that planters have shown little sympathy with the employer at fault in such cases. Section 111 of the Act, however, which provides that the labourer must appear before the Inspector on his next visit to the garden to have his contract verified, is, I submit, a sufficient check for such cases, and we are told that the system of inspection and verification is going to be much strengthened. It has not been alleged that the results of verifications have hitherto been unsatisfactory, or have shown that these contracts are, to any extent calling for action, exacted by undue pressure.

"I believe that very few contracts are taken in Sylhet and Cachar under the Act from local and time-expired coolies; and that the majority of such contracts are entered into with new emigrants. It is obvious that, in any case in which an employer pays the expense of bringing an emigrant to the garden, he cannot be content with a one-year contract. All new coolies whom it is pro-

* Letter of 5th October, 1891, to Government, Bengal, paragraph 20.

† Paragraph 19, letter to Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated 5th October, 1891.

‡ Paragraph 19.

posed to place under the Act will therefore have to be produced before an Inspector or Magistrate. Now I do not contend that a new emigrant is in as good a position to make his own terms in entering into a contract as time-expired and local coolies; but I would point out that Sylhet and Cachar are districts comparatively near Bengal, the circumstances of which are well known to the emigrating classes, and to which free emigrants go in large numbers. The Health Act enables the Government to watch these emigrants in the course of their journey, and the more stringent powers as to inspection, verification and repatriation, which the Bill now before us gives to the Magistrate and Inspector, will be a sufficient safeguard for allowing the practice of direct contracts, which has been carried on for these ten years, to continue.

"I submit, therefore, that the change is wholly unnecessary. I am, moreover, doubtful if it will have the desired result. The intention seems to be that employers should ordinarily content themselves with a one-year local contract. If this really happens, the use of Act contracts will certainly be restricted. But if, on the other hand, provisional contracts are taken for one year, and then the labourers (as opportunity offers) are taken before the Inspector or Magistrate and placed under contracts for longer periods, I do not see how the change will lead to the disuse of the Act. I do not say that this will happen; but it is a probable result.

"I am not sure if it has been realized how much trouble and inconvenience will be caused to the employers and labourers as well as to the officers themselves if any considerable numbers of labourers are produced before the Inspector or Magistrate for the execution of their contracts. Many gardens are at a long distance from head-quarters. Communications are difficult in Assam, especially in certain seasons, and the journey may have to be made at unhealthy times of the year. The employer will be put to additional expense in keeping up an establishment to send in with coolies, and the coolies themselves may lose their wages for two or three or more days, besides undergoing much discomfort. Moreover, the Magistrate or Inspector (there may be only one such officer at a sub-division) is, I believe, required to be on tour for not less than 120 days in the year, and the employer has no means of knowing where he may be at any particular time. The journey may have to be made two or three times before he can be found. Even when he is at head-quarters, he is engaged in other work, and there must be some delay in attesting the contracts of batches of labourers. Meanwhile the labourers will be kept hanging about the cutcherry and will be liable (especially if they are new coolies) to be tampered with by unscrupulous persons and exposed to the bribery and enticement of other employers and their crimps. The alternative of putting the labourer under a provisional contract for one year, and then taking advantage of the Inspector's visits to the garden or neighbourhood to execute contracts with them for longer periods will also cause trouble and inconvenience, and possible expense in stamp and registration fees, owing to the renewal of contracts before the former ones have expired, and the cancelment of existing contracts at irregular and uncertain intervals. I also ask Hon'ble Members to consider whether such ignorant people as coolies in this country would not become suspicious and distrustful if they were asked to renew their contracts in this manner at short notice. Again, employers in Sylhet and Cachar will not be able to follow this alternative course with new emigrants imported at their expense, as the coolie will probably consider that the one-year's provisional contract is his original contract, and demand a bonus (according to the usual practice) before consenting to a renewal.

"Another serious objection is that the change may be taken as an indication that the Government distrusts employers. I do not for a moment think myself that this is the case, and I admit that any such idea would be inconsistent with what the Government of India have said in published documents. But this may, and probably will, be the view in which the change will be regarded, especially by the coolies: and any such impression among them will certainly not promote the good relations of employers and labourers.

"For these reasons I submit that the proposed change in section 111 is open to serious objection, and that garden-contracts between employer and labourer should be permitted up to the maximum allowed by the Act."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble MR. STEVENS moved that in the paragraph proposed to be substituted for the

penultimate paragraph of section 9 of Act I of 1882 by section 5 of the Bill, for the word "four" the word "three" be substituted, and the last thirty-six words omitted, as it was found convenient that this amendment should be considered simultaneously with the amendments proposed by Mr. Buckingham. He said:—

"With Your Excellency's permission I will move the amendments of which I have given notice. In doing so I have to represent that I am introducing no novel suggestion of my own, but am seeking to restore a provision which is universally approved in the recruiting districts, and which after very mature consideration has commended itself to Your Lordship's Government and to the Secretary of State, but which has been modified by a narrow, and (as I venture to think) somewhat hesitating, majority of the Select Committee. One reason alone has been brought forward in the report, and that is that the majority are not satisfied that a three-years' term is sufficient to recoup the employer the expenses incurred in importing the labourer and maintaining him during the period of his acclimatization in the labour-districts. But this is not a new consideration; it has been brought forward again and again; and I had hoped that it had been finally rejected.

"It is admitted that it does not apply to Sylhet and Cachar, and I think I may justly assume that it has as little application to the nearer districts of Assam. I may say by the way that to the Tarai and Duars Districts emigration is entirely free, and there are no special penal contracts whatever. Only in the more remote and less desirable and healthy tracts in the Brahmaputra Valley do the planters appear to need a longer term than three years. And I regret to find that my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckingham is not content even with the four years' term which the Bill as amended by the Select Committee would give, but takes strong exception to any reduction from the maximum term of five years allowed by the existing law, and now seeks to retain that law. I acknowledge and regret that I have no personal experience of the labour-districts; but I have served for a considerable period in the recruiting districts, and wish to be understood as bringing forward the arguments which occur to me as looking at the subject from the point of view of those districts.

"The most powerful advocacy of the views of the tea-planters is to be found in the report from the Chief Commissioner of Assam dated the 12th August last. To the arguments contained in this letter the Indian Tea Association admit their inability to make any addition. With Your Excellency's permission, I therefore propose to address myself to them. I do so with great diffidence, having regard to Mr. Ward's great experience and local knowledge, and I regret that my remarks may have the appearance of a somewhat invidious criticism; but this is scarcely avoidable since the report is put forward as containing the adopted exposition of the views of the planters of Upper Assam.

'The real point for determination' (Mr. Ward says) 'is whether any valid ground has been made for reversing a decision arrived at after full consideration before the passing of the present Act.'

"It has never, so far as I am aware, been suggested by any one that the existing law should be in any respect final. It has been generally recognised that to bind a labourer for a long period by a penal contract with strong measures of procedure for its enforcement is an evil, only justifiable on account of necessity or at least of some greater good to the labourer himself. The policy of Your Excellency's Government, which has received the approval of the Secretary of State, is to direct all amendments of Act I of 1882 to facilitating the disuse or abolition of the system of penal contracts on which that law is based. On every occasion, therefore, on which the law is before this Council for amendment, those who support the present system must expect to have to justify every material part of it. And I venture to assert that circumstances have greatly changed since 1882. Those who do not admit this, if there be any, forget that the Government is doing all it can to improve communications, for the express purpose of conveying labourers cheaply and expeditiously to Assam. And they also forget a most important and unforeseen effect of Act I of 1882 itself.

"One main object of that Act was to encourage the growth of a system of really free emigration, whether at the expense of the coolie or assisted by the employer, and to discourage the contractor system, which was believed to be one of the main causes of the delay, difficulty and expense connected with emi-

gration to Assam. The very strong and able Commission, which was appointed by the Government of Bengal to consider the whole subject and to indicate the necessary legislation, gave utterance to the following opinions :—

'We have no doubt whatever that most of the abuses attendant upon the engagement of natives of India for emigration purposes have been attributable to the operations of professional contractors and recruiters; and we believe that the only way to put inter-provincial emigration on a sound and natural basis, and at the same time to diminish the cost of procuring labour, is to sever all connection between garden-sirdars and contractors' depôts, and to give the widest scope to the working of the sirdari system; providing at the same time, in the employer's interests, for the effective control of the sirdars when engaged on recruiting duty. The fiction that the garden-sirdar is sent back to induce only his own immediate relatives to return to the garden where he has prospered must be given up. He must be recognized as a recruiter, but as a recruiter directly commissioned by the employer himself, with personal knowledge of a labourer's life, and of whom his employer has personal knowledge. He should not be allowed to degenerate into a professional crimp, and his certificate should, therefore, run only for a limited period, and be renewable only with the consent of the Magistrate of the labour-district. We should have been glad to see the contractor and his recruiters abolished altogether. But, apart from the injury to individuals, which the summary closing of an industry would certainly inflict, it is probable that there are some gardens which are not yet in a position to employ sirdari recruiters, and must for the present depend upon professional assistance in procuring labour.'

"The Bengal Government supported the Commission's recommendations, and anticipated that the coolies sent or going to labour-districts to contract there would go chiefly to the nearer districts of the Assam Valley and Cachar and Sylhet, while the garden-sirdari system would be suitable for Upper Assam and for occasional gardens in other places. In discussing the Bill in Council more than one Member hailed the measure as likely to have the effect of leaving the emigration of coolies less and less in the hands of professional recruiters and contractors, and of bringing the employer and the employed into earlier and more immediate contact.

"After the Act was passed it was observed in a Resolution of Your Excellency's predecessor in Council that—

'it is not expedient that the operation of contractors in the recruiting districts should be at once freed from all control; and it is not intended that the system of local agency (which may be paid agency) should be utilised to introduce a new class of contractors who would work on the recruiting districts outside the provisions of the law.'

"But contrary to these anticipations and intentions a new system of professional recruiting outside the Act has grown up, and has not only seriously interfered with the sirdari system which the Government and the Legislature of the day desired to foster, but has almost destroyed the old contractor-system which has been hampered by the restrictions imposed by the law. Its methods and procedure in recruiting simulate those of the legal system; but the legal safeguards and restraints are wanting, and to this source are traced most of the abuses which now exist in the recruitment of labourers. It is only just to say that the planters themselves (as reported by the late Mr. Quinton in his special report) are fully alive to the abuses which have arisen from unregulated recruiting and are willing to do all in their power to assist Government to suppress them. It is evident, therefore, that the Act requires to be reconsidered, and that this new and objectionable form of recruiting should be especially discouraged.

"The system depends entirely for its existence on one circumstance, *viz.*, that a labourer delivered at the garden is under present conditions worth a certain sum in cash, which varies according to his nationality and healthiness. This amount is largely in excess of the actual cost of recruiting the labourer and transporting him to the garden. I have no means of ascertaining precisely how much the labourer generally receives as an inducement to emigrate, but believe that the *arkati* obtains at Ranchi about Rs. 40 per head. This is, therefore, the extreme limit of what can be given to the coolie. As a fact, it is unlikely that he ever obtains anything near this sum.

"I have examined a number of cases in which recruiters in Lohardugga have prosecuted under the Penal Code men whom they alleged to have taken advances and not proceeded on their journey, or to have absconded on the way. In two instances the amount advanced is said to have been Rs. 20, and in all

the rest Rs. 10 or less. If from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 be taken as the expense of the journey, we find that the actual amount received by the coolie does not exceed from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50. The garden-sirdar actually delivers his coolies for from Rs. 40 to Rs. 70. Yet the planter has to pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 120 per head to the contractor, and I was informed lately that even so much as Rs. 150 has been paid for the best procurable labourer.

"The fact that a planter is able to pay down such a sum as the price of the coolie is attributable solely to the penal contract which is made under the Act. The Chief Commissioner, in his report of August last, writes thus:—

'The assumption that *arkatis* charge more for five year than for three-year coolies, Mr. Ward has been informed by every planter he has met, is also incorrect. The *arkati*, the Chief Commissioner has been assured (and he sees no ground for doubting the correctness of the statements made to him on this point), disposes of the coolies he has recruited at a valuation which is in no way dependent on the term for which they may be willing to contract.'

"Mr. Quinton, on the contrary, says in his special report on the working of the Act that a higher fee is paid as commission for the recruitment of a coolie who contracts for five years than for one who contracts for three years, and that it is therefore to the contractor's interest to induce the recruit to agree to the maximum term. Mr. Ward's assertion must be of course accepted that, so far as his information goes, no higher price is paid in one case than in the other; but an evident reason for the fact, where it is a fact, is that the proportion of three-year contracts made at Dhubri by immigrants into Assam is so very small that it is sometimes not worth while to distinguish between the prices in particular instances, and an all-round price is arranged. But it seems to me impossible to believe that, if the three-year limit were now adopted, the price of coolies would not go down. If, instead of five years, a ten-years' limit were permitted, or (to take the extreme case) if a contract could be made for life, it is incredible that the immediate and present value of the contracting coolie, bound as he is by a strict penal law, would not be much higher than it is even now. And, if, instead of three years, the term were reduced to one, it would be out of the question that the planter should be able to give a large bonus in addition to the bare cost of a present to the labourer and the expense of transporting him to the garden. I cannot, therefore, concur with Mr. Ward in thinking this consideration of no importance. On the contrary, it appears to me to go to the root of the whole question.

"In addressing the Chief Commissioner, Your Excellency's Government brought forward the argument that it is not known how many of the desertions and how much possibly of the mortality may be due to a feeling of despair engendered in the coolie who has contracted for the longer time; this is regarded as scarcely calling for serious consideration. The argument is necessarily indefinite and the extent of its applicability unknown, but practical experience has shown that this very thing has happened elsewhere. And, until the contrary is proved in any particular case, it is a safe rule to assume that human emotions are very much the same, and that a coolie from Chota Nagpore is not exempt from the depressing influences which affect others under similar conditions.

"'The arkati coolie' (says a manager of experience quoted in the special report,) 'is a perfect stranger among strangers.' 'Absence of family life in the garden' (writes Mr. Quinton) 'follows from the system of recruitment adopted, and is one to which the Chief Commissioner attaches great importance.' Now, when such a coolie finds himself under such conditions in a remote and unhealthy spot, with his fellow labourers undergoing the process of acclimatization around him, it seems right to assume that his feelings will be those of any ordinary human being, and that the thought that he is bound under pain of imprisonment to stay and work out his full term of five years may well depress him and predispose him to sickness. However this may be, the desertions are facts, and the heavy mortality and sickness are facts, and of such we hear comparatively little in the case of the perfectly free emigrants to the Tarai and the Duars.

"It is considered by the Chief Commissioner that there is no ground or the statement that in the Brahmaputra Valley healthy gardens do not want five-year contracts. In the sense that healthy and accessible gardens as well

as unhealthy and remote gardens would like to have five-year contracts, this is probably correct, but the needs of gardens of the two classes are certainly not the same, and there appears to be no reason why the nearer tracts of Assam should not be on the same footing as Sylhet and Cachar. Throughout the discussions on this subject the differences have been acknowledged.

"It comes then to this, that, if a longer term than three years is to be allowed, it is for the purpose of furnishing labour to the more distant and less healthy and desirable tracts. The Chief Commissioner thinks it right (to use his own words) to give the Brahmaputra Valley planter 'something more for the cost he incurs, the inferior article he has to put up with, and the consequent risks he runs in losing by death or desertion the coolies he has paid for, or in having his garden declared by the Government to be unfit for the particular class of coolies that he imports.' But the cost which the planter incurs is greatly enhanced by the nature of the agency which he employs, and which is in a great measure forced upon him since it has risen up under the favourable conditions of the present law. It seems eminently unfair to recover this from the coolie. And I cannot see the justice of providing that an 'inferior article' recruit for a garden in which he is scarcely fit to work should be made to reimburse the importer for his own chances of sickness or death, and even for the risk which the employer runs of having his garden closed through the mortality among the 'inferior articles' whom that employer has to put up with! Further, the sirdari coolie who has been imported at a cost of Rs. 50 is to be bound for the same period as the contractor's coolie for whom double the amount has been paid, and the strong and healthy 'first class jungly' (as I believe he is technically called) from Chota Nagpore has to make good the same amount as the feebler and more hazardous recruit from the North-West or Behar! But he is in a worse position, since the Commissioner's report shows that more of these 'inferior articles' for whose defects especially the planters must be compensated are now being recruited, and that they often decline to contract for more than three years. Consequently it is for the strong Chota Nagpore recruit to make up by his labour-contract for five years, which he is too stupid to object to, for the unhealthiness and weakness of the Behar or North-West coolie who is sharp enough to refuse to contract for more than three years.

"Under section 142 of the Act, as it stands now in force, a coolie recruited for five years who may repent of his bargain cannot obtain his release for less than Rs. 228. This is double the present cost of an ordinary contractor's coolie, and four times the cost of a sirdari coolie. If the fourth and fifth year were taken off, the amount would still be Rs. 108, or approximately the whole cost of obtaining an ordinary contractor's coolie. And this seems to me to be quite as much as even a contractor's coolie could be expected to make good; it is far more than should be paid in money or in labour by a sirdari coolie

"I cannot indeed think it equitable that, when the employer is even more anxious to obtain the labourer than the labourer to find the employer, the whole expense of bringing them together should fall on the labourer. The whole question seems to me to come to this: the planter is able to spend a certain sum for labour; it is to his interest as well as to that of the labourer that as much as possible of this should go into the hands of the person who actually works, and that a large fund should not be created out of it to be coveted and fought for by a horde of unscrupulous *arkatis*. If the market-value of the coolie in cash is reduced, the amount available for the cost of recruiting him must be reduced also, the competition among the recruiting agents will become less acute, and in all probability the smaller men will betake themselves to other trades. On the other hand, whatever the planter can give will go to the labourer, and will tend to improve his condition and make him more contented. I believe that the limit of three years will go far to produce these results.

"In reference to section 12 of the Bill I have merely to say that, whatever justification there may be for giving a longer limit than three years in the case of a labourer when originally imported, there appears to be none for doing so in the case of one who makes a fresh one in the labour-district. The employer has not to reimburse himself for any expense of importation, and a three-years' contract appears to be quite enough to permit of any bonus which the coolie is likely to require.

"In conclusion I need hardly disavow the slightest desire to hamper the planter in the collection and transport of labourers. On the contrary, I entirely believe in the humanity and enlightened self-interest of the great body of the planters; I fully recognize the enormous importance of the industry, and I regard it as the duty of the Legislature to facilitate in every reasonable and justifiable way the meeting of employer and labourer on free and equitable terms, and the transfer to comfort and plenty of those who obtain but a scanty and precarious livelihood in their own poor and over-populated districts."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said that he had not intended to offer any remarks on this question, as he had not been a member of the Select Committee and had been too busy to study the details of the measure. He had listened attentively to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens admitted the great desirability of getting men who were living in the congested districts out of those districts to the valley of the Brahmaputra, where they would find plenty of food and good wages; but it was doubtful whether he had realised how great the boon was to the labourers in those overcrowded districts to have their passages facilitated from a land of perpetual hunger and scanty pay to a land of plenty, where hunger need never be known and where the wages were good enough to allow them to save money. Had he kept this before his eyes he would hardly have indulged in so much sentiment as to separation from family ties. Still less would he have suggested that a coolie who could easily stand expatriation for three years would be likely to sicken and die of despair at the thought that he would not see his native village for five years instead of three. This was hardly an argument to place before a practical body of men many of whom were emigrants themselves for a much longer period than five years. He should himself be inclined, after listening to the discussion which had taken place, to agree with the view that a four-years' term would probably be best. It seemed to him that a considerable step had been taken in cutting the period down from five to four years, and that it should not be further reduced.

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said that, with regard to the proposal that the maximum period ought to be limited to three years, he would beg to point out, in addition to the reasons given by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, that the provisions of section 492 of the Indian Penal Code—a section which made breaches of contract in certain cases penal—could only be brought into play when the term of the labour-contract did not exceed three years, and in reducing the period of five years to three they would bring the Inland Labour Law into line with the provisions of the Penal Code.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—"I have not much to add to what I said before with regard to the amendments to lengthen or reduce the period for which labourers may be permitted to engage. The exact period must be to some extent a matter of opinion and estimate, but, on the whole, I am still in favour of the four-years' term, as a maximum as most equitable to all parties.

Sir Griffith Evans has, I think, correctly explained what Mr. Ward meant in regard to the feeling-of-despair theory, and Mr. Stevens seems to have somewhat misapprehended him. This theory or objection originated with myself: I do not think I have found any one who regarded it as entitled to any weight, and I must confess that I now consider that the view taken by Mr. Ward and Sir Griffith Evans is sounder and more practical.

"It is of course optional with the coolie whether he will engage for the maximum term, and in this connection I may here state that I failed to mention one of the reasons which induced me to agree to Mr. Mackay's proposal to substitute four years for three in the Bill. Formerly nearly all Dhubri contracts, and very few executed elsewhere, were for five years. But during the last two years, about twenty per cent. of the Dhubri engagements have been for three years only. There is, therefore, no longer reason to doubt that the immigrants not only have, but exercise, an option.

"On the other hand, I do not altogether agree with Mr. Buckingham that the cost of a coolie is absolutely independent of the length of his engagement. Very

possibly the contractor makes no enquiry of any particular man what term he is prepared to serve, but conducts his business on a rough average principle—so many will go for three years, so many for five, and so on. But, if the maximum term is reduced, the average will also fall, and I think the cost should fall too.

"It has been urged that the so-called 'price' of a coolie at Dhubri is not (so to speak) a consideration moving from the coolie himself; but I submit that the expenses of his journey, as well as reasonable agency charges, may properly be taken into account. A sirdari labourer costs very nearly as much as one supplied by a contractor, and it was recognised in 1882 that the employer should have some reasonable return for all expenses incurred by him, *or on his behalf*, in bringing up labourers. The system which has sprung up is a great private emigration agency, over which we maintain such control as seems essential to prevent abuses, but with which we interfere otherwise as little as possible.

"The reasons why we thought it necessary to continue to allow penal contracts by old immigrants or natives of the labour-districts have been fully stated in our Despatch of October, 1891. Briefly stated, they are—

that such contracts are necessary as the *quid pro quo* for decent lodging, protection and general amenities on which we insist;

that they are necessary to prevent enticement and desertion just when labour is most needed;

that the alternative would be engagements under Act XIII of 1859, which gives the labourer no compensating advantages;

that there is great difficulty in distinguishing between old and new labourers; and, lastly,

that it is a manifest advantage to keep all classes of labour under one uniform law.

"There is no reason whatever to doubt that the old hands and local labourers take care to exact a bonus or other full consideration before executing a contract. A large proportion of these contracts are for one or two years only, but if they wish to settle down for longer there is no reason why we should prevent them. They will certainly not do so without a proportionately larger bonus. I should have been quite prepared to cut down these contracts by local labourers and re-engagements of old labourers to three years, if it had been possible to distinguish them. But, as I have said, they are fully competent to look after themselves, and section 112 has to cover all local contracts, including those made at Dhubri or elsewhere on first arrival. The advantages of a uniform law are so obvious that I strongly deprecate any attempt to draw distinctions.

"On the other hand, the Government of India have thought it wise to limit to one year the term for which an agreement may be made otherwise than in the presence of a responsible officer. It is not that we think that improper pressure is really exerted, except perhaps in very rare cases, but some people certainly believe that it is employed, and it cannot be denied that opportunities for using pressure do exist. Officers will assuredly take more care about contracts actually entered into before them than about mere verification. There is a widespread apprehension, however unfounded it may be, that verification is apt to degenerate into the simple issue—'did you sign, aye or no?'"

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—"I confess that I saw with some regret that the Select Committee had agreed to this compromise and had raised the term from three years to four years. Writing on behalf of the Government of Bengal, I expressed my complete acquiescence in the reduction to three years. For many years I have held that view and I still think it desirable, but I recognise that the matter is one on which there is a great deal to be said on both sides, and I attach the greatest weight to the fact that the Assam Administration has opposed any reduction of the period. I do not think it desirable to press the Bengal view as represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens and myself on behalf of the recruiting districts, against the view of the Assam Administration and the tea-planters, as representing the labour-districts.

"Another argument had great weight with me, and I mention it particularly because though I do not suppose I am more difficult to convince than most people, still I think that it seldom happens to us to come down to Council and have our views changed in the course of a debate. It certainly was the opinion of the Government of Bengal in 1890 that the enhancement of the

contract period had decidedly increased the competition among the *arkatis* for coolies, and so lately as February last Mr. Grimley, the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, wrote that—

'I entirely approve of the proposal to reduce the term of the contract from five to three years, as it will have a tendency to reduce the chance of malpractices. The longer the term of the contract, the higher the price set on his head, the keener the competition for him among *arkatis*, and the greater the chance of abuses.'

"This certainly was my impression, and it was borne out by what I was told when I travelled in Chota Nagpore in July and November last, and it was also shared by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens. But from what my hon'ble friend Mr. Buckingham has said there appears to be great doubt as to whether that impression is based on any sound basis. At any rate he has put forward a "*vera causa*," a cause which is probably true, and is sufficient, if true, to produce the results we see, when he asserts that it was not to the increase of the period but to the increase of competition for coolies, due to the demand for a larger amount of labour, that the increase in cost is attributable. I certainly think this may account for the facts and that the argument I relied on has not the same weight which I thought it had.

"With regard to section 112, the case against the four-year period is stronger. The view of the Select Committee that the period of three years is not sufficient to recoup the employer for expenses incurred does not at all apply to the case of the local labourer whose period was to have been reduced to three and is now raised to four years, and I have even more reluctance to accede to that alteration in the original Bill than to the first one. But, on the other hand, my hon'ble friend Sir Philip Hutchins has argued that it is very desirable to make the law uniform. I have agreed, for the reasons already stated, that for the Dhubri contracts the four-year period is the right one, and unless you alter the law the result will be that you will require a different section for the Dhubri contracts and for the local residents of the district, as it would be impossible to say in the same section that in the one case there should be a maximum of four years and in the other that there should not be such a maximum. It would be a difficult matter to effect such an alteration in the draft of the Bill at the present moment, and I am therefore prepared to accept the Bill as it stands amended by the Select Committee; but I hope it will not be for very long. The time will come when the Council and Your Excellency will feel justified in reducing the period from four to three years, and by gentle steps of that kind we shall gradually reach that object, which, we all aim at, of abolishing the anomalous conditions under which labour exists in Assam and by introducing free labour and free emigration from Bengal and the North-West."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER said:—"When this point was first considered by the Select Committee there was a very distinct majority in favour of maintaining the word 'three' as it was found in the draft Bill. That, speaking for myself, was only altered to 'four' on what I understood to be a bargain on the part of the two gentlemen—the only two—of the Select Committee who were anxious to maintain the longer period, that the concession of three to four would be accepted as settling the question as far as it could be settled, and thereupon the word 'four' was put into the draft Bill by my casting vote—a vote which I would not have given had I supposed that the question would be afterwards treated as open. It appears to me that the only justification for these labourers being under a penal contract at all is that it is to their interest that they should be brought up to the labour-district, that they cannot bring themselves up there as they have not the means, and it is not worth the while of the employers to bring them there unless they have the hold over them which is given by a penal contract of this kind. The question therefore to my mind, when you come to consider the time, is, what is such a length of time as will fairly compensate the employer for his initial expense and give him such a margin of profit as will make it worth his while to bring the labourer up to Assam? Now, I confess that in the calculations which we made in the Select Committee on the subject I was more or less misled by the terms of section 142 of the Act. I am now satisfied, more especially when I have the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham's evidence that sirdari coolies are better than contractors' coolies, and that you can get sirdari coolies

up to Dhubri for not more than Rs. 75, and then taking the estimate of section 142 as a fair estimate of what a man's labour was worth, I found that three years amounts to Rs. 108, and I think that, if you give a man labour for this amount from labourers who one with another do not cost him more than Rs. 75, the margin between the two is quite sufficient to make it worth his while to run the risk of loss by death or desertion. Any extension of the period of the penal contract seems to me calculated only to increase the profits of the contractor, at the expense of both labourer and employer. Therefore, if my hon'ble friend Mr. Stevens presses his amendment to substitute the word 'three' for 'four' I shall vote for it.

"On the other question I cannot see that there is any hardship whatever to an employer if he is obliged, in case he desires that a labourer should enter into a fresh contract with him, to bring him before an officer who will see that the contract is a fair one, and that the labourer has received a fair conseration for entering into this penal confract; and I was myself anxious that a clause should be put into the Bill providing that it should be part of the duty of the Inspector to see that the labourer had received adequate consideration for entering into the renewed contract. The majority of the Select Committee, however, thought that sections 111 and 112 as altered sufficiently safeguarded his interests. I cannot see any justification for allowing a man to put himself under a contract by which he is exposed to sudden arrest and imprisonment for six months without at least giving him security of this kind.

"Then the provision in section 111 which now proposes to allow an employer to enter into a labour-contract for a term not exceeding one year is under the peculiar circumstances of the case a useful one, because it might be extremely difficult for the employer to bring all these labourers up to the central station and put them under new contracts, and therefore some opportunity must be given to the employer to keep those men with him for a reasonable time until the contracts can be renewed. He can always arrange for a visit of the Government officer within the year for the purpose of renewing these contracts, and they can then be renewed for three or four years according to the terms of the Act.

"I quite agree that under the circumstances of this Bill it is impossible to put one term for the original contract and another for the local contract. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham says that when a man is engaged only for a year he will of course before consenting to a renewal ask for a further bonus. So far from considering that an objection, I think it is rather an argument in favour of the proposal, because I do not think any one ought to be allowed to enter into such a contract without getting, in some form, a handsome bonus, and consequently I do not think that there would be any hardship in it."

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM'S amendment that section 5 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be omitted was then put and negatived.

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS' amendment, that in the paragraph proposed to be substituted for the penultimate paragraph of section 9 of Act I of 1882 by section 5 of the Bill, for the word "four" the word "three" be substituted, and the last thirty-six words omitted, was then put and negatived.

The amendment of the Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM that in the new section proposed to be substituted for section 111 of Act I of 1882 by section 12 of the Bill the words "for any term not exceeding one year commencing from the date of the execution of the contract" be omitted was then put and negatived.

The following amendments, of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble MR. BUCKINGHAM, were then withdrawn:—

(1) that in the new section proposed to be substituted for section 112 of the said Act by the same section of the Bill, for the words "Notwithstanding the provisions of section 111, any employer may enter into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district for any term not exceeding four years commencing from the date of the execution of the contract, if he appears," the words "Any employer desirous of entering into a labour-contract with any native of India in a labour-district may, instead of executing such contract under section 111, appear" be substituted,

(2) that for section 24 of the Bill the following be substituted, namely:—

"24. To the last paragraph of section 142 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

'Provided that the amount payable by a labourer to redeem the labour-contract shall in no case exceed one hundred and fifty rupees.'"

The amendment by the Hon'ble MR. STEVENS that, in the section proposed to be substituted for section 112 of the said Act by section 12 of the Bill, for the word "four" the word "three" be substituted, was then put and negatived.

The amendment, of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble MR. STEVENS, that in section 24 of the Bill, for the words "third and fourth years" the words "third year" be substituted, was then withdrawn.

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS then moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 30th March, 1893, His Excellency THE PRESIDENT remarking that the discussion of the Financial Statement would take place on that day.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 30th March, 1893.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 13.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 18th, 1893.

Another week of unsettled weather is shown by the Daily Weather Reports of the period under review. From Sunday until Wednesday the unsettled conditions were mainly confined to North-East India and to the east of the Peninsula, where showers of rain, thunderstorms with rain and hail, and high winds were experienced; but on Thursday the 16th the weather improved in North-East India and the Peninsula, and became disturbed in North-West India. A well marked depression crossed the Sind frontier on the morning of the 16th, and advanced into the centre of North-West India during the 17th and 18th, and showery unsettled conditions were reported from the North-West Himalayas and their neighbourhood.

On the 12th, the barometer was changing by small amounts. Readings were highest over the north and east of the Punjab, the east of Rajputana, and the west of the North-Western Provinces, while they were lowest in the south of the Bay. Pressure was generally higher than usual. The general direction of

the wind was between north-east and south-east. The force was fresh in several places. Scattered showers of rain were reported from North and West Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and from some stations in the North-West Himalayas, in the Peninsula and in Lower Burma. Chanda received 2·42 inches and Bahraich 1·02 inches, but elsewhere the amounts were moderate or small. The chart of the 13th showed that pressure was still changing slowly, and the general conditions had changed very little during the previous 24 hours. The winds were somewhat more variable than on the preceding day, but the general directions continued between south-east and north-east. Showers had been fairly general over Lower Bengal and Orissa, and widely scattered showers were reported from the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Peninsula, and Lower Burma. On the 14th, the most important change was the appearance of a large shallow area of low pressure over the North-West Frontier. In other respects little change had occurred: pressure remaining highest over Eastern Rajputana, Central India and part of the Central Provinces, and lowest off the West Coast and over the south of the Peninsula. Westerly and south-westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic plain and north-westerly winds along the north-west coasts of the Bay. Easterly winds prevailed over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. Rain was reported from a large part of North-East India and from the east, centre and south of the Peninsula. In the east and centre of the Peninsula, a large track of country received about 2 inches of rain during rather severe thunderstorms. On the 15th the barometer was falling generally. The low pressure area over the north-west frontier was still shown there, and readings were at the same time low off the West Coast and over Lower Burma. The winds were shifting round again to east up the Gangetic plain and had turned to south on the Madras coast. Elsewhere the directions displayed much irregularity. Rain continued to fall generally over the south-east and centre of the Peninsula, and scattered showers were reported from parts of North-East India. Heavy rain was reported from Madura, and moderate rain from the Madras coast. On the 10th, pressure was still falling. The decrease had been brisk to rapid over Sind and Baluchistan, and a well defined depression lay near Jacobabad. Readings were high over Assam and over the centre of the Peninsula. Winds were cyclonic over North-West India, south-easterly over parts of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The rainfall was generally light and very widely scattered, but at Cochin 3·48 inches and at Moulmein 1·11 inches had been received. By the morning of the 17th, the depression had reached North-East Rajputana, the centre being near Bikanir. In consequence while the barometer continued to fall generally throughout the Indian region, there had been a brisk recovery over Sind. Cyclonic winds continued over North-West India, south-easterly winds over the Peninsula, and variable winds elsewhere. The force was fresh to strong over a large part of North-West India. Moderate rain had fallen over the north and east of the Punjab, and light showers over Burma, Assam, and the south of the Peninsula. The chart of the 18th showed that the depression had filled up, and that pressure was generally uniform. The winds were variable. A few light scattered showers of rain were reported.

Temperature.—Conditions have been somewhat less abnormal than they have been for some weeks past, though they have continued to show large variations from the average. The mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week has been 2°·9 lower than usual. The following table shows the

variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·4	+2·5	+2·9	+2·3	+0·3	—7·8	—4·7	—0·3
Bengal and Assam . .	—5·7	—4·0	—6·4	—6·6	—6·9	—5·9	—2·8	—5·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	—8·5	—7·0	—5·6	—5·3	—3·5	—0·6	+0·7	—4·3
Punjab	—3·3	—2·6	—1·6	+0·1	+2·5	—1·5	—1·0	—1·1
Bombay	—1·6	—1·3	—1·4	—1·8	—2·2	—0·5	+0·5	—1·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—9·4	—10·1	—10·8	—11·2	—9·5	—5·6	—2·9	—8·5
Central India and Guzerat .	—5·4	—6·4	—6·8	—6·1	—1·9	+1·4	+2·3	—3·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	—4·9	—2·5	—2·5	+0·1	+3·4	+3·5	+4·0	+0·2
Madras	—0·4	—0·8	—2·1	—3·9	—3·9	—3·3	—2·4	—2·4
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	—4·1	—3·6	—3·8	—3·6	—2·4	—2·3	—0·7	—2·9

From the above it will be seen that a gradual slight decrease in the amount of the abnormal coolness occurred during the week, the amount of variation ranging from 4°·1 on the 12th to only 0°·7 on the 18th. The provincial variations show that, in Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week was a trifle above the normal, but that in all the other provinces there was a deficiency which ranged from only 0°·3 in Burma to as much as 8°·5 in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Rain.—The rainfall table, at the close of the summary, shows that rain has again been very widespread and in many parts of the country exceptionally heavy for the time of year. In Tenasserim, Arakan, the Konkan, Guzerat, Kathiawar and Rajputana (West) there was absolutely no rain during the week under review, and in the North-Western Provinces (East, Central and West), Oudh (South) Khandesh, Sind, Rajputana (East) and Central India West), the average actual rainfall of the division for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the other rainfall divisions effective and in many cases heavy rain has fallen. The average actual rainfall was generally heaviest over the east of the Peninsula, where it varied from about 1·15 inches to 1·90 inches, but in South Central Madras and also in Assam (Surma), the actual average fall also exceeded one inch. No less than thirty-four of the rainfall divisions had an excess of rain during the week, the amount of excess being as much as 1·70 inches in Madras (South) 1·16 inches, in the East Coast (South) 1·13 inches, in the East Coast (Central and North), and 1·05 inches in Madras (South-Central). The regions which received deficient rainfall included the following divisions. Tenasserim, Arakan, East Bengal, Assam, Oudh (South) the North-Western Provinces (West and Submontane), the Punjab (South, and Hill districts), Kathiawar, Sind and Rajputana but except in Assam the variations of these divisions from the normal were small and the deficiency unimportant. In Assam (Surma) the deficiency nearly equalled 1 inch.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the total rainfall for the period February 26th to March 18th has been somewhat deficient in parts of North-West and North-East, and more or less excessive in all other parts of India. In several divisions in the south and centre, the excess has been extraordinarily large.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week, as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week.—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Tangail	2·17 inches.
North Bengal	Cooch Bihar	Sudder	2·50 "
Punjab	Kangra	Palampur	2·31 "
Malabar	Travancore	Cottayam	3·99 "
Madras	Nilgiris	Coonoor	5·42 "
Mysore	Bangalore	Sudder	2·48 "
Berar	Wun	Darwa	7·39 "
Central Provinces	Chanda	Sudder	6·40 "
Central India	Bhopal	Narsinghar	3·62 "
East Coast	Godavery	Tallapudi	3·75 "
"	Nellore	Udayagiri	5·00 "
"	Tanjore	Tisuvalur	4·40 "

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 18th March.			Rainfall data from 26th Feb. to 18th Mar. 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since 26th Feb. to 18th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·06	—0·06	0	0·08	—100
	Lower Burma	0·42	0	+0·42	0·46	0·10	+360
	Central ditto	0·13	0·04	+0·09	0·21	0·06	+250
	Upper ditto	0·29	?	?	0·29	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	0	0·19	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·36	0·52	—0·16	0·45	1·51	— 70
	Assam (Surma)	1·04	2·00	—0·96	1·30	4·20	— 69
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	0·57	0·90	—0·33	0·83	1·90	— 56
	Deltaic Bengal	0·58	0·30	+0·28	0·98	1·10	— 11
	Central ditto	0·41	0·19	+0·22	0·86	0·54	+ 59
	North ditto	0·84	0·28	+0·56	1·08	0·59	+ 83
	Orissa	0·74	0·17	+0·57	1·51	0·60	+152
	Chota Nagpur	0·64	0·35	+0·29	1·38	0·79	+ 74
	Bihar (South)	0·11	0·07	+0·04	0·31	0·26	+ 19
	Ditto (North)	0·22	0·06	+0·16	0·35	0·26	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·07	0·04	+0·03	0·48	0·17	+182
	Oudh (South)	0·04	0·05	—0·01	0·40	0·18	+122
	Ditto (North)	0·45	0·09	+0·36	0·83	0·28	+196
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·09	0·03	+0·06	0·37	0·19	+ 95
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·04	0·06	—0·02	0·46	0·28.	+ 71
	North Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·22	0·23	—0·01	0·80	0·77	+ 4
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·11	0·13	—0·02	0·30	0·37	— 19
	Ditto (Central)	0·26	0·13	+0·13	0·68	0·40	+ 70
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·25	0·21	+0·04	0·76	0·84	— 10
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	0·71	0·79	—0·08	1·88	2·30	— 18
	Ditto (North-West)	0·61	0·22	+0·39	1·11	1·03	+ 8
	Ditto (West)	0·14	0·09	+0·05	0·40	0·34	+ 18
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·85	0·15	+0·70	1·86	0·26	+616
	Madras (South Central)	1·25	0·20	+1·05	4·58	0·43	+965
	Coorg	0·26	0·12	+0·14	2·60	0·28	+829
	Mysore	0·44	0·04	+0·40	1·01	0·12	+742
	Konkan	0	0	0	0·05	0·01	+400
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·12	0·02	+0·10	0·96	0·05	+1,820
	Khandesh	0·05	0	+0·05	0·77	0·01	+7,600
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·89	0·03	+0·86	4·33	0·09	+4,711
	Central Provinces (West)	0·26	0·02	+0·24	3·48	0·10	+3,380
	Ditto (Central)	0·63	0·12	+0·51	3·20	0·24	+1,233
	Ditto (East)	0·51	0·19	+0·32	2·60	0·53	+391
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·12	—100
	Sind	0·02	0·04	—0·02	0·02	0·25	— 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·15	0·02	+0·13	0·95	0·11	+764
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·02	0·04	—0·02	0·34	0·13	+162
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·11	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·21	0·08	+1·13	2·38	0·27	+782
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·20	0·15	+0·05	6·10	0·26	+2,246
	Hyderabad (South)	1·24	0·27	+0·97	4·92	0·37	+1,230
	Madras (Central)	0·02	0·04	+0·58	1·22	0·06	+1,033
	East Coast (Central)	1·17	0·04	+1·13	1·89	0·13	+1,354
	Ditto (South)	1·18	0·02	+1·16	2·29	0·15	+1,427
	Madras (South)	1·90	0·20	+1·70	3·90	0·54	+622

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1893.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 25th March.*—Showers in parts of the Circars, Southern Districts, and Nilgiris, and a few scattered falls elsewhere. Improvement previously reported continues. Sowings of summer crops in Southern Districts extensive, and standing cotton there and in the Central Districts much improved, but recent rain has done some harm to cotton in the Deccan and in Circars. Cultivation on West Coast commencing, elsewhere mostly confined to land under wells and a few large irrigation works. Pasture and drinking water available, and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle improving where previously poor. Prices falling generally, but fall as yet very slight.

Bombay.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Slight rain in parts of two districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, blight, rust, or rats in parts of five districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in four and progressing in nine districts. Preparations for next season continue in ten and cotton picking is in progress in nine districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 25th March.*—The rainfall during the week has again been rather largely in excess of the normal. There was hail also in some districts. Some further injury was caused to the standing *rabi* crops and the mango and *mahua* blossoms. The *rabi* harvest, however, approaches completion in some districts. The collection of opium is nearly finished and weighment will shortly begin; the outturn is expected to be satisfactory. Prospects of spring rice are favourable. Indigo has suffered from a severe hailstorm in Saran, necessitating re-sowing; elsewhere indigo sowings are coming up well. Ploughing is in full swing, and in some districts autumn rice and jute are being sown. No marked change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally reported well, and fodder aud water supplies are plentiful.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 29th March.*—With the exception of light showers in a few places and hail in four villages in Banda, the weather has been generally seasonable. Harvesting operations are in progress, and where damage has not been done by excessive moisture, hail or insects, prospects are very favourable and a good outturn is expected. Opium collection is going on. Prices are fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Sowings of extra spring crops going on and ploughing for autumn crops commenced. Prospects are generally reported good. The crops are now ripening and more rain would be injurious. The standing crops in parts of three districts are reported to have been damaged by rain and hail. Condition of cattle is generally reported good. Fodder is said to be sufficient in all districts except Rawalpindi. Poppy crops flourishing. Prices high in Lahore, rising in Amritsar and Peshawar, stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—Report not received.

Burma.—*For week ending 25th March.*—LOWER BURMA: Crops on Karen hill clearings in Tavoy damaged by rain. UPPER BURMA: Cultivation of dry weather paddy progressing everywhere, and has been completed in some places. Prospects generally good. Wheat and gram being reaped in three districts. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and decreased in three. Numbers on relief works, Meiktila, 407.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Weather seasonable. Sugar-cane pressing continues. Sowing of early rice commenced. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 29th March.*—BERAR: Weather warm. Harvesting of rabi continues. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Slight rain during week, total from first January nine inches two cents. Harvesting of crops continues. Prices:—wheat 9, coarse rice 9, white *juar* 12¾, yellow *juar* 18¾, and tur 10¼ seers per current sicca rupee.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 29th March.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in civil and military station and in parts of Bangalore district. Standing crops in good condition. Outturn of harvest generally favourable. Prices fallen in Bangalore and risen in Hassan district slightly.

COORG.—Slight rain. Threshing of rice and ragi (Eleusine coracana) completed. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle fair.

Central India.—Report not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Slight rain in parts of Bhurtpore and Bikaneer. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Harvesting commenced in Sirohi, Kherwara, and Ajmere. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good. Slight damage in parts. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices steady in nine States, falling in three, rising in two, and fluctuating elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 25th March*—Slight rain. Weather seasonable and somewhat cloudy. Prospects of crops good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENT.

REVOCATION OF THE SPECIAL RULES FOR THE RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

No. 54 T. E., dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1893.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Resolutions by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Nos. 136 and 128 T. E., dated, respectively, the 21st October 1887 and 11th August 1888.

RESOLUTION.—The special rules for the retirement of officers of the Indian Telegraph Department, contained in the Resolutions read above, were sanctioned with a view to remove the block in promotion caused by excessive recruitment during the years 1868 to 1872 All the officers appointed in those years have now had an opportunity of availing themselves of the benefits of the special rules, and those who remain in the Department have passed the period of their service at which a declaration of their intentions to retire under those rules is necessary.

The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to revoke the rules contained in the Resolutions referred to in accordance with the last clauses thereof.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Director General of Telegraphs, and Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information and guidance, and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Finance and Commerce Department for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Nil.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

Circular No. 2 Railway, dated Calcutta the 21st March 1893.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION TO THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

RESOLUTION,—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 19 A.—E., dated 25th January 1889.

Read also—

Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 18th July 1889.

Public Works Department Resolution No. 36 A.—E., datad 9th February 1893.

RESOLUTION.—In supersession of the orders issued in Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 18th July 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to decide that the rules and subjects of examination which apply to candidates for appointment as Probationers to the Traffic Department of State Railways under clause (*d*) of Circular No. 2 Ry., dated 10th October 1888, shall be the same as those which apply to candidates for admission to the superior service of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department. The latter rules are contained in para. 2 and schedule I of Resolution No. 36 A.—E., dated 9th February 1893, and are extracted as an appendix to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be communicated, for information and guidance, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers marginally noted.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow and Assam.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Appendix.
(Para. 2 of Resolution No. 36 A.—E., dated 9th February 1893.
Schedule 1 of ditto).

Appendix to Circular No. 2 Railway of 1893.

Extract from Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 36A.E., dated 9th February 1893, on the subject of the recruitment of the Superior Establishment of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

* * * * * *

2. The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the first schedule to this Resolution, and (subject to the conditions hereinafter stated) those who pass will be appointed Assistant Examiners, 3rd grade, on probation, in order of merit; and to the extent of the number of vacancies announced for competition. No candidate will be appointed to the Department who obtains less than 650 marks in all or less than half marks in mathematics.

No candidate will be allowed to compete at the entrance examination more than twice.

The examination will be conducted by written questions and answers, the questions being prepared in such manner as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may, from time to time, direct.

A candidate may be examined at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, or at the office of an Examiner of Public Works or Railway Accounts.

* * * * * * *

Schedule I.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE SUPERIOR SERVICE OF THE ACCOUNTS BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Subjects for Examination.

	Marks.
Writing and Composition, impromptu essay upon some given subject	150
Arithmetic (no special text-book) and Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; also easy deductions	325
Algebra, including progressions, permutations and combinations, binomial theorem, and logarithms* (Text-book—Todhunter's Algebra), and Plane Trigonometry as far as properties of triangles (Text-book—Todhunter's Plane Trigonometry); Mensuration	325
Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, French, German, Arabic or Persian	200
English, History and Literature, and Indian History (Elementary)	200
Geography, Asia (specially India), and Europe	150
TOTAL	1,350

* The use of tables will be allowed at the time of the examination. With this exception, no books are permitted in any of the papers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 6	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 9	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 6	8 1	12 2	9 11	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	8 9	...	...	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 0	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 1	6 1	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	150 0	14 1	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 11	...	...	...	...	150 13	175 15	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	9 1	7 15	10 6	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	250 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 3	22 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	10 6	13 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	11 3	10 5	...	...	12 12	11 3	13 13	13 2	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	245 0	326 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	10 5	...	...	9 3	9 5	10 0	10 0	21 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 0	14 2	15 8	8 8	8 13	75 0	75 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	13 8	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	7 2	9 7	8 14	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 13	16 0	4 0	5 13	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	13 1	12 11	14 14	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	9 1	9 14
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 5	11 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	11 0
ssam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	†	9 12	...	...	9 7	8 9	10 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 4	7 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 [illegible]
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	†	...	...	...	5 3	5 4	6 4	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 3
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Darráng	6 8	7 0	...	...	*	8 0	*	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	7 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	5 0	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	60 0	4 0	3 4
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	7 12 and 11 0	8 0 and 12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	82 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 6	10 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	120 0	10 8	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	10 0	13 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	10 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	11 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	16 0	15 4	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 4	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	18 0	17 8	280 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	11 7	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	10 8	11 0	16 7	15 0	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	12 10	12 4	...	...	6 10	9 8	13 5	13 0	19 0	19 0	12 5	12 0	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	...	11 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	12 12	12 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 10
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 14	14 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	23 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 4	11 0	13 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	12 0
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 8	11 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	23 8	24 0	21 0	20 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	14 4	14 4	...	...	6 4	6 4	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	22 8	22 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 0	10 14	...	...	9 12	10 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	10 0	9 12
Rajshahi	12 12	12 12	19 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	13 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	17 10	17 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 8	...	...	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	...	25 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	13 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	9 12	10 0
Dinajpur	13 0	13 0	15 12	15 12	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	13 0	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 0	10 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6‡	18 6‡	...	...	17 1	17 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 0	11 8	...	...	9 8	10 8	12 8 to 14 0	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 11 0	8 0 to 10 12	12 0	10 0	12 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 14 0	14 8 to 15 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	29 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	15 0 and 16 0	14 0 and 15 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Palámau	11 4	11 4	...	...	11 4	14 1	15 3	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	27 0	25 5	19 8	...	...	...	9 0	8 13½
Hazáribágh	11 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Not procurable. ‡ Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, choea, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	13 6	12 0 to 13 0	8 5½	14 0 to 15 0	10 8	8 0 to 9 0	13 10½	11 0 to 13 0	19 15	...	12 5	...	...	...	16 13	14 0	16 4	16 0	23 1½	22 0	16 13	15 0	170 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 4	12 8	18 8	18 4	10 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	20 4	19 8	18 4	18 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 4	21 0	19 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	29 0	19 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	23 12	24 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	13 14	13 14	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	15 2	25 4	27 12	16 6	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 2	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	15 6	15 6	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	14 5	...	17 9	17 0	25 5	25 5	17 9	17 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	12 8	12 0	17 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	30 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	17 8	22 8	22 8	18 8	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 8
Champaran	11 4	11 12	14 8	...	8 8	8 8	15 12	15 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	26 8	...	...	15 0	15 8	24 4	24 8	15 4	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 12
N.-W. Provinces																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 2¼	13 4½	17 11½	17 11½	9 1	9 3	12 11	11 15	20 14	19 8	18 9	17 14	...	19 0	15 7	15 7	16 13	16 13	21 8½	22 4	20 5	20 5	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 10
Ghazipur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	11 9	11 9	19 5	19 5	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	20 0	20 0	20 10	20 10	19 10	19 10	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	11 8	12 8	18 0	19 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	19 8	20 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8
Allahabad	12 8	12 8	18 8	19 0	10 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	...	19 0	21 0	21 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	16 0	16 8	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	10 8
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	12 0	7 0	13 8	13 8	23 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	16 10	17 4	...	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 4	24 8	24 4	20 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	21 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	14 4	22 8	21 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 2	14 6	22 4	22 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 2	22 8	23 8	22 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 8	24 10	24 7	20 0	25 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	20 8	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	24 0	21 4	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 4	15 6	22 0	21 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 8	21 8	20 4	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 12	26 8	24 0	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	15 4	15 4	28 8	27 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	13 0	27 8	25 8	24 8	24 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	24 8	24 8	32 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	120 0	11 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 4	16 4	23 4	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	12 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	28 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	28 0	25 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	13 8	13 8	27 0	25 8	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	31 0	29 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 8	26 0	26 8	5 8	5 8	10 8	9 0	28 0	26 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	26 0	26 8	27 0	28 0	28 0	27 0	140 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 2	14 12	25 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	9 10	9 10	26 8	25 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	25 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 4	13 0	17 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	14 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	12 0	21 0	...	16 0	19 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	10 8
Azamgarh	12 8	12 8	17 12	17 0	8 14	8 14	14 0	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 12	19 8	20 8	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	18 0	14 6	14 6	16 10	17 1	20 10	19 12	18 0	18 14	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	32 0	32 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	17 12	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 12	14 0	26 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 4	15 4	25 4	25 8	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	13 2	13 3	22 8	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	26 4	25 0	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	26 4	23 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 14

Bareilly	12 6	12 9	22 4	19 15	6 12	5 14	12 6	12 0½	21 12	22 4	19 15	19 15	...	...	11 14	11 14	21 6	18 12	23 7	22 4	21 2	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	13 4	13 8	21 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	11 8	11 8	23 0	22 8	21 12	21 0	...	...	11 0	11 8	21 8	21 8	24 8	23 0	21 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 8	23 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 12	10 4	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	...	18 0	10 0‖	10 0‖	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 0
Bijnor	13 3	13 4	21 6	20 0	10 11	10 2	12 6	12 6	...	22 8	19 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	10 11	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	12 4	13 12	19 0	20 14½	5 8	5 12	12 4	12 6	22 0	24 0	17 0	18 9½	8 0	8 13	6 0	6 9½	19 0	20 14½	18 8	19 12	14 0	15 6½	120 0	132 0	10 0	11 0
Meerut	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	19 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 4	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	12 12	12 12	19 0	18 0	6 6	6 6	10 10	10 10	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	20 3	19 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	21 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 8	22 8	22 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	12 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	24 8	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	27 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	12 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	24 0	23 0	21 8	20 8	...	...	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	...	13 0	12 0	23 8	23 8	24 12	23 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 14	13 2	20 8	20 4	10 8	10 14	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 4	20 0	20 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 8	6 12	6 0	13 0	13 0	23 12	24 8	22 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	16 0	21 12	23 0	23 12	24 0	21 0	21 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	11 8	11 8	13 12	13 12	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	10 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	28 8	28 0	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 8	26 8	26 8	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	13 8	14 4	22 8	22 8	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	28 0	28 8	25 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	15 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	30 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	24 8	24 0	140 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 6	14 1	25 0	23 2	10 0	9 6	11 4	11 4	22 8	21 4	15 6	16 4	...	...	...	...	23 12	22 8	22 8	23 2	25 0	22 8	...	...	14 6	14 9*
Bánswara	18 2	16 4	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	18 12	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	26 4	35 0	35 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	10 10	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5¼	11 5¼	15 10	16 0¼	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	22 10½	20 5	16 6½	15 10	Nil	Nil	15 10	14 13½	15 3¾	15 3¾	22 4½	21 14	9 12½	9 6	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12½
Sirohee	9 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etinpura	10 12	10 12	17 0	17 4	...	...	7 2	7 4	20 0	20 0	15 11	16 3	...	...	...	* ...	16 9	17 1½	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	19 2	19 3	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	21 10	21 10	19 10	19 11	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 10	20 10	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 10	5 11	5 8	6 15	6 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 8	...	...	9 8	8 0	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 0	18 4	18 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	20 8	21 0	†	†	†	†	17 4	16 12	21 8	21 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	19 0	18 8	24 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	30 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0
Kotah	17 8	18 0	18 8	18 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	24 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	23 0	27 8	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0
Jhallawar	15 5	15 12½	15 15	15 15	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	19 9½	21 4	16 15	15 13	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 5	18 7½	18 15	19 1½	10 14	11 12½	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	17 0	16 14	24 8	24 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	10 8	27 12	30 0	24 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	19 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	95 0	105 0	11 12	11 12
Jeypore	12 4	12 0	21 4	20 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 8 & 25 8	19 8 & 24 0	21 8	20 8	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	23 12	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	20 5	20 15	...	...	15 0	15 10	25 0	23 12	...	...	35 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	15 7	15 7½	29 4	30 5	8 2¼	8 2½	9 0	9 0	27 15¾	27 7¾	27 2½	26 8½	...	...	13 8	13 8	26 15	26 2¾	...	...	29 4	25 14	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 13	13 13	25 14¾	25 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	31 13	29 9	27 10¾	25 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	25 4	24 6	22 0	21 0	24 9	24 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	13 9	13 10	28 5	24 12	7 4	7 4	8 14	8 14	31 2	28 11	31 4	27 7	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 8	23 9	28 3	25 6	29 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 6	15 2½	20 4	18 15	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	22 9½	20 12	20 14½	20 5	...	...	...	...	16 15	17 7	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	21 11	21 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 14	...	...	21 6	20 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	10 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	§	¶	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 0	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	20 5	20 5	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 8	13 12
Anádra	10 12	10 8	...	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 8	12 8	16 9	16 8	9 0	8 11	9 12	10 0	21 0	21 6	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 6	21 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 14	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 14½ and 10 12	8 14½ and 10 8	15 10	15 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	21 12	20 0	17 8 and 18 12	16 4 and 18 2	...	...	...	...	16 0 and 16 6½	15 10 and 16 9	15 0	16 4	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	8 10	8 12	...	...	6 13	7 0	8 10	8 10	16 0	16 4	15 3	15 4	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bicaneer	9 0	9 5	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 13	7 0	...	...	20 6	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	12 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 4	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 8	22 8	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	17 0	17 0	24 7	24 7	6 14½	7 7	8 8	8 8	24 15½	24 7	21 8¼	21 12½	...	...	12 12	12 12	20	19 10½	21 4	21 4	18 1	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 0	12 0	22 0	25 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 2
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	300 0	11 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	15 0	15 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	27 0	25 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	34 0	28 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	27 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	85 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	17 0	‡	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	21 0	‡	...	110 0	130 0	12 12	12 8
Ludhiána	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	†	†	14 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	13 0	12 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	17 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4
Kángra	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	0 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	18 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	110 0	120 0	13 8	12 0
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	12 8	12 0
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	12 0	11 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	65 0	65 0	13 0	13 0
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	98 0	86 0	42 0	39 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	‡	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 12	10 12
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	15 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	..	..	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	40 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	110 0	12 0	11 8
D. G. Khan	10 0	11 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	26 4	26 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	‡	‡	134 12	116 6	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 10	11 8	13 2	12 12	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	11 12	11 14	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 8	19 0	19 0	20 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 8	9 8	13 0	13 4	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	14 8	14 0	‡	‡	6 0	5 0	13 4	13 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 0	58 0	59 0	9 0	9 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 2	14 0	14 0	11 4	11 4	*	19 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	15 12	15 12	16 10	16 10	16 7	15 4	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 4	*	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	89 5	89 5	12 12	11 14
Bombay	9 3	8 9	...	...	6 13	7 2	8 9	8 4	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	62 6	60 4	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 4	9 4	*	*	12 10	12 10	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	*	*	99 1	90 0	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 11	9 10	...	...	14 2	13 3	14 10	14 2	25 8	23 12	23 7	23 7	26 10	26 10	...	...	13 1	12 3	...	...	15 15	12 6	100 0	100 0	11 4	10 8
Belgaum	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	13 8	15 8	...	...	18 0	16 0	83 1	75 1	13 12	14 0
Sátara	8 11	10 2	...	...	8 14	9 10	10 2	10 14	15 2	15 14	16 0	16 11	...	*	...	...	17 1	11 13	...	...	14 9	*	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 4	7 4	9 7	9 7	20 9	21 7	26 4	26 5	*	*	...	...	15 5	15 5	...	...	19 3	17 5	85 5	80 0	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	14 3	10 10	...	...	6 15	6 14	12 5	10 14	23 3	22 5	28 3	27 5	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	19 15	...	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	8 9	9 13	9 3	14 2	14 2	13 13	13 13	15 6	16 6	...	...	16 2	13 13	...	...	16 13	16 13	60 13	60 13	12 4	12 4
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 3	11 9	...	...	8 10	8 2	10 9	9 13	20 14	19 4	17 6	21 15	...	...	...	...	18 1	11 2	...	...	22 2	17 11	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 6	10 6	...	...	19 12	16 15	23 0	23 0	...	...	15 10	14 3	...	...	15 6	...	160 0	106 6	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 11	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	23 4	24 2	19 4	18 6	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	..	...	80 0	80 0	11 6	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	9 4	9 11	..	...	6 15	6 8	7 13	7 6	13 14	16 3	13 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 2	...	...	16 3	13 14	91 0	91 0	13 6	12 0
Broach	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	*	*	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 8	13 0	100 0	80 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	11 8	10 8	...	...	8 8	8 4	11 0	10 12	17 0	17 0	15 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 14	8 9	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	14 14	14 14	12 9	12 0	16 9	16 9	...	...	10 5	9 12	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 12
Godhra (Panch. Máháls)	10 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	19 0	17 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	13 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	16 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 4	..	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 12	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	76 0	76 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	...	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 0	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 4	11 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	12 8	11 11	...	...	8 0	8 4	11 7	12 5	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	13 2	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 14	18 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 12	...	...	9 11	10 0	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 11	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 10	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 0	...	...	11 8	10 4	14 8	12 12	21 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 0	...	...	13 4	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	17 2	17 4	26 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	23 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 1	11 4
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	14 7	14 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	11 4	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 12	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	220 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 1	...	...	10 8	12 0	320 0	...	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	12 0	11 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	13 10	13 10	...	...	10 4	9 2	15 0	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	11 0	10 15	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 0	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 5	13 8	...	...	8 1	8 1	9 8	9 13	17 2	17 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 10	...	...	12 2	12 4	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 6
Akola	11 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	11 0	96 0	87 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	5 8	7 0	7 0	17 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8
Amraoti	11 13	12 6	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 10	81 0	81 6	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	280 0	300 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 0	9 13	...	...	6 12	7 2	8 8	8 8	15 15	15 15	21 7	20 1	23 14	21 7	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	14 7	13 13	120 0	125 0	9 4	9 4
Bolárum	10 3	9 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 6	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 2	...	...	..	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	8 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 12	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JANUARY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 2	10 14	10 8	*	*	*	*	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	11 11
S. Canara	8 2	7 14	...	...	10 10	9 14	12 0	11 5	*	*	*	*	17 8	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	8 10	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	15 11	17 0	17 8	19 2	17 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	11 11
Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 13	8 0	16 3	15 6	18 3	15 6	15 13	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	10 2
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 14	9 14	18 11	17 11	15 3	14 13	20 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170 2	166 13	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	8 3	8 10	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 11	9 11	20 10	20 2	20 11	20 11	22 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	18 0	18 0	18 13	18 13	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 0	10 0	15 13	15 13	20 5	19 10	18 13	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	10 5	10 6	10 11	16 13	16 6	19 6	18 13	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	8 0	8 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	22 2	22 2	23 13	23 13	22 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godâvari	8 2	7 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	11 8	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 8	10 14	12 2	11 10	19 0	19 0	*	*	22 13	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 10	10 10	18 8	17 8	16 14	16 14	18 3	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 5	9 13	*	*	14 8	*	18 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 2	9 2	*	*	12 14	*	16 13	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 5	9 6	10 11	10 11	13 11	12 11	14 14	14 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 3	9 10	*	*	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	8 5	7 14	10 0	9 3	*	*	14 8	14 8	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	7 14	7 10	8 11	8 5	14 0	13 5	12 11	12 11	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 2	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 6	8 0	8 14	8 11	13 13	13 0	13 3	13 3	16 5	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 8	6 8	6 8	...	8 4	8 0	9 12	9 12	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	22 0	22 0	15 8	15 8	8 4	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 8	102 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 4	6 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	19 0	29 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	9 12	9 8	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tûmkûr	9 0	8 0	6 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	9 8	8 8	20 0	26 0	...	...	24 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 8
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 6	8 6	...	...	8 15	9 7	13 2	13 10	26 4	24 3	...	...	32 9	31 8	...	...	8 15	8 7	...	...	12 10	...	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	9 0	8 8	10 0	9 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 0	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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No. 14.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1893.

No. 461.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict. Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 7th April, 1893.

No. 405.—Mr. S. G. Sale, Barrister-at-Law, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 28th March 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 7th April, 1893.

No. 392-*F*.—The following changes are made consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, 1st Grade, with effect from 18th March 1893.

Mr. Hill to be Conservator of the Central Forest Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) Grade, Central Forest Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to revert to his substantive grade.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, Pegu Forest Circle, Lower Burma, to revert to his substantive grade.

No. 396-*F*.—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 339-F., dated the 17th ultimo, Mr. C. Bagshawe, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, is appointed to be Conservator of the Berar Forest Circle, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. F. B. Dickinson of the charge of that Circle.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 1st April, 1893.

No. 565-*G*.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the reversion from foreign service of Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 13th March, 1893,—

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Indian Staff Corps, reverts from Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class to Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, reverts from Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class to his substantive grade as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, Indian Staff Corps, reverts from Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class to Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Major I. MacIvor, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 15th March, 1893,—

Major G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the employment on special duty of Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Political Agent in Zhob,—

Mr. G. R. Irwin, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

No. 567-*G*.—Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Class, is appointed to officiate as an additional Resident of the 2nd Class and as Agent to the Governor-General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., or until further orders.

This cancels Foreign Department Notification No. 258-G., dated the 16th February, 1893.

No. 569-*G*.—Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Zhob.

The 3rd April, 1893.

No. 583-*G*.—Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) Class and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Aimere-Merwara, is granted special leave for four months, under Article 348, Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Foreign Department Notification No. 1975-G., dated the 6th December, 1892, posting Captain Newmarch to Hyderabad and Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, I.C.S., to Rajputana is cancelled.

No. 586-*G*.—Lieutenant J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 591-*G*.—Colonel H. C. A. Szczepanski, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. S. Bullock, or until further orders.

No. 1156-*I*.—The services of Saiyad Zahid Husain, Khan Bahadur, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date of his being relieved of his duties as Settlement Officer in the Gwalior State.

Simla, the 7th April, 1893.

No. 599-*G*.—The services of Captain C. V. F. Townshend, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the

Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 1176-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend H. Wannske, of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of all places within the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend H. Wannske to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 8th April, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 300.—The following appointments are made consequent on the departure on furlough of Colonel P. J. Maitland, Staff Corps, First Deputy Secretary:

Colonel M. J. King-Harman, Staff Corps, Second Deputy Secretary, to officiate as First Deputy Secretary;

Captain S. D. Gordon, Staff Corps, 19th Bengal Lancers, Assistant Secretary, to officiate as Second Deputy Secretary,—

with effect from the 27th March 1893.

Major W. B. Wilson, Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and second-in-command, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 301.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant S. H. Pollen, Wiltshire Regiment, extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 302.—Lieutenant Hector Bethune, East Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 32nd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 15th February 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 303.—Lieutenant Ernest Eardley-Wilmot, Durham Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 19th September 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 304.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel W. G. Nicholson, C.B., British Service, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel F. A Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, 1st class, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, (p. a.) for six months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Colonel C. E. Shepherd, Indian Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of India, (p. a.) for one year and 300 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 23rd April 1893.

Surgeon-Major C. B. Hunter, 5th Punjab Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Captain R. Shore, M.D., (p. a.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 305.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain C. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, for one year. Pension service—14th year commenced 14th January 1893.

Lieutenant G. E. D. Elsmie, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 29th August 1892.

Lieutenant P. C. Palin, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and adjutant, 14th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 28th April 1892.

Lieutenant A. E. Barnard, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 11th February 1893.

Surgeon-Captain E. Hudson, 15th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 22nd September 1892.

No. 306.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain F. P. L. White, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 5th Punjab Infantry, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 1st December 1892.

No. 307.—Lieutenant A. J. H. Swiney, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for eight months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 308.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel E. P. Mainwaring, General List, Infantry, commandant, 39th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one month.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 309.—The following extracts are published for general information:

London Gazette, dated the 14th March, 1893, page 1618.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 14th March, 1893

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

Colonel C. A. Cuningham, Indian Staff Corps, to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army and the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General in India on appointment as Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department. Dated 13th December 1892.

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Daniel Buckley, Bengal Ordnance Department, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 15th March 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 310.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Marsh Keighley, D.S.O.,—3rd April 1893.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and General Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Cavalry,—1st April 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Thomson, M.B., with effect from the 1st April 1893, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel A. H. Hilson, retired.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 311.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th April 1893:

Colonel Edward Walter Trevor.

Colonel Henry Charles Wright.

Colonel Thomas Henry Barstow Brooke.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 312.—Colonel G. E. L. S. Sanford, C.B., C.S.I., British Service, is appointed Chief Engineer, Bombay command, Military Works Department, with effect from the 8th April 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th April, 1893.

No. 135.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (*1*) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines and of rolling-stock, to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Bahramghat and Revalganj branches of the Bengal and North Western Railway.

The 5th April, 1893.

No. 136.—In exercise of the authority given by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that every railway administration shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of every local authority in respect of—

(*a*) any railway or any portion of a railway which may have been opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods within the local area subject to such authority since the 30th April 1890, or which may hereafter be so opened, or

(*b*) any building or land constructed or acquired within such local area for the purposes of a railway since the said date, or which may hereafter be so constructed or acquired,

the taxes following, that is to say:

(1) when such administration was during any part of the year ended on the 30th April 1890 taxed by such local authority in respect of any railway, or portion of railway or

building or land, the same taxes, and at similar rates of taxation as were actually levied from such administration by such authority during such year; and

(2) when such administration was not during any part of such year taxed or taxable by such authority in respect of any such thing as aforesaid, all such taxes, and at such rates as such administration would have been liable to if such railway or portion of railway had been open, or such building or land had been constructed or acquired, prior to the said 30th April 1890.

The liability imposed by this notification shall be deemed to have arisen in the case of every railway or portion of a railway which has been or shall be so opened, and of every building or land which has been or shall be so constructed or acquired as aforesaid, as from the date on which such railway or portion of railway was so opened, or such building or land was so constructed or acquired respectively.

The 6th April, 1893.

No. 137.—The following is published for general information

No. 156-R. T., dated 30th March, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for Railways under Construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47, and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).

Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1890, the Government of India Resolution No 736 R T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General rules for working railways under construction and not open for traffic, which were framed by the Railway Conference of 1888, and recorded in appendix M of its proceedings, with rules 7, 16 and 25 as modified in the memorandum accompanying the Government of India letter No. 233 R. T., dated the 12th June 1890.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 505 R., dated the 9th March 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, South Indian Railway Company, has applied for leave to adopt on the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway the General rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods. The rules referred to were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890 under Public Works Department Notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the 'General rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods,' which were published under the notification referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portion or portions of the Mayavaram-Mutupet railway as may at this date be under construction and not open for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

No. 138.—Mr. H. J. Richard, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank*, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma, in the Public Works Department during the absence on furlough of Colonel W. G. Cumming, C.I.E., R.E., or until further orders.

Whilst so officiating Mr. Richard will hold the rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

The 7th April, 1893.

No. 139.—Mr. C. B. Barrie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 23rd November 1892.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

The 6th April 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 926 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 1st April 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 95 of 1893.—John Wallace, Civil Engineer, of 19 Bank Street, Fort Bombay, for improvements in Sewage Pail Depôts for the better disposal of night-soil.

No. 96 of 1893.—John Duncan Strachan, Gentleman, of 6 Cawnpore Road, Allahabad, for improvements in working single line tramways.

No. 97 of 1893.—Sarbeswar Talapatra, of Kamardiar, in the Nator Sub-division of the Rajshahi District, at present residing at Barnagore, Calcutta, occupation zemindari, for a glazed coating for earthen ink-pots.

No. 98 of 1893.—William Carew, retired Conductor, Ordnance Department, now living at Dum Dum Cantonment, for a noiseless, less frictional and self-lubricating punkah-pulling wheel.

No. 99 of 1893.—Alexander Lawson, Proprietor of the Pioneer Army Brush Factory, Cawnpore, and A. H. Gleadowe Newcomen, of the Public Works Department Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, India, for a new or improved combination of boot-brush and blacking receptacle, to be called the "Multum in Parvo" or Campaign Boot-Brush.

No. 927P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 162 of 1892.—Henry Donald Rosseter, Major in the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, Bombay, for improvements in gear for use in connection with vanishing targets for rifle practice. (Filed 3rd March 1893.)

No. 203 of 1892.—Major R. Annesley, Cantonment Magistrate, Bareilly, for reducing fœcal matter to a harmless but valuable product. (Filed 16th February 1893.)

No. 234 of 1892.—Alfred Duckworth Melson, of No. 26, Masshouse Lane, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick in England, trading as "Hiatt & Co.," Manufacturer, for an improvement or improvements in handcuffs. (Filed 23rd March 1893.)

No. 271 of 1892.—Henri Galopin of Temple Court Place, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Scientific Engineer, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for using liquid fuel for lighting and heating purposes. (Filed 25th March 1893.)

No. 300 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in air-heating stoves. (Filed 25th March 1893.)

No. 327 of 1892.—Auguste Nieuwenhuys, of 2 Rue de l' Activité, Brussels, Belgium, Engineer, for dioptric appliances for lamps. (Filed 25th March 1893.)

No. 13 of 1893.—William Bull, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Calcutta, for an improvement in the burning of bricks and tiles. (Filed 13th March 1893.)

No. 928 P.—The under-mentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee :—

No. 7 of 1893.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of spots and roses so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

No. 8 of 1893.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of spots, leaves, and pine stripes so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

No. 9 of 1893.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of spots and flower-sprigs so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

No. 10 of 1893.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of spots, buds, leaf-sprig, and stripe trails so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

No. 11 of 1893.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of spots, leaves, sprigs, and leaf-stripes so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

No. 12 of 1893.—James Currie & Co., Merchants, Karachi, for a design representing an arrangement of spots, flowers, sprigs and leaf-stripes so combined as to make a design suitable for wearing apparel for application on cotton fabrics in one or more colours.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th April, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	96,12,844	4	1	2,30,02,201	2	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,33,89,356	14	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,70,09,260	10	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,50,948	12	11
Sundries				31,91,701	14	0
RUPEES				9,83,54,112	7	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				70,44,532	0	0
Other authorized Investments				56,77,953	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,29,50,532	10	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				99,93,419	7	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,75,57,992	12	6
Balances with other Banks				13,05,808	0	7
Bullion				6,41,322	10	3
Dead Stock				12,51,597	0	0
Stamps				10,314	1	3
Sundries				20,09,558	12	1
				6,84,43,030	14	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,05,91,008	6	1	2,99,11,081	8	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,93,20,073	2	10			
RUPEES				9,83,54,112	7	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th April, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 40·7.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 5th April, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th March, 1893	26,84,470	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	10,96,934	37,81,404
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	1,082	1,082
		37,82,486
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	17,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	17,000
Balance on the evening of the 5th April, 1893	...	37,65,486
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	25,80,780	
Ditto ditto Government	11,84,706	37,65,486
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	77,115	
Ditto ditto Government	...	77,115

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 6th April, 1893.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

I.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. Examination :—

In Alphabetical Order.

	Bagchi, Anukulchandra	Medical College.
	„ Jnanendranarayan	Ditto.
	Basu, Narendranath	Ditto.
	Chakrabarti, Satyasaran	Ditto.
	Das, Kisorimohan	Ditto.
	Datta, Chandrakumar	Ditto.
	„ Haridhan	Ditto.
	„ Jogeschandra	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
10	De, Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Khagendranath	Ditto.
	Gupta, Kesablal	Ditto.
	Laha, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	Mitra, Dhanaindranath	Ditto.
	„ Jnanendranath	Ditto.
	„ Pasupati	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	„ Sitanath	Ditto.
	Mustaphi, Jyotishchandra	Ditto.
20	Pramanik, Nanilal	Ditto.
	Ray, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Samanta, Bankubihari	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Rameschandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Anangamohan	Ditto.
	„ Kalimohan	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Sengupta, Satyacharan	Ditto.
	Sil, Sudamchandra	Ditto.
30	Sinha, Hiralal	Ditto.
	Stotesbury, Ida	Ditto.
32	Sur, Saratchandra	Ditto.

II.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the First L. M. S. Examination :—

In Alphabetical Order.

	Baksi, Rasbihari	Medical College.
	Barat, Syamlal	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Susilchandra	Ditto.
	Biswas, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	Chattopadhyay, Gaurangaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	Das, Kailaschandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Narayanchandra	Ditto.
10	De, Jaygopal	Ditto.
	„ Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Deb, Mahimlal	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Satyendranath	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Chandicharan	Ditto.
	Gupta, Bipinbihari	Ditto.
	Majumdar, Kedarnath	Ditto.
	Mitra, Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Satyasaran	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Iaminikanta	Ditto.
20	Pal, Jyotishchandra	Ditto,
	„ Ratanchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Adharchandra	Ditto.
	„ Nepalchandra	Ditto.
	Sanyal, Bankimchandra	Ditto.
	Sarkar, Saradakanta	Ditto
	Sen, Satyendranath	Ditto.
27	Sinha, Surendranath	Ditto.

III.—The undermentioned candidates have passed the Second L. M. S. Examination :—

In Alphabetical Order.

	Aich, Debendrachandra	Medical College.
	Bhaduri, Aghorchandra	Ditto.
	Chaudhuri, Brindabanchandra	Ditto.
	Dasgupta, Bisweswar	Ditto.
	Datta, Gaurchand	Ditto.
	De, Nrityagopal	Ditto.
	Goswami, Surendranath	Ditto.
	Palit, Sagarlal	Ditto.
	Ray, Banamali	Ditto.
10	„ Baradakanta	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th April, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th April, 1893.

No. 968.—In Notification No. 942, dated the 2nd November, 1892, regarding the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. E. Spring, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, add "or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof."

No. 969.—The privilege leave of one month and 15 days granted to Rai Hira Singh Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, in Notification No. 959, dated the 26th January, 1893, is extended to one month and 19 days.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 3rd April, 1893.

No. 1941.—Mr. H. S. Talbot, Executive Engineer, Gwalior State, Public Works Department, is granted special leave out of India for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave from the 1st April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
C. HERBERT,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 30th March, 1893.

No. 1631.—With reference to the Foreign Department's Notification No. 178-G., dated the 31st January, 1893, Major I. MacIvor, Political Agent in Zhob, availed himself of the leave therein granted in the forenoon of the 15th March, 1893, making over charge of his duties to Major C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

INDIAN MUSEUM.
Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th March, 1893.

No. 468.—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Superintendent, Indian Museum, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from 5th April, 1893, or such other date as he may avail himself of it.

C. LITTLE,
Hony. Secy. to the Trustees.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Mr. H. F. Freshwater has been appointed Officiating Cashier, and is authorized to sign for the Bank.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th April, 1893.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 29th March, 1893.

No. 1057—79-90.—Colonel H. M. S. Magrath, District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, was granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 22nd March, 1893.

No. 1058—79-90.—Colonel H. M. S. Magrath made over, and Mr. E. Hewetson took, charge of the offices of the Collector and District Magistrate and President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 21st March, 1893.

Mr. H. F. Wilkieson assumed charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from Mr. E. Hewetson, on the forenoon of the 22nd March, 1893.

No. 1080—224-85.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint the Reverend H. Wannske of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission as Marriage Registrar for the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*b*) to license the said Reverend H. Wannske to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW,
First Asst. Resident.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 29th March, 1893.

No. 68.—Mr. T. B. Dawes, Superintendent, Didwana, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the Didwana Division during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. T. Robyns, Assistant Commissioner, or until further orders.

The 31st March, 1893.

No. 72.—Mr. W. Siddons, Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted three months' privilege leave under Articles 277 and 291, Section II, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 73.—Babu Tara Chand Mukerji, Superintendent, Sambhar Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. Siddons.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 28th March, 1893.

No. 5.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, attached to the North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eight months, with effect from 14th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Manager, N. W. Railway.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W 1 of 1892-93.	D 25—94618	10	Mussummat Fatima Bibi, wife of late Maulvi Wahid-ud-din, Kara District, Allahabad.
	D 25—94620	10	
	D 24—58644	50	
	D 24—58645	50	
	D 24—58646	50	
	D 23—57009	100	
	D 23—57010	100	
	D 23—57011	100	

M. A. N. HYDARI,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD,
The 1st April, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. William McCrie .	Cachar . . .	2nd March, 1893 .	Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, 18th March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a tea planter at Pathiniara. No application for letters of administration.
,, O. G. Smart .	General Hospital, Calcutta.	15th February, 1893 .	Officiating Judge, Assam Valley District, 17th March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was Executive Engineer of the Lower Assam Division. No application for letters of administration.
Revd. H. King O'Connor.	Benares . . .	8th March, 1893 .	District Judge, Benares.	Intestate. The deceased was a Chaplain. No application for letters of administration.
Captn. Thomas Lee Jackson.	Jalna	November, 1892 .	Deputy Commissioner, Buldana District, 28th February, 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Andrew Learmouth	Sitapur . . .	16th February, 1893 .	District Judge, Sitapur, 15th March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was late District Engineer of Sitapur. His widow has taken out letters of administration.
,, F. St. Clair Williams.	London . . .	8th October, 1892 .	District Judge, Sitapur, 16th March, 1893.	Not known whether there is a will. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. John Connell .	Moulmein . .	7th February, 1893 .	District Judge, Moulmein, 14th March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased's son, Mr. F. Connell, is about to apply for letters of administration.
,, J. B. Jarry . .	Thayetmyo . .	8th March, 1893 .	Deputy Commissioner, Thayetmyo, 14th March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was proprietor of Ice Factory. No application for letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 7th April, 1893.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd April 1893.

No. 1054-G.—In continuation of this office Notification No. 572-G., dated 22nd February, 1893, it is hereby notified that Surgeon Major A. Adams, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 22nd March, 1893, from the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 263-G., dated 26th January, 1893.

No. 1057-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 329-G., dated 4th March, 1893, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed Medical charge of the Meywar Residency from Surgeon-Major D. Ffrench Mullen, M.D., on the forenoon of the 24th idem.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

DIOCESAN REGISTRY OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 7th April, 1893.

The Reverend William Henry Bray, Chaplain of Darjeeling, to officiate as Archdeacon of Calcutta during the absence of the Venerable Welbore MacCarthy on leave.

C. H. REILY,
Registrar.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter, or Absentee without leave, from the 18th Hussars, dated at Umballa, this 1st day of April, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 3933, Private David Wilson.

Age,—21 years 4 months.

Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, greyish brown.

Trade,—Hammerman.

Date of Enlistment,—27th September, 1892.

Place of Enlistment,—Glasgow.

Parish and County in which born,—Govan, Lanark.

Date of Desertion or absence,—31st March, 1893.

Place of Desertion or absence,—Umballa.

Marks,—Heart pierced with arrows N. W., etc, left forearms, anchor web right thumb, dots web left thumb, ring left middle finger, etc., etc.

Under 12 months' service.

HUGH S. GOUGH, *Colonel,*
Commanding 18th Hussars.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 6th April, 1893.

No. 132.—Mr. W. F. Cockell, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, and Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, North-Western Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 1st March, 1893, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. P Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. C. L. Pigott, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

No. 183.—Mr. J. W. Welsh, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 19th April, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 187.—Mr. W. T. Vansomeren, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for 12 months from the 12th April, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. C. W. Lemarchand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Lala Mulraj, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. C. E. Hearne to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 189.—Mr. J. A. Betham, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is granted furlough for six months from the 15th April, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. F. T. Hall, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. C. J. Hogg, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Lala Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. Dorabji to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 4th April, 1893.

Borderoos Hotel, Manager.
Crott, J. R., Esq.
Eberhardt, F. E.
Fenerlein, Carl.
Fitzsimmon, J. B., Esq.
French & Co., Messrs.
Hotchien, Miss.
Hume & Co. (Booksellers).
Lang, S., Esq.
Langdon, L. M., Esq.
Mack, Mrs. Gillo.
Macnaghten, E., Esq.
Pompeani, Mattio.
Proios, Pantolcom C.
Rose, C. G., & Co.
Sarros, Teodoros.
Schenazi, Sceloms.
Secy., Silkworms Factory.
Sherston, J. D., and Taylor, B., Messrs.
Slade, Mrs. H.
Taylor, Mr. Chas. A.
Walker, Mr. Chas.
Weiner, Paul.
Whitley, R. G. S., Esq.
Wilson, M. J., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agabeg, C., Esq.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Aldham, C. J., Mr.
Allen, C. H.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Beahan, Miss.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. Mt A.
Bradley, James.
Brincati, Salvo.
Brydon, Mrs. E.
Burt, Cecil.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Casanovis, G.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Clark, Revd F. E.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Coles, J. A.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Cooke, Mr.
Crawford, H. E.
Crawley, John G.
Curtis, A. C.
D'Arc, Miss M.
Dauphin, Mons.
Davids, J. Tenthal, Revd.
Dennis, Mr.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Doyle, Mrs. J.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Edwards, W Wm. H.
Ewing, W. R.
Fane, Miss.
Faulconer, H. V.
Fawns, Miss.
Forster, Miss.
Foster, H. E.
Freedman, J. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Godfrey, F. E., Esq.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Gordon, Robert, Esq.
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, J. T.
Griffin, F.
Harris, H.
Henry, E. R., Esq.
Hudson, Mrs. M. E.
Hunter, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jahel, B. G.
Jenkinson, Mr. J.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Laing, James.
Lauro, F.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lawson, E., Corpl.
Lawlin, Mrs. M.
Lea, J. W.
Lea, J. A.
Leith-Ross, W., Esq.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Lovett, T. H.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McKeelmie, D. H., Esq.
McMullen, W. M.
Main, J.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Moneypenny, L. S., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Murphy, M. F.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
Otton, S. D.
Outhwaite, W. J., Esq.
Payr, Charles.
Peatling, T. H.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Richard, Guilio.
Richards, G.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Scougall, Mrs. Julia.
Shaw, Mrs.
Smallwood, Mr. G.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Spanna, Alfred.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Weichert, W.
Whitelaw, John, Esq.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Aldham, C. J., Esq.
Fahys, Miss.
Gerschkovitch, Osip.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Rahmin, Mrs. R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abas Alikhan.
Arden, E., Miss.
Awrook Ramchander.
Ainsworth, T.
Abass Ally, K.
Bayliss, J.
Bayley, C.
Brennan, John.
Blanchard, H. W.
Bowen, R.
Bhemen, W.
Bashicasharior, C.
Barbour, E. D.
Beigais Bahadur Sing.
Baird, Mrs.
Baumeyer, F.
Balsmaria, J. R.
Batton, J. H.
Bayne, H., Capt.
Bellett, Mrs.
Brown, Georg.
Bull, C.
Clarke, L. H.
Cayne, J. S.
Cuouch, T.
Campbell, L. M.
Carke, N. C.
Cordeix, C. H.
Cales, M., Mrs.
Church, W. F.
Conlania, M., Mrs.
Czecheny, M. A.
Delastic, H. L.
Durrand, D., Mrs.
Dhunjibhay, E. Broacha.
Dalip Sing.
Duffy, A. C.
Damdy, C.
Daji Bhawan.
Dawson, H. L., Capt.
English, J.
Emumesel, L.
Faulkner, W. A.
Fairbank, W.
Freerer, Mrs.
Farrer, G.
Frankfort, Lonard.
Ferozesha N. Limboowala.
Fry, J. B.
Fulton, E. M. G. H.
Ford, Mrs.
Gusuness, R. S.
Gusuness, M. X.
Grunberg, J.
Gungadin, Dr.
Gordon L., Mrs.
Ghertner, Leo.
Gordon.
Goldenburgh, F., Mrs.
Griffin, Lt.
Geddes, J. A.
Harwood, H. F.
Hamilton, Miss.
Hardy, W. E., Surg.
Harris, E. W.
Hunter, E. J., Mr.
Harnandas.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hardt, H.
Hastings, F. W.
Harmasji, P. Sereewala.
Hormasji, P. Sakhidass.
Iman Shariff.
J. Poonaswami.
Jones, W. M.
Jech, Carl.
Jawaheram.
Jainish, B., Dr.
Johnson, F. E., Capt
Jehangir Temoljee.
Kumpster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Kund, R.
Khoshro, K. R.
Lascellis, J. H.
Lowett, C.
Lugard, Geo.
Lesily, L. F.
Levesey, T.
Lugard, E. J.
Lethbridge, A. S., Surg. Lt.-Col.
Light, W. A.
Lloyd, R. T.
Losasso, A.
Lewis, Major-Gl.
Lamford, J.
Lauge, N.
Marinburk, J.
Maribeeto, M.
Meridith, F.
Merswale, W.
Milchill, D., Miss.
Manshanker Jaishunker.
Maxwell, H. Lt. P., Major.
Mascarinhao, N.
Morton, C. J.
Mirzubux, R.
Munishi Maharaj Lal.
Maynard, M., Mrs.
Mercer, H. F., Capt.
MacDonnell, A., Sir.
Nelson, Mrs.
Nelson, F.
Necholson, Mr.
O'Brean, A.
Oakes, A.
O'Bregen, Capt.
Owen, C.
Ooto, Mrs.
Pugh, T.
Palondi, M. H. K.
Phillips, H.
Prinsess, Col.
Parker, A., Lt.
Quinn, F.
Balston, C., Mrs.
Ragonoski, A.
Rutherfurd, J.
Roberts, R. T.
Rogaly, L.
Roberts, Miss.
Rosen, L.
Sugden, C.
Spanion, A., Mrs.
Smith, J.
Sodd, H.
Solberg, P. C.
Solen Narayen Narsing Ram.
Stoddard, J. L.
Spangher, E.
Steward, Mrs.
Simpson, T.
Schnider, F.
Sawyer, Major.
Simon, R., Dr.
Strect, H. A., Comander.
Thornton, F. T.
Twadie, J.
Terroomalli, C. A.
Turunbull, M. J., Genl.
Teveealdali, J. R.
Tebaldi, Mrs.
Turnbull, W. S.
Temooljee, R., Maker.
Toback, R.
Thomson, M.
Triggi, M., Miss.
Tawell, J., Lt.-Col.
Waller, Mrs.
Walker, H. R.
Welter, R. D.
Whili, G, Sir.
Whilihouse, Dr.
Walther, H. R.
Wright, F.
Welkinson, S.
Waller, R. M.
Wilson, T. A.
Walls, L. H.
Walton, H., Mrs.
Walton.
Wallerstein, P. H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 3rd April, 1893.

Carter, J. E.
Corbett, Dr. R. D.
Holland, Mrs.
Kempton, C. H.
Robinson, W. H.
Rollo, A. J.
Somway, G. B.

The 8th April, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	12th April	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	11th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	8th ,,	Per French Str. *Malda.*
Madras and Colombo . .	18th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Bengal.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Nerbudda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	11th ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	8th ,,	Per Steamer *Pongola* from Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th June, 1893, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.) . .	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course) .	240	160
Mensuration(*a*) (whole book) . . .	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in the Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal 30 days before the date of examination.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

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(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

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8. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 3rd April, 1893.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 325177, 325178, 325179, 325180, and 325181 of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal, and last endorsed to Pundit Rama Shunker Misra, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

RAMA SHUNKER MISRA,
Joint Magistrate.

AGRA,
The 6th March, 1893.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 085202, of the 4½ per cent. loan of 1879, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Comptroller General and last endorsed to Seth Mori Ram Gokal Chand, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SETH MORI RAM GOKAL CHAND AND GANPAT,
Gadarwara.

The Gazette of India.

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PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 AND 56 VICT, CAP. 14.

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 30th March, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose.
The Hon'ble Palli Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Fazulbhai Vishram.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens.
The Hon'ble J. Buckingham, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.

QUESTION.

The Hon'ble Mr. FAZULBHAI VISHRAM asked—Whether the Government of India has received a second memorial, the first having been submitted in 1885, from the Cutchee Memon inhabitants of Bombay, who are Muhammadans and

therefore desire to be governed by the Muhammadan law, praying that the draft Bill prepared by their community to abolish the application to them of the Hindu law relating to succession, inheritance, divorce and kindred matters may now be passed into law; and, if so, whether the Government of India intends to take any, and what, steps in the matter, which is one of great importance to those concerned.

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER MILLER replied:—"The Government of India has not yet received the second memorial referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question, though a duplicate of that memorial had been forwarded to it by the attorneys for the Cutchee Memon community in Bombay with the intimation that the original is being sent to the Government of India through the Government of Bombay. Until the original reaches the Government of India and the views of the Local Government thereon have been ascertained, it is impossible for the Government of India to state what action, if any, it is prepared to take with a view to meeting the wishes of the memorialists.

"I may add that the Government of India is fully alive to the great importance of the subject to the members of the Memon community. In response to the first memorial referred to in the Hon'ble Member's question, a Bill on the subject was, with the concurrence of Government, actually introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General in 1885 by the Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali (now Mr. Justice Amir Ali of the Calcutta High Court). This Bill was not proceeded with, because it was found that the members of the community were not unanimous in opinion as to the law which should govern them, one party advocating the application of the Muhammadan law of the Hanafi school in its entirety, and the other desiring the maintenance of the special customs which had in the past been respected by the Courts.

"Two bills were in fact submitted to the Government—one which was adopted by Mr. Amir Ali, which was purely permissive, enabling such of the Memon community as desired it to place themselves individually under Muhammadan law, and another, which was, I believe, that favoured by the majority of the Memons themselves, by which that law was legislatively declared the law of the community, and individuals were authorised to take themselves out of it by a formal declaration. When I succeeded to my present office I found that nothing had been done with reference to this question since the year 1885, and I therefore considered the matter dead, and with His Excellency's permission removed the Bill from the list of legislative business pending. On receipt of the expected communication from Bombay the matter will again be taken into consideration."

LAND ACQUISITION ACT, 1870, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, be taken into consideration. He said that he had some remarks to offer on the subject, but, as he understood that his hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay wished to make some observations, he would wait for these.

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY said:—"I beg to suggest that the consideration of the Reports of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 be postponed till next cold weather. In submitting this suggestion to the consideration of Hon'ble Members I do so not because I differ from the Reports made by the Select Committee on any particular points, but because I am not aware that there is any great urgency demanding a speedy passing of the Bill, and I know that there is a certain amount of feeling that the public and those likely to be affected by the measure have not had sufficient time to give consideration to it in the present form. The Bill should, I think, be proceeded with cautiously and only after the public have had ample time to comment upon its provisions and the changes it may make in the existing law. This is the more necessary, as in taking up lands for the public good, or in the interest of the State, that interest may occasionally clash with the interest of private individuals. It is necessary that there should be a law to regulate transactions of this sort, but that law should press as lightly as

possible upon those who may have to give way to public necessities. While the measure before the Council has, I am perfectly sure, received special care from the Select Committée, the public have not had sufficient opportunity of considering it in its present form. The Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill made a statement at the meeting of the Council on the 12th of January which had the practical effect of stopping public action as regards this measure, because the Hon'ble Member mentioned that he intended to ask the Select Committee to consider an alternative draft Bill, and in these circumstances it was not considered necessary to criticise the original measure introduced by Mr. Bliss. The Report presented to the Council on the 2nd of February was a preliminary Report, and criticism of the changes it proposed was, rightly or wrongly, deferred till the final Report came out, which was not until the meeting of last Thursday; and it was some days later before the Report was published for public information. The Chamber of Commerce have written, through the Local Government, pointing out that sufficient time has not been allowed for the consideration of the proposals of the Select Committee. Members of the Chamber have addressed the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to the same purport. Lastly, in my capacity as President of the Chamber, I have received a telegram from the Nilgiri Planters Association wanting more time. These points show, I think, that further opportunity might with advantage be given to the public to apprehend the scope and bearing of what is undoubtedly a most important piece of legislation—a measure as regards which it is desirable in an exceptional degree that the Government should know the views of the public of the three presidencies. I hope, therefore, that the Council will see their way to let the consideration of the Select Committee's Reports stand out till next Calcutta session."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—"It seems to me, my Lord, that this application for a postponement of the Bill is somewhat unreasonable. The publication of the Bill in January was an invitation to consider it and submit criticisms and objections so as to enable the Select Committee to amend it, if necessary, and re-present it in such a form that it could, unless it had been materially altered, be at once passed into law. Why anyone should have construed the publication of the Bill, or what fell at the time from the Hon'ble Member in charge of it, as an invitation to put it aside passes my comprehension. It is not alleged that there is any material difference between the Bill now on the table and that which was published in January. It is not alleged that anyone has any real substantial objection which he has not had time to bring forward. All that is said is that there *may be* objections; but it is equally clear that there may be none. However, I shall content myself with putting these few observations before the Council as tending to show that there is no strong ground for the adjournment asked for. The principal result of a postponement will be to continue, for another eight or ten months at least, the procedure in regard to the compulsory reference to Court and the employment of assessors, which has been, I think I may say, univers lly condemned. It is for the Council to say if this evil does or does not outweigh what has been represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay in support of his plea for delay."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN said:—"The Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins has said most of what I have myself to say in this matter. Any proposition that comes from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is entitled to the respectful consideration not only of this Council but of the country at large. At the same time I find that, when the Bill introduced by Mr. Bliss last year was under discussion for eight months, the Chamber took no part whatever in that discussion and contributed no criticism on the measure. That Bill contained some very material departures from the principles of the Act of 1870. When considered by the Select Committee of this session, it was decided to revert to the lines of the Act of 1870, and in the Bill which is now before the Council that Act is maintained with the single important exception of the abolition of the system of assessors. The abolition of that system is proposed, with the unanimous approval of all the authorities in India, official and non-official, as a cumbrous and useless procedure, the expen-

siveness of which presses very severely on all the parties concerned. For the rest the amendments of the existing Act which have been made by the Committee are confined to those sections which it has been proved by the experience of the last twenty-three years to be faulty and injurious The effect, therefore, of the intervention of the Chamber at this late period of the discussion is to postpone for a year the relief to the community of the abolition of the system of assessors, and the advantage of all the improvements which have been made in the working of the Act. Had the Chamber taken exception to the principles of the measure, I should have offered no objection to a further discussion ; but, in the absence of any such exception to its principles, I can only regret, in the interests of the community at large, that my hon'ble friend has thought it necessary in these circumstances to press his motion."

The Motion that the Reports of the Select Committee be taken into consideration was then put and negatived.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Hon'ble DR. LETHBRIDGE said :—" My Lord, my hon'ble friend Sir David Barbour in his speech on the Budget last Thursday referred to the increase in expenditure caused by the fall in the rate of exchange, and said—

'The heavy fall in the rate of exchange has most seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India; their case cannot be put on one side much longer ; and as matters now stand no remedy is possible which does not involve further increase of expenditure.'

" With Your Excellency's kind permission the representatives of the services in Calcutta had an opportunity given them of laying before Your Lordship the extreme hardship that the fall in the gold value of the rupee was causing. Your Excellency's sympathetic reply, and the knowledge that the Government of India was not indifferent to the sufferings of its European servants, and was fully aware of the dangers likely to arise from this state of affairs, has had a reassuring effect on the services.

" Within the last few days His Excellency the Governor of Madras has received a similar deputation in that Presidency, and has echoed the kindly sentiments to which Your Lordship had given expression in Calcutta.

" I would not have troubled the Council with any remarks on this important subject if I did not feel that from the position which I have for some years occupied in Bengal, and from my present position under the Government of India, I have had exceptional opportunities for observing the extent of the distress that now prevails among the European servants of Your Excellency's Government in the more remote districts of the mufassal. It is on behalf of the officers working on small salaries in the mufassal stations, often completely isolated from their countrymen and cut off from all chance of receiving sympathetic advice and assistance, that I ask the Council's indulgence for taking up its time in again referring to this subject. As an officer ordinarily residing at the head-quarters of the Government, I have, as might be expected, been the recipient of much information on this subject. It is natural that these mufassal officers should take advantage of such an opportunity for discussing their hopes and fears and the misery of their position under the present circumstances. It has often been said, and with perfect justice, that the European officers working in immediate contact with the people are the backbone of the service. On their high moral tone and the faithful discharge of their duties, often under most trying circumstances, depends the well-being of this great Empire. I have no hesitation in saying that the strain which is felt throughout the services at the present time is felt with the greatest intensity by these European servants of Your Excellency's Government. I look upon a disheartened service as a positive danger to the country, and I conceive it to be the duty of every man, even at the risk of being accused of acting from interested motives, to lose no opportunity in enlightening public opinion where such grave issues are concerned.

" I have been told on good authority that it would take more than a crore of rupees annually to compensate the services to any appreciable extent for the losses they are now incurring by the depreciation of the rupee. If this is the

case, it only shows the magnitude of the burden which the European servants of Your Excellency's Government have borne and are still called upon to bear. My Lord, if the expenditure of a crore of rupees is necessary to maintain the services in a high state of efficiency and integrity, it is my honest opinion that the country should, quite apart from considerations of justice and sentiment, and as a purely business matter, unhesitatingly pay this price and take steps to obtain the necessary funds."

The Hon'ble MR. STEVENS said:—"As my hon'ble friend Dr. Lethbridge has said, on the 31st January last an important deputation, representing a very large number of European officers employed in India in different departments of the Government service, was permitted to explain to Your Excellency the distressing and disheartenning effect of the downward progress of exchange on their financial condition. Your Excellency listened with the most careful attention to the sad story which, in various forms, was told by members of the deputation; and the gracious reply which was accorded proved to the infinite satisfaction of all that the hard conditions, under which the services had been labouring, had long been appreciated, and that Your Excellency had been no less anxious than they that some alleviation of their undeserved misfortunes should be found.

"Your Excellency informed the deputation that in June last year the Government had directed the attention of the Secretary of State to the distress caused to European officers by the fall in the sterling value of the rupee, and had pointed out that, if the present conditions continued, it would, in the opinion of the Government of India, be inevitably necessary to take steps for the purpose of mitigating the sufferings of its officers. The deputation was further told that in September last the Secretary of State was again addressed, and a strong opinion expressed that, unless a substantial rise in the gold value of the rupee should occur, it would be necessary to propose some measure of relief.

"At the same time it was said that it was not possible then to take this course. It was conceived that the enquiries proceeding in Europe might have results which would render relief unnecessary. A temporary measure would be inconvenient, because it would raise most difficult issues, and require the most delicate adjustment,—because it would be costly, and would disturb the whole of the financial arrangements of the year, and perhaps involve the imposition of additional taxation. All hopes of a solution of the currency problem by international agreement have been now dissipated; and the financial arrangements of the coming year are under consideration.

"My Lord, the servants of Government in India place the firmest reliance on the comforting words which were given them in answer to their complaints; they are certain that whatever remedy may be regarded by Your Excellency's Government as possible and reasonable will be applied to their case.

"In the Budget Statement which was communicated to the Council last Thursday by my hon'ble friend Sir David Barbour the subject was not forgotten; it was again admitted that the heavy fall in the rate of exchange has most seriously affected the position of Government servants not domiciled in India, and that their case cannot be put on one side much longer. In the Estimates themselves, however, it does not appear that any provision has been made for meeting expenditure on this ground. I am given to understand that this fact has caused serious disappointment and apprehension.

"It is impossible for any one, even while regarding his own personal interests, to overlook the gravity of the difficulties which now press upon the Finance Member, and I believe that those who have borne their troubles (to use Your Excellency's gracious words) 'with dignity and patience' in the past would not now, though those troubles are becoming more and more grievous, desire to embarrass Government by asking for a definite assurance. I shall ask for none; but I venture to hope that the absence of any provision in the Budget does not necessarily imply that the consideration of remedies for the distress which has been so amply acknowledged is abandoned even for the immediate future."

The Hon'ble MR. FAZULBHAI VISHRAM said:—"In the first place, I venture to suggest that all figures representing the Budget Estimates may be

given in units instead of tens of rupees, as a good many people in going over the Financial Statement are apt to mistake the latter for the former, and hence a sum of, say, ten lakhs is taken for one lakh. If it be inconvenient to adopt the suggestion, the objection might, perhaps, be met by stating at the commencement of the Financial Statement that the Budget Estimates are given in tens of rupees, but the former course will doubtless prove to be the most intelligible one.

"The next remark I have to make is with regard to the cash balance of over 15 crores of rupees with which Government expect to open the coming year. Now, is it not possible to arrange for the investment of a considerable portion of this great sum at some rate of interest? I presume, as it stands at present, it is deposited with the various Presidency Banks in current accounts carrying no interest whatever. Supposing it remains at an average of 10 crores throughout the year, and it could be arranged to earn at least 2 per cent. interest on it, it can be made to yield 20 lakhs. Bankers and merchants can of course make more than double out of it. Even Government can obtain a result of 40 lakhs by investing that portion of the cash balance in their own paper carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum. It would be proportionately less if the balance be smaller. I see from the Statement that Government have been able in the current year to meet the increase in the pay of the British troops partially by having invested in Government securities a larger amount of the paper currency reserve. Perhaps the same might be done with regard to, at any rate, a portion of the cash balance.

"The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour puts down the increase in the cost of army services in India (excluding pay of British troops) at R44,68,000. If this also be wholly or partly due to the fall in exchange, is it not practicable or possible to fix some rate of exchange for these services, as is the case with some services paid for in England? Otherwise, as the matter stands at present, the rupee pay of the civil services goes on decreasing in its gold value, and the sterling pay of the army goes on increasing in its silver value as the exchange falls!

"Then, with regard to the probable loan of 300 lakhs to be raised in India, the public, I think, would like to be informed of its duration, and the rate of interest it will carry. Government will doubtless consider the advisability of issuing it, if at all, at a most favourable time of the year, and at the rate of 3½ per cent. interest. This should also apply to the loan of £1,300,000 to be raised by the Secretary of State, and if both of these loans, aggregating as they do over 5 crores of rupees, are raised—as no doubt they can be with the high credit of Government—at 3½ per cent. instead of 4½, the difference per year would be 2½ lakhs.

"These are all the observations I have to offer on the Financial Statement, which is a most able as well as interesting document in every way."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"The Budget which has just been presented to us is at first sight an exceedingly gloomy one; but when one comes to look closer into it, notwithstanding the very grave apprehension there is as to the future of exchange, there are, as has been remarked by my hon'ble friend Sir David Barbour, some very hopeful features in it, notably the growth of the general revenues. As regards the question of exchange, there are gentlemen in this room better able to deal with the question than I am, and I will say no more about it except that it is to be hoped that some remedy will be found to introduce stability into our finances and to prevent their being the sport of parties in America, as at present. It is a very lamentable thing to be in this position that, owing to the uncertainty of exchange, it is impossible for the Government of India to take any steps to meet the deficit which appears in this Budget. That it is so there is no doubt; and the arguments of the Finance Member are perfectly unanswerable as regards the position which he has taken up.

"When one comes to look at these figures, there is one comforting matter about them, and that is this: The present deficit is produced, to the full extent, by inserting in the accounts what is called the Famine Insurance. The exact nature of the Famine Insurance was discussed very fully when the Budget was

discussed in 1890, and I will, therefore, say nothing more about it than that it was fully explained at that time, and the conclusion arrived at by the Financial Member himself was that in point of fact this item of account was merely a special surplus; that the Government had found that owing to the liability of this country to famine, which liability was estimated at a cost of about Rx. 15,000,000 in ten years, it was desirable to budget for a special surplus every year of one million and a half, which was called the Famine Grant or Famine Insurance when they had got this, if they were not obliged to expend it on Famine Relief or some other great emergency, they would spend it upon productive railways, irrigation projects and other works of that kind, so as to accomplish these objects out of revenue, and so diminish the liability to famine. But if one has not got a special surplus of course it is not necessary to spend it, and in this particular instance it is to be observed that the total deficit estimated for in the year now closing is a little over a million. It is Rs. 10,80,000 if I remember rightly This is worked out by introducing into the Budget Rx. 1,100,000 and odd for Famine Relief and by expending upon railways out of Revenue Rx. 292,000. In the estimate for 1892-93 the same thing is to be observed. When we come to examine details we find that that sum is to be expended, or has been expended, in the year now closing, on productive railways and other works. For the year 1893-94 there is a similar sum of over Rx. 1,100,000 put down for this Famine Insurance, and the estimate is that this is to be expended on productive railways and irrigation works, that is, of course, if it is there. That is the way in which the deficit is arrived at. There is also Rx. 75,000 instead of the larger sum of Rx. 292,000, which is to be expended out of Revenue on railways on the coming year of 1893-94. Adding that Rx. 75,000 to the Famine Insurance, it comes roughly to Rx. 1,200,000. Deduct that Rx. 1,200,000 from the deficit, which is roughly for the coming year estimated Rx. 1,600,000; take that Rx. 1,200,000 from the total deficit, and the real deficit is Rx. 400,000, apart from the special surplus budgeted for.

"This seems to make the Budget very much more rosy than it appears at first sight; but when you come to look into the Statement you see that there is very good reason for budgeting for this sum, even if you are not able to spend it in productive works, because the exchange is going down. The exchange has gone down already. I am not sure how much the present drop is, but I think one may say roughly that the present fall in exchange already indicates a further liability of fifty lakhs. Therefore, although taking it at 1*s.* 2⅜*d.*, which is the rate taken in this Budget, the actual deficit, apart from the Famine Insurance and the expenditure in productive railways, would only be Rx.400,000; yet, as a matter of fact, the probable fall in exchange is likely to bring it up at least to a million unless something is done. There is also the liability, as Sir David Barbour has said, that something will have to be done in order to meet the undoubtedly great distress amongst the services owing to the fall in the rupee. If that demand should fall upon us, it is not improbable that the actual deficit which will have to be met will be as large as has been indicated, and possibly much larger.

"The relief, therefore, that at first sight seemed to me to dawn upon one at the discovery that a great portion of the deficit was caused by this head of account, this special surplus which did not exist, that feeling of relief is dissipated when one looks at these other threatening symptoms which forebode a deficit as great or greater than has been shown.

"So much for general remarks on the nature of the deficit. The next matter which I wish to touch upon is the military expenditure. No one can feel more thoroughly than I do that the maintenance of the army in an efficient state is absolutely vital, that without it no attempts at development will be of the smallest use. All development and all civilization shatters at once unless there is protection, and protection can only be secured by an adequate defence and an adequate army. But, though this is so, one cannot help feeling that the figures of the present Budget with regard to the growth of military expenditure since 1884-85 indicate a growth which, if possible, ought to be put a stop to, especially now as we seem to approach so dark a time in the history of our finances. The figures in the Budget show that there has been an increase of something like Rx. 4,000,000 since 1884-85; that, eliminating matters connected with

exchange, and things of that sort, expenditure since that period has been increasing at the rate of about 46 lakhs a year. The growth since 1890-91 is shown to be about Rx. 1,000,000, and the result is that, whereas in the estimates for the Budget for 1892-93, Rx. 21,000,000 odd was estimated for, yet when it came to the revised estimate now before us, it comes up to Rx. 23,500,000, and in the Budget for the coming year 1893-94 the Budget amount is 23 millions and a little over. This is, no doubt, a little less than the revised estimate for the last year. This is, as I understand, because there were a considerable number of expeditions in the course of last year not budgeted for, and it is hoped that there will not be any next year, but whether this hope will be fulfilled must remain a matter of uncertainty. Not only is there this very heavy increase in military expenditure, but one finds that this is not the whole of the military expenditure, because one may observe that Rx. 1,100,000 is found under the head of Military Works. Also, as far as I can gather, the military railways came to about 70 lakhs for the present year, that is, somewhat less than what they have been in years past. The whole of these sums would amount to Rx. 25,000,000 or 25 crores.

"I should have observed besides that there were the special defences. As regards these it was estimated some years ago that a sum of £5,000,000 ought to be spent. I am happy to say that after the half million spent this year it appears that there will be only Rx. 490,000 to be spent in future; so we are near the end of that, and I have nothing further to say upon this question. We must assume that the money has been well spent, and that there was a necessity for these defences; we may hope that the necessity will now cease and that there will be no further requirement for expenditure under that special head. As regards the main question of military expenditure, it is generally felt that there has been a great improvement in the army within the last few years, that there has been a great deal of money well and wisely spent, and that there has been a great deal to show for it during the time Lord Roberts has been Commander-in-Chief. Notwithstanding that that is so, one cannot help a feeling of alarm that the expenditure is still rising and rising. One knows that with enthusiastic soldiers their desire to get a perfect army will, unless it is kept in check by considerations of ways and means, continually tend to require more and more money, and therefore it is necessary, when times are bad and the revenue is getting short, to desist sometimes from expenditure which, if we were able to afford it, would, perhaps, be beneficial. So, too, with regard to expeditions. We all know that situated as we are, with a great many parts of our frontier surrounded by wild and savage tribes, that expeditions must from time to time be forced upon us. But, on the other hand, it is equally to be remembered that these tribes are most of them wanting in cohesion, split up as they are by tribal jealousies, and a great deal may be done, as has been done in times past, by having strong district officers who are accustomed to deal with these wild and semi-savage tribes, who have gained a personal ascendancy over them; and that with such officers, together with the military outposts that are scattered along the frontiers, it has often been found possible to keep the peace fairly, to restrain these tribes, and to prevent such a state of things arising as to necessitate an expedition. We cannot expect that on the frontier we can have the same absolute security from violence and robbery as in other more civilized parts of the Empire. These district officers are in the position of 'Lords of the Marches,' and when our finances are, as they are now, at a very low ebb, great efforts ought to be made to instruct the Lords of the Marches, so to speak, that they are, so far as they can, to keep the peace, to keep things quiet on their frontier, and not to requisition extra troops if it can possibly be avoided. There is no doubt that with an army well equipped and ready for action there will be constantly a desire on the part of strong officers to get up expeditions and to give the frontier tribes a lesson which will last. This is all very well suppose one is able to afford such a luxury. But it is not always that the conduct of the tribes is such as to render it a necessity. I am not in a position to criticise the various expeditions which have been made. I am only giving expression to a feeling which exists among people, whose opinion is more valuable than mine, that it is possible to do something to prevent these expeditions. Although we may at any time be driven to them, it is desirabel that a strong curb should be put upon the tendency to come down

upon these tribes, that that tendency should be restrained, at any rate while our finances are in their present condition. That this is a difficult task with our extensive and distant frontier is quite recognised.

"The general gist of my remarks is simply that great efforts should be made to curtail any expenditure on military account which is not absolutely necessary, and to prevent any expeditions which are not absolutely necessary. The reason why I make these remarks particularly is that I see how very much the Budget Estimates of last year were altered by expeditions, and one cannot help feeling that the same thing may happen again I observe also that the tendency we have lately exhibited to enlarge our borders and push our advance posts further up is already beginning to be a source of expense in the Budget, for I see that there is a sum of Rs. 78,000 for transport for the Gilgit Force, and it may be the case that we may find Chilas and other places figuring in the next Revised Estimate. All I wish to say is that at such a time as the present every effort should be made to prevent money from disappearing in these expeditions. Many of them, as a matter of fact, yield no permanent result at all, although it may at first sight appear that they really do. When you coerce or subdue one tribe it generally happens that you have got into the neighbourhood of another tribe worse than the first, and that there is yet another tribe at the back of that; therefore it is rather like throwing the money away except in those cases in which action has been forced upon us. I should not have made these remarks had it not been that, in view of the exceeding difficulty of the time which is before us, all efforts at economy should be made, and that this item of military expenditure, though necessarily very large, is one in which apparently it is most possible that a large saving can be effected in future. At any rate, its tendency to expand can be kept in check.

"The next point upon which I wish to touch is the Home charges. There has been no doubt a good deal of talk about the Home charges as if they were things that could be avoided; that is, of course, an entire fallacy. There is a certain amount of money which must be expended in England. So long as we purchase our stores there, there must be a large amount of expenditure on these stores; and, unless it can be shown that advantage would be derived by getting them in India, the purchase must be made there. The stores must be had, and, whether the money is spent here or there, they have to be got and paid for. Besides there are pensions. When we come to look at the large sum of the Secretary of State's drawings—£18,700,000 for the present year—one finds that there is no real abnormal difference in the Home expenditure, but that the difference is made up of casual charges, that is to say, having to repay money and purchase stores for railways, and various other things which really do not in any way indicate an increase of expenditure. There is no real difference, practically speaking, in the expenditure in England, which comes to something like 15 or 16 millions, and the rest of the £18,700,000 is only inconvenient inasmuch as that so large a drawing will tend to depress the exchange, but it does not indicate any increase of expenditure on the part of the Government.

"Out of the 15 or 16 millions spent at Home one notes certain charges which are tolerably fixed. There is about £5,600,000 for Railways, £2,600,000 for interest on debt, £4,500,000 for the Army, £1,700,000 for pensions, making altogether about £14,000,000. The rest is made up of smaller sums which are more or less irreducible. I therefore do not see any likelihood of securing any large reduction of the Home charges, but there may be many points in which we may save to a certain extent, and one or two of those I will now indicate. First of all, I would observe that there is a tendency on the part of the various departments in England to shove everything they can on India. The safeguard is supposed to be the Secretary of State. As stated recently in a debate in another place, the Secretary of State is supposed to be the guardian of the finances of India; but, so far as I have been able to see from the way things go, and if report speaks true, the Government of India have constantly to fight the Secretary of State over the finances of the country. Whether that is the case still I am not able to say; it may or may not be the case; but certainly it was so in former days, and it is said to be still going on. Unfortunately, however, the Government of India have no power to get their remonstrances attended to, and, although they may have in some cases succeeded, as far as I can gather, most

of their remonstrances were pigeon-holed. Besides they are not made public unless they should chance to be called for by Parliament. It is much to be regretted that there is not some way by which, when charges are sought to be placed on India, the Indian public can be informed of them before they become irrevocable. As it is now, we do not get the accounts of the Secretary of State until they are presented to Parliament in May, and the last one, as far as I know, that is accessible is the statement of accounts which was printed by order of the House of Commons on the 13th May, 1892. This contains the accounts of 1891-92 and the estimates for 1892-93; but, if there were some means by which the Financial Member could inform the Council in the Budgets in future of any charge which had been ordered or proposed by the India Office to be placed on the finances of India, it might be that, although this Council has not the power to do anything except grumble—I mean the legislative portion of it—it might, I say, be that their representations would strengthen the hands of the Government of India in that fight which it has often, so far as I understand, in former times had to carry on in defence of the finances of this country.

"There are two things which have struck me in this account of May, 1892. I find that there is a sum of £7,000 put down for the Persian Consulate, a Mission to the Court of Persia. At first it was £10,000, and was afterwards reduced to £7,000. I understand that we do contribute to or keep up an Agency at Meshed; but, if we are called upon to contribute towards the main Mission at Teheran, it is difficult to say where one is to stop and why one should not do the same with regard to Turkey or any other Asiatic Power. The next item is with regard to Her Majesty's establishments in China, for which a sum of £15,000 is set down; this was ultimately reduced to £12,000. The note of the Auditor is that an agreement has been come to for ten years. At first I thought that Her Majesty's establishment at China really might mean nothing more than that we were contributing on account of this Chinese Mission, which is going on now and which is concerned with the Indo-Thibetan frontier dispute, and which, of course, is a very legitimate object; but, when I find that it is agreed upon for ten years from the 1st of April, 1890, one sees that it cannot be that, and what it can be or why we should pay for it I fail to understand. The £12,000 for Her Majesty's establishment at China does not seem to be a charge which ought to be borne by the revenues of India. However, I merely suggest this that the people who pay the money, if they were entitled yearly to have such expenditure placed before them and to make their remarks and criticisms upon the expenditure, ought to have these matters laid before them in time to offer their criticisms and remarks before the expenditure becomes irrevocable. Of course, the object of discussion here is that whatever we say may not only be a relief to our own feelings, but may attract some attention from the people who have to decide these matters.

"The next thing I have to observe is that the India Office expenses, when one comes to look at them, appear to be on a somewhat lavish scale. The total expenditure upon salaries, wages and allowances amount to £151,000. One sees that if you take the whole of the expenses they come to over £191,000. The total increase in the last year is put down at £3,147. When you come to look at that you find that there has been an increase of £5,000 and a decrease of £2,800, but, when you come to see where the decrease and increase are made, you find that the increase is in the permanent charges, and that the decrease was in the occasional charges. The decrease has been in the postage of despatches to and from India. In the accounts of 1891-92 there is £4,000 under this head. In the estimate for 1892-93 there is only £1,200. Whether the Secretary of State will be able to reduce either the bulk or the cost of his despatches to this extent we must wait to see. If you take that out, there has been an increase to the permanent charges of over £5,000. There is a tendency generally on the part of this establishment to increase; but, when one comes to look into the establishment itself, one is struck by a number of small things indicating very clearly that there is no strong hand there to curb or keep down expenditure. I will instance a few to the Council. I will not say anything about the salaries of the Secretary of State and the Members of the India Council. They only come to £25,000 a year and are not excessive; but after paying this we come to the Correspondence Department, which costs £32,000, and we find six Secretaries on £1,200, and six assistant Secretaries on from £800 to £1,000 a

year. Then I find this item: Special Assistant and Visitor to the Indian Museum at £800 a year. I am at a loss to understand the nature of this gentleman's duties, but I find that he requires, or did require, for the performance of them a clerk at £400 a year. But that is not enough. The Visitor is apparently short of technical knowledge, and so he has a special technical assistant at £350 a year. Then we come to the general clerks in the Correspondence Department, and we find 11 senior clerks; then we find 6 redundant senior clerks. Now, I have no idea what a redundant clerk may mean, but the term certainly suggests something in the nature of a luxury. Then I find a number of junior clerks and a large number of other assistant clerks, so that there are altogether 49 persons engaged in this Correspondence Department of the India Office. Then you find that they apparently all receive personal allowances of one kind or another, in addition to what seem good salaries. Some of the allowances are very extraordinary. You find that some of these clerks receive allowances for editing the India List. One receives £70 a year; another £50 for the same thing; another a similar allowance, and who edits the India List I really cannot make out. Then I find that another official is a second class clerk of the third grade, and he is not only one of the persons who receives an allowance for editing the India List, but he also receives £50 for the preparation of a Sanitary Blue Book. Then in the Registration and Record Department there is another clerk, one also of the second grade, attached to the Record Department, who also receives £50 for editing the same India List. This peculiarity of always receiving extra remuneration for doing anything becomes more marked, I observe, as we go down the List. Then I come to another class of persons, the office-keepers and messengers, and it appears that £6,230 are spent upon this class of officials. We find that these messengers are of the first and second class, and receive the following allowances, which are instructive, besides their salaries of £100 a year: three receive £30 each for attendance on the Secretary of State. I apprehend that there would be considerable astonishment if any of the chuprassis here were to demand extra pay for attending, for instance, upon the Viceroy or upon any of the Members of Council. One would think that that was all in the day's work. Then there are a number of other similar allowances, amongst which I find that one receives £30 for despatching and posting letters, as if this could not be done without extra pay. Another receives an allowance for superintending the delivery of coals.

"But I will not weary the Council by going into any more details; but I do say that the perusal of this report seems to indicate to a certain extent that, if there were something in the nature of a Finance Commission with a view to retrenchment in these matters, the results, if not very large, would at any rate be considerable. One has a general impression, on perusing these papers, that the employés in question are very lightly worked, and that they seem to be always wanting extra pay for anything additional that they do. I observe also that the Store Department costs £40,000 a year, and whether the Store Department is worth that expenditure I am not able to form an opinion. All that I can ask for is that the money applied to these various purposes should be judiciously spent and should not be wasted.

"There is only one thing more I desire to say. In 1890, when the Budget was last discussed, I made some observations with regard to the taxation of justice, and I then suggested that there ought to be some alteration in the taxation of justice, because Bengal, upon the figures then available, paid 14 lakhs more than was required to cover the whole of the cost of justice in Bengal, and that those 14 lakhs went into the general revenues. I therefore suggested that the taxation should be reduced, or that the money should be spent upon the improvement of the administration of justice. I do not propose to repeat that suggestion now in the face of a deficit, but in going into the question on that occasion I pointed out the very grave complaints made with regard to the insufficient number of Munsiffs and the want of accommodation as regards cucherries, and so on, and suggested that although that was the part of the Provincial Government to provide, yet that the Provincial Government could not provide it without money, and that the Imperial Exchequer ought to allow them funds for these things out of the excess taxation of justice. At that time the answer of the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins was that, as a matter of fact, considerable changes were being made and reports were coming in, that the matter was being consulted upon between the Home Department and the High Court; and that there would be a considerable amount of alteration for the better. I have reason to believe that

there has been considerable alteration for the better, but at that time the matter was still in progress and the settlement of the complaints put forward by the High Court had not been finally dealt with. I believe that they have been finally dealt with since, but I am not in a position to know the result. If the Hon'ble Member or the Lieutenant-Governor could inform me of what was the end of them, I should be glad, although I do not know that I have any actual right to ask the question.

"These, My Lord, are the observations I have to make, and I wish to add that I am entirely sensible that as regards the Indian administration of the finances of India there has been throughout an earnest endeavour to administer them for the real benefit of India. My criticism is made in no hostile spirit and with no suggestion that there has been any other than an undivided endeavour to administer the revenue for the best interests of the country; it has been made with regard to various matters in which there seemed to be a possibility either of retrenchment or improvement."

The Hon'ble MR. CHENTSAL RAO said:—"I have only a very few remarks to make in connection with the Budget.

"Although in the present unsettled condition of our finances it is not proper that I should say anything which may have the appearance of suggesting a diminution, however slight, of the resources of the Government of India, still there are one or two points which on principle seem to require early consideration, and I venture to notice them now, as I may not have another opportunity of doing so, and as I hope that the Government of India may be able to give consideration to my suggestions as soon as the question of exchange is settled, which I hope it will be ere long.

"I observe that, during the last five years ending 1891-92 for which accounts are available, the Registration Department has yielded an annual average surplus of 1½ millions of rupees, which is divided equally between Imperial and Provincial. As the object of the Registration Department is not revenue, it seems to me that the appropriation of the receipts of the Department for general purposes is questionable. I do not, however, think that the registration fees need be reduced as they are sufficiently light, but more registration offices may with advantage be created, so that people may not have long distances to travel to get their documents registered. The present charges of registration officers are extensive, at any rate they are so in Madras, and the creation of more offices will be highly appreciated. The Registration Department is indeed a great check upon forgeries, and it is so popular and so much appreciated that in my humble opinion the registration of all documents relating to real property may be made compulsory; such a measure will have the additional advantage of checking the large mass of litigation arising out of questions of priority between registered and unregistered documents affecting the same real property.

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.	Surplus. Rs.
1887-88	31,12,530	18,72,000	12,40,530
1888-89	33,17,120	19,36,810	13,80,310
1889-90	35,37,920	19,32,370	16,05,550
1890-91	36,54,490	19,67,310	16,87,180
1891-92	39,98,020	20,75,630	19,19,390
Average			15,66,592

"A sum of 15 millions of rupees is now annually set apart for famine relief. I do not know how this sum came to be determined upon, but I observe that, ever since the Famine Fund has been started, the cost has in no year exceeded 31 lakhs, and the average cost, including the interest charge of 34 lakhs on the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway debited to the Famine Insurance Fund, is only Rs. 39,00,000 a year. I think the country has now, by the construction of protective works—railways and irrigation—been sufficiently insured against the recurrence of famine in anything like the degree of intensity of the famines on which the average annual cost was assessed at a

	Rs.
1878-79	31,35,470
1879-80	10,40,590
1880-81	3,48,400
1881-82	3,48,830
1882-83	2,21,030
1883-84	92,050
1884-85	73,500
1885-86	4,06,950
1886-87	10,410
1887-88	4,020
1888-89	77,690
1889-90	6,82,880
1890-91	55,790
1891-92	2,34,230
1892-93	7,68,000
Total	75,00,140
Average	5,00,009
Add interest charge on Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railway as per Budget of 1893-94	34,02,676
Total	39,02,685

crore and a half, and that the allotment may now therefore well be revised. It seems to me that, making every allowance for increased charges in future, a provision of 75 lakhs of rupees for Famine Insurance is enough, and the remaining 75 lakhs may be appropriated for general purposes with a corresponding remission of questionable taxes. The export-duty on rice is virtually a tax on the agriculturists, who already pay a heavy assessment on the lands which yield the produce. It is a questionable tax, and may well be abolished. The average net revenue from the duty in the last five years has been just 76 lakhs, only one lakh more than the sum which can be spared from the Famine Insurance Fund. I say it is a tax on the producers, because India is not the only country which exports rice, and it is also very unequal in its incidence, as the duty is collected on quantity instead of on value, though the prices of different qualities of rice vary very largely. It may be said that there will not be enough of money for protective works if the Famine grant is reduced to 75 lakhs, but I think that these must be undertaken from borrowed capital, as they benefit not only the present but also the future generation. Interest on the capital so spent seems to me to be the only legitimate charge upon the Famine Insurance Fund.

"I observe that the charges under Stamps, Assessed Taxes and Excise, though not very heavy in the aggregate, vary largely in the several provinces, as shown below, the figures being those taken from the Budget for 1892-93. The Police charges, which are almost entirely Provincial and on which, perhaps, I may not be at liberty to say anything here, also vary very largely. For instance, Bombay with a population of 21½ millions costs 57 lakhs, while Bengal, with 71 millions or nearly 3½ times of the Bombay population, costs only 58 lakhs. I do not allude to these variations because I know for certain that any avoidable expenditure is incurred anywhere. The variations are probably due to local peculiarities, but I thought an explanation of the causes would remove misconceptions on the subject.

Percentage of charges to receipts.

	Excise.	Stamps.	Assessed taxes
Central Provinces	1·6	2·6	·2
Burma	1·4	2·9	3·5
Assam	·3	4·4	·9
Bengal	6·2	3·8	4·4
North-Western Provinces	2·8	2·1	·8
Punjab	2·9	4·6	1
Madras	5·4	3·8	·9
Bombay	3·6	4·2	1·4

"I observe that under superannuation allowances the charges in 1892-93 and 1893-94, exclusive of the cost on account of exchange, is about 24 or 21 lakhs above the average cost of the previous four years. Although this is an item under which any retrenchment is impossible, still, as it is an item which should vary within narrow limits, I shall be glad to know the cause for the increase. There is also a similar increase under Furlough Allowances, but it is not large.

	Total cost.	Deduct exchange.	Remainder.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	3,11,48,230	75,01,290	2,36,36,940
1889-90	3,14,03,610	72,93,600	2,41,09,750
1890-91	3,05,15,410	54,81,030	2,50,34,380
1891-92	3,32,41,090	74,95,570	2,57,45,520
Average			2,46,31,647
1892-93	3,80,15,000	1,09,81,000	2,70,34,000
1893-94	3,78,93,000	1,11,80,000	2,67,13,000

"I am unable to find out what sum has been provided in the Budget for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, but, considering the large reduction in the cash balances at the end of 1893-94, I feel unable to suggest any increased provision under the general head 'Advances' in 1893-94; but I must say that the advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the several provinces during the last five years appear to me to be too small when the needs of the country and the amount of surplus revenue obtained during the last twelve years are considered, and I hope that the Government of India may be able to see their way to increase the provision. In India there is nothing so well calculated to mitigate the effects of ordinary droughts as the excavation of wells and the use of sub-soil water. The present obstacles to the utilization of the Act are—

(1) the ignorance of the raiyats even of the existence of the Act;

(2) the dilatory procedure adopted in granting the loans;
(3) the rigidity with which repayment is enforced.

"The last is the chief obstacle. The Government of Madras have made excellent rules for the repayment of loans by very small annual instalments, and they are working well; but I submit for the consideration of the Government of India whether, in cases where the raiyats prefer it, the time for the repayment of the loan cannot altogether be left to their option, the payment of interest alone along with the assessment being made compulsory, at least in the case of money advanced for wells. Formerly, lands under wells paid as much as seven and ten rupees per acre, even where the wells were excavated at the expense of the raiyats. But now, owing to the liberal policy of Government, they pay only the assessment which the land bore before the well was excavated, *i.e.*, one or two rupees an acre; and, if money be advanced to them at 4 per cent. to enable them to excavate wells, they would be glad to pay an addition of three or four rupees an acre more. Ordinarily in Madras a well excavated at a cost of, say, Rs. 300 can irrigate three or four acres, and its interest comes only to three or four rupees an acre. This can with perfect ease be always realized, and, when this could be done, I do not see why the time of repayment should not be left to the option of the raiyat. As regards the ignorance of the raiyats and the delay in obtaining loans, the appointment of a special officer in each province for a year or two to travel and make advances on the spot will remove the obstacle, and this measure is being tried in Mysore with much success."

The Hon'ble DR. RASHBEHARY GHOSE said:—"Every one must sympathise with the European servants of the Crown in India in their present difficulties, which it is to be hoped are only of a temporary nature. But, while fully acknowledging the magnitude of the burden which the European servants of the Government of India are called upon to bear, we cannot altogether shut our eyes to the state of our Exchequer or to the magnitude of the burden which would be imposed on the tax-payer by the suggested addition of a crore of rupees to the estimates. It must also be borne in mind that the Government is in the position of a trustee of the public money, and that it cannot in the present critical condition of the finances be fairly called upon to be generous to any class of its servants at the expense of the tax-payer, the *cestui que trust*, so to speak, whose interests have to be carefully watched and protected."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY said:—"My Lord, it is to be regretted that the first Budget Statement submitted to this Council under the rules lately introduced by Your Excellency should, by the force of unfortunate circumstances, so far as many points are concerned, be little more than a temporary document. This being so, it would serve no good end to occupy the time of Hon'ble Members by entering upon a discussion of items of projected ways and means which from the nature of things can be regarded, in a great measure, only as tentative figures.

"Apart from the question of ways and means, however, the submission of the Budget has been accorded a special and peculiar interest owing to the eloquent, comprehensive, lucid and exceedingly impressive speech with which it was introduced, and the situation explained, by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour. It was impossible to listen to the Hon'ble Member as he addressed this Council a week ago without being more than ever convinced that the country has been fortunate indeed in having had at her financial helm, during the past five years, a man with the matured judgment, experience and caution of the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, and I believe all Hon'ble Members must have felt—as I did when he alluded to the fact that this would be the last statement which he would lay before this Council,—that it is an unqualified misfortune that he should be leaving the country so soon, just at this critical juncture, when we are more than ever in need of his guiding hand.

"The public, as the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour said, were prepared for the two serious deficits which he announced, but I venture to think they were scarcely prepared to find that the Government would not be in a position to frame its Budget for the coming year in a manner which would meet these deficits and prevent their recurrence.

"It is a great disappointment to find that ten months have passed since the proposed change of standard was pressed upon the Government of India and upon the Secretary of State, and that the question still remains unsettled, thereby further impairing the Indian Exchequer and doing nothing to alleviate the anxiety of the public.

"I gather from the general tenor of the Budget and from the preceding Budgets produced by the Hon'ble Member that there is now in reality only one permanent and grave cause for anxiety in connection with the Indian finances, that cause being the fall in the gold value of silver. Of the four uncertain factors which have hitherto affected the finances, three may be said to have been practically eliminated. War is still doubtless a contingency which may any day become a certainty, but the effective, though costly, measures for the increase and efficiency of the army, which have been taken since 1885, have to a great extent ensured the country against a calamitous reverse, and it is certain that if war overtook us, though the strain might for a time be severe, it would be nothing more than temporary in its effects.

"Against famine we have also now been insured to such an extent, by the spread of railways and canals, that we may fairly dismiss from our minds the apprehension that we shall see anything approaching in intensity, and difficulty of relief, the famines which used to overtake the country down to the year 1878.

"The third uncertain factor, opium, has now taken what may be called a subsidiary place in the revenue sources of the Empire; the net revenue has fallen since 1881 from nearly 8½ crores to 5 crores—a decline of something like 40 per cent., and it must be recognised that the time is not far distant when the revenue will be still further reduced. Meanwhile, with the decline of the opium revenue the fluctuations are of less importance in the point of view of the Budget than they were when it formed a very much larger proportion of the total revenue of the State.

"But, while these three uncertain factors have lost very much of the importance which they once possessed, the advantage which would have resulted to the Indian finances has been more than neutralized by the fourth factor, of loss by exchange, which, small in the beginning, has gradually grown larger, until now it is, as Sir David Barbour says, a dominating factor in the finances of the country.

"It is manifestly impossible to set our house in order, impossible to produce a Budget which will reasonably approach to accuracy, as long as this disturbing element is allowed to override and swallow up every provision made for the necessities of the State.

"Sir David Barbour still holds the opinion that the best solution of the currency question would be found in an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver as full legal tender, and I think no one will be found to deny that, from an Indian point of view at any rate, this would undoubtedly be the best remedy. But it is vain and futile now to cling to the hope that such an agreement will be made for at least a generation to come, and I gather it is the opinion of Sir David Barbour that it would be unwise to further defer action for the regulation of our currency system till such time as bimetallism will solve the problem.

"The recent Conference at Brussels showed that several nations were opposed unconditionally to the restoration of silver to its ancient position of full legal tender, and that others who were inclined to the restoration of silver absolutely refused to move unless Great Britain gave the lead and went the whole way with them. Early this month the discussion and division in the House of Commons proved that Great Britain would do nothing of the kind, and we have therefore before us three facts: first, that several nations will under no circumstances join the agreement at all; second, that other nations will do so only on condition of Great Britain adhering in full to the agreement; third, that Great Britain positively declines to join in any agreement whatever which would be acceptable to the other nations. Under these circumstances we must regard the question of international agreement as altogether outside the sphere of practical politics and must make up our minds to do as all other civilized nations have done, that is, take independent action. Let us look, My Lord, at the position into which we have drifted solely owing to our silver standard. We are obliged to curtail expenditure on useful public works. We are literally starving the servants of the Government, and thereby impairing the efficiency of the adminis-

tration, and we are casting about for new sources of revenue at a time when we ought rather to be engaged in discussing the repeal of unnecessary taxation. The country has now been free from any great calamity for the past twelve or thirteen years, the revenue continues to increase, and yet expenditure increases in a far greater ratio, and we are unable to make both ends meet, simply because we choose to retain as a standard of value a metal which has now been discarded as a standard by practically the whole civilised world.

"I remember a few months ago it was argued, in reply to the suggestion that India should change her standard, that Russia was a factor, and that she would benefit in her competition with Indian wheat if India changed to gold. Within the last few days, however, Russia herself has closed her mints to the free coinage of silver and has placed the rouble on a gold basis. And, speaking of wheat export, it may be within the recollection of Hon'ble Members that considerable stress was laid upon the supposed advantage which India gained through her silver standard in selling her wheat in the markets of Europe. I freely admit that at first sight the condition of things twelve months ago was calculated to give the impression that the low rate of exchange which ruled in 1891 must have had something to do with the unprecedented export of 1,500,000 tons of wheat which marked that year. In the year just ended, however, we have had lower exchange, lower freights and probably as much wheat available for export as in 1891, and our shipments have fallen off by almost one-half. The theory that low exchange stimulates exports has, I believe, now been generally abandoned, and a study of the wheat export statistics, combined with ruling rates of exchange for a number of years past, including 1892, will, I believe, have the effect of finally discrediting the mischievous theory.

"It has been urged that the proper course for India is to remain a silver country and to go on re-adjusting her fiscal system till silver finds its natural level. But, My Lord, there would seem to be no natural level for silver. In 1891 we had an outturn of 144,463,000 ounces, while in 1892, with a much lower price than that which ruled the previous year, we have had an output of 152,119,000 ounces. Those who told us a year ago that the low price then prevailing would speedily curtail production are now forced to admit, as even the *Economist* does, in its issue of 4th March received by yesterday's mail, that the fall in price has had the effect of stimulating production.

"The only mints in the world now open to the free coinage of silver are those of Mexico and India. As regards Mexico, the silver coined there is the product of the country, and the coining is practically the stamping of a trade-mark on pieces of silver to admit of their exportation to China and Eastern Asia. We, on the other hand, allow every producer of silver in the world to throw his production into this country, and we coin it into rupees with which we are obliged to meet our gold obligations, though the rupees are every day declining in their gold value We refuse to receive gold at our mints, and we hesitate to adopt a gold standard—a position which is as illogical as it is untenable, and I sincerely trust that it may soon be terminated.

"Sir David Barbour says that at this juncture the proper course is to await the decision of the Home authorities on the currency question before adopting measures which must necessarily be of a stringent and exceptional nature with the object of re-establishing an equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, requiring the imposition of heavy taxation or a large reduction of expenditure, or even both, and he hopes that the Indian public will acknowledge the difficulties of the present position, and will not press for a hasty decision or the inconsiderate adoption of measures which must from the very nature of the case prove to be either inadequate or unnecessary. I feel perfectly sure that the Indian public will fall in with the wishes of the Hon'ble Member, at any rate so far as not to press for the imposition of additional taxation. But I do not feel so confident that the country will be inclined to accept the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee without demur, should it be against us and should it involve us in further overwhelming imposts.

"Sir David Barbour, I observe, has confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of its people, and, while he admits that the task of establishing, securing and maintaining the integrity of the financial

position of India in the event of our continuing on a silver basis may be a heavy one, he considers it will be our plain and obvious duty to address ourselves as best we may to fulfilling the task. Now, My Lord, I have, like Sir David Barbour, great confidence in the resources of the country and in the industry of the people. I should be perfectly willing to bear my share of burdens imposed in view of real emergency and for the common weal; the emergency, however, which is staring us in the face is not a real one but is of our own creation, and the crippling of our resources and the grinding of our industry by taxation will not remove the evil. The evil will present itself again with every further decline in the rupee, and the operations of crippling and grinding will have to be repeated indefinitely. I do not think the country will calmly consent to taxation which will be applied to no useful purpose and which will be as great a loss to the people as if the money extracted from them were taken out to sea in one of my steamers and cast into the Bay of Bengal.

"It would have been interesting if Sir David Barbour could have given us some indication of the resources and industries to which the fresh taxation can be applied—taxation to yield, say, an additional ten crores of rupees. It seems to me that, if we decide to continue on a silver basis, and England decides to retain us as a dependency, before many years are over one-half of our population will be engaged in the occupation of collecting taxes for the State, while the time and intelligence of the other half will be devoted to devising means to avoid the payment. I believe I shall not be without the mark if I say that those who watch the progress of affairs in India most attentively are fast coming to the conclusion that the depreciation in the value of the Indian currency is beginning to press with serious effect upon the poorer classes of the population, and this is a phase of the question which should not be longer disregarded, but should attract the gravest attention of the Government not only in this country but in England. If, therefore, it should unfortunately happen that Lord Herschell's Committee and the Secretary of State are not inclined to permit this country to adopt the much-needed reform of her standard so as to bring herself within the pale of civilization, I trust that the Government of India will insist on being furnished with the fullest and most cogent reasons for inaction, and that they will not quietly accept the verdict, if it be against their own convictions, but that they will continue to press upon the Secretary of State the fact that this country can never hope to settle down to a period of assured internal peace and financial prosperity, nor can her resources be properly developed, until such time as she has secured a standard of value which is common to that of England."

The Hon'ble LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BRACKENBURY said:—"The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has called attention to our military expenditure in terms to which I for one can take no exception. The Government of India should, and does, welcome such friendly criticism of its acts, and I am the more glad that he has made those remarks in Council, because I am thus afforded an opportunity of making a few observations which, I venture to hope, may remove from his mind and from the minds of others some of the misapprehensions which now exist as to what is called the constant growth of military expenditure.

"In the first place, I would wish to say that the Government of India are not running blindly on in this matter. We have given the very closest attention to military expenditure; and for many months past our Accountant General has been engaged in the preparation of an analysis of military expenditure for the last ten years, which we are sending Home to the Secretary of State, and in regard to which we have undertaken still further investigation.

"The opinions of my hon'ble friend and others as to this great growth of military expenditure are based upon the figures contained in the Financial Statement. These, I should like to point out, are gross figures; and gross figures are apt to be somewhat misleading when taken by themselves. In many items of our military expenditure our receipts rise almost exactly in proportion to the outlay which appears in the Estimates of gross expenditure on those items. But, without going into any lengthened exposition of figures, I may state that there are more than 71 lakhs of receipts to be set against the gross expenditure shown as to be incurred in India for 1893-94 in the Financial Statement,

and I think it will be more convenient if I deal with net figures in connection with what I am about to say.

"Now, I have before me a table prepared in the Financial Department, and vouched for by the signature of my hon'ble friend Sir David Barbour, which gives the net army expenditure in India for the past ten years, commencing with the year 1884-85. That year has been chosen because it was the year when the military expenditure touched its lowest figure after the Afghan War. I find that there was between that year and the following year (1885-86) a leap of more than three crores in the military expenditure. The causes which occasioned that rise in military expenditure between 1884-85 and 1885-86 are familiar to every one in this Council, and it is scarcely necessary that I should refer to them. Since that date of 1884-85 the army in India has been increased by more than 11,000 British soldiers and 19,000 Native soldiers, and measures have been taken to render the army of India fit to take the field without delay on any emergency that might arise. From 1885-86 military expenditure has been constantly higher than it was before that date. But, since that great leap took place between 1884-85 and 1885-86, I contend that there has been no constant or great rise in military expenditure in India except such as has been brought about by a falling rate in exchange, and I think I can prove this by a very simple statement.

"In 1885-86 the amount of net army expenditure brought into account in India was Rx. 14,361,000. In the year 1893-94 the Budget Estimate is Rx. 14,981,000. The difference between the net military expenditure in India between 1885-86 and 1893-94 is therefore 62 lakhs of rupees, and, of these 62 lakhs, 57½ lakhs are due to the fall in exchange, the actual increase apart from that item of exchange being 4½ lakhs of rupees.

"Exchange in 1885-86 stood at 1*s.* 7½*d.*, while this year it has been taken 1*s.* 2¾*d.* Every farthing of difference in exchange makes a difference of 3 lakhs of rupees in the military estimates for the pay of the British soldier. There have been fluctuations between 1885-86 and 1893-94, and those fluctuations, I think it may fairly be said, have been chiefly due to expeditions. It is not for me to say much upon the subject of these expeditions. They are not due to the action of the Member of Council who is at the head of the Military Department; they are due to the action of the Governor General in Council; but I would like to make this one remark. I was reading a few days ago, in the French Official Journal, a debate in the French Chamber on their own colonial policy. A member of the Opposition, attacking the policy in Tonquin, said:—

'There are two Tonquins, the Tonquin of the plains and the Tonquin of the hills; and my contention is that we should administer the Tonquin of the plains and let the Tonquin of the hills alone.'

"The answer made to him by the Minister for the Colonies was this. He said:—

'Tonquin is like one of those luscious tropical fruits of which you cannot enjoy the juice until you have broken the rind.'

"I venture to think that that simile applies forcibly to India. That rind extends from the frontier of Baluchistan to the Burmese frontiers of China and Siam.

"The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans has acknowledged, as has the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay, the good work done in connection with improvements in the army. I think both these hon'ble gentlemen were present recently when the Commander-in Chief in his speech at the public dinner given to him in Calcutta explained and stated how much had been done in recent years for the army in India. He spoke of the reduced death-rate of the British troops, which has come down from 69 to 15 in the 1,000, owing to improved sanitary arrangements; of the reduced amount of drunkenness and of the crime resulting from it; he spoke of the improved shooting of the British army in India, and of the Indian army, saying, with perfect truth, that the army in India is now absolutely second to none in this respect; and I trust that those who criticise military expenditure will not forget that Lord Roberts, in making that speech, said clearly that it was due to the wise liberality of the Government of India that these great improvements had been made.

"There is one cause—I will not say of increase of expenditure, as of our expenditure not going lower than it is—in which I feel perfectly certain I shall have the sympathy of every one here, and that is that we have been making great efforts to render India as independent of England as possible. We are now manufacturing in India clothing and boots for the whole army of India, which were formerly made at home; we are making ammunition for the army; we have introduced the manufacture of steel for the projectiles of our heavy guns; and we hope shortly to introduce the manufacture of cordite, the new smokeless powder, for which we are at present dependent on England. I need not say that all this means money spent in India instead of in England, and that it adds to the expenditure shown in the Indian Estimates; but it will undoubtedly, in the near future, cause not only a corresponding, but a greater, decrease in the Home Estimates, because it has been distinctly shown that we can manufacture in this country, bringing the capital afforded by the State to the cheap labour of the East, much more cheaply than the same articles can be manufactured in England.

"In regard to military works, I think it is scarcely necessary for me to say more than a few words; because a fixed sum of a crore is granted every year for such works, the only addition being that when Upper Burma was taken over and a special addition was made for military works in that country; but that sum is virtually fixed, and I think I may say that it is useless to take any exception to the amount of money spent, because every year the demands upon us for Imperial and Provincial military works come to six or seven times the grant at our disposal.

"In regard to strategical railways—a subject which was also referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans—we are now engaged in making two railways which I venture to think are of vital importance to our military position on the North-West Frontier—the Murree-Attock line, which will complete our transverse railway communications on the left bank of the Indus, and the Mushkaf-Bolan line to Quetta, which we hope and believe will place our direct communication with Quetta by rail beyond all risk of flood or other accident. When these two railways have been completed, there is not, so far as I am aware, any other strategical line that has been sanctioned by the Government of India; and therefore, unless some fortuitous circumstances occur which we cannot now contemplate, compelling us to change our policy, I do not think it likely that there will be any fresh important expenditure under the head of strategical railways.

"As regards special defences, as has been stated by the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, a special sum has been allocated for the purpose of fortifying India. That sum is now spent, with the exception of about half a million pounds sterling; and when it is all expended this heavy yearly charge also will, I hope and believe, practically cease. It may interest the Council if I read an extract from a despatch received from the Secretary of State to the Governor General in Council, dated the 9th instant, which was received yesterday. Lord Kimberley writes:—

'The explanation given in paragraph 4 of the Review of Military and Marine Stores Expenditure for India for 1890-91 seems sufficient to account for the increased expenditure in England during the four years 1887-88 to 1890-91. The supply of the 70,000 magazine rifles demanded has now been completed, and, when the guns for the siege train, heavy field batteries and North-West frontier defences and of machine guns for the various services have also been provided, there appears at present to be no reason why the expenditure should not return to normal.'

"I would point out that we have now nearly completed the frontier defences of India and the defences of our seaports, and have armed them with the latest and most efficient artillery. We have nearly completed the re-armament of our British infantry with magazine rifles, and of the Native army with Martini-Henry rifles, and the entire re-armament of our field artillery with the latest and best weapons; and we have done all this without borrowing, while France, Germany, Austria, Italy and every European nation has had to resort to borrowed money for these purposes, and even rich England borrowed money for her fortifications and even to build new barracks for her troops.

"I would only add this, that we are determined to exercise all possible economy in military expenditure. Steps were taken by me this year in conjunction with my hon'ble colleague the Financial Member to introduce greater order into the military financial arrangements—steps which I trust will, in the near future, result in improved economy. I can assure my hon'ble friend Sir Griffith Evans that nothing that we do not consider absolutely necessary has been included in the estimates of this year, and that a sum larger than that by which the estimates have been increased for items which the Commander-in-Chief and I would have wished to include in the estimates was put aside owing to our willingness to recognise the financial difficulties which made it undesirable to increase the estimates further; and I may assure him that in our establishments we do everything that we can to keep down expenditure to the very lowest limit, that we have no 'redundant' clerks, and that we have no officers drawing special salaries for posting letters."

The Hon'ble SIR PHILIP HUTCHINS said:—"My hon'ble friend Mr. Chentsal Rao has mentioned three points on which it seems desirable that I should offer a few words of explanation. I am glad to say that his observations on all three have been anticipated by the departments of which I have the honour to be in charge. Two concern the Home Department; the third that of Revenue and Agriculture.

"And, first, with regard to the surplus under the head of Registration. Very recently the Government of India have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State regarding an increase to the registering establishments in the Madras Presidency, and in the course of it we ourselves distinctly laid down the principle, and Her Majesty's Secretary of State assented to it, that registration had never been intended to be a source of revenue. That I understand is what my hon'ble friend contends, so that we are entirely in accord with him, though this is not a time at which we can afford to give up any income which we already possess. The only doubt which the Secretary of State raised was whether the surplus should not be devoted rather to the increase of facilities for registration or the reduction of fees than to the improvement of the establishments. As to the reduction of fees, I am glad to find that the Hon'ble Member, with his far more intimate knowledge of the real sentiments of the people, has so entirely confirmed my own view, which is that the present fees are not at all regarded as excessive. Whether further facilities are required is being considered by the Local Government. I know it is a point which they have always kept in view, and I was under the impression that they had already done as much in this way as could reasonably be expected.

"Next, my hon'ble friend drew a comparison between the cost of the police in Bombay and Bengal. This is precisely the ground on which the Government of India lately demurred to a demand made by the Bombay Government for increased expenditure on its police. I wish I had the Local Government's reply here to read to the Council, for I feel sure that it would satisfy them as it satisfied me. Speaking from recollection, I can say that there are three main reasons why the cost of the Bombay police is so high in the Presidency proper. The first is the vicinity of the Native States, which are included in its boundaries or march along its northern and eastern frontier. The second cause is the number of wild tribes, like the Bhils, which require constant and careful watching. Lastly, the ordinary rates of wages for unskilled labour and for those classes from which the rank and file of the police are drawn are greatly in excess of the rates prevailing in Bengal.

"Towards the end of his speech the Hon'ble Member asked that a special officer should travel through each province to offer and distribute advances under the Land Improvement Act. I cannot think this is necessary, though the suggestion will doubtless be considered by Local Governments. During the last year or two, the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department has constantly impressed on the district officers their duties in this respect, and commended by name those who have worked the Act with energy and success. I am confident that the people are now well aware almost everywhere that loans can be had for asking, provided security is forthcoming. That this is the case in Madras, to which the Hon'ble Member

chiefly referred, is shown by the enormous sums distributed under the Act, as I recently had occasion to inform the Council, during last year's scarcity. On the same occasion I showed that the rules had been greatly simplified and that the procedure had been made as prompt and summary as is consistent with the security of the taxpayers' money of which we are merely administrators. At such a time of financial difficulty as the present I can hardly press the Financial Department for a larger allotment of funds for loans.

"I shall leave His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to deal with Sir Griffith Evans' remarks on the Bengal Civil Courts and the accommodation for them, merely remarking that the matter is one which seems more suited for discussion in the Bengal Council than in that of Your Excellency. My recollection is that the full number of justiciaries which the High Court ultimately thought to be necessary were supplied fully two years ago."

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said :—"As my hon'ble friend Sir Philip Hutchins has just mentioned, the question of the cost and supply of subordinate civil judicial officers in Bengal is more properly a question belonging to the Provincial Budget, which will be discussed in the Bengal Council on Saturday next; but, as the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans was good enough to give me a warning that he was going to speak upon the subject to-day, I prepared a brief statement of the figures in order to be able to present them to Your Excellency's Council. The answer of the Government of India, when the debate took place in March, 1890, was that they had not come to a final decision upon the subject, as the matter was still under consideration between the Local Government and the High Court. But in July, 1891, they passed final orders on the subject, and these orders are now in force. In 1890, when the subject was first mentioned, thirty-six temporary Munsifs and three temporary Subordinate Judges had been appointed to meet the difficulty before it was finally settled what the ultimate additional force should be. It was eventually decided that 55 extra Munsifs and four extra Subordinate Judges should be appointed in Bengal, the total additional cost for these officers and the establishments attached to them being two and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. Besides that, the Government of India obtained from the Secretary of State sanction to the proposal that two supernumerary Subordinate Judges and six supernumerary Munsifs might be appointed from time to time whenever the Local Government, on the motion of the High Court, should request that additional staff might be created to meet any temporary difficulty.

"With regard to the results which have been achieved, I believe from what I have heard, and especially from the annual report sent in by the High Court, that this addition to the strength of the subordinate judiciary has met sufficiently the demands of the country. I notice that in 1889 these Courts disposed of 461,000 cases, and in 1891 they disposed of 485,000, so that we are pretty closely keeping on a level with the growth of institutions; and I believe it may be said that there are at present no demands in any quarter for an addition to the strength of the judicial staff, and no complaint that the persons who are concerned in litigation have not sufficient opportunities of getting their cases punctually and satisfactorily disposed of.

"The question of the accommodation of these Munsifs is one in which I have taken special interest, for I satisfied myself, when I came to make enquiry into the state of things, especially in Eastern Bengal, that many officers, and especially Munsifs, though not Munsifs alone, were housed in a manner which was not at all in conformity with the dignity of the Judicial Bench, and hardly sufficiently well for their own health and comfort. In 1891-92 a lakh and ninety-one thousand rupees were spent on the provision of additional accommodation for Munsifs, and in 1892-93 a lakh and a quarter of rupees have been set aside for this purpose. Although these sums may seem small in comparison with the figures involved in the expenditure of the Military Department, regarding whose moderation and self-restraint we have heard so much to-day, I can assure you that it is with great difficulty that they have been provided for from the finances of Bengal. We have only about ten lakhs which we can devote to original works, and out of this we have to provide for Revenue and Criminal Courts, as well as Civil Courts, for jails, schools, police buildings, hospitals and a few other

smaller departments; and the amount spent on judicial buildings exceeds the amount spent on any other department in the province.

"I should like to take this opportunity of saying a very few words on the subject of registration. The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao has asserted—and the Hon'ble Sir Philip Hutchins has agreed—that it is a standing axiom that registration should not give any net revenue to the Imperial finances. I venture to think that that is an axiom which the Government of India should hesitate to accept. I grant that the fees should not be fixed too high, and that the first charge on the income should be a provision for extending registration establishments and offices wherever they are wanted. But, so long as these two postulates are satisfied, why should there not be a surplus of revenue over expenditure in this as in any other business? The dogma is one which at the present time requires serious consideration, and I will ask the Government of India to think carefully whether it should pledge itself to a principle like this at a time when, as Sir David Barbour has said, it may be absolutely necessary to impose fresh taxation to meet the financial exigencies of the country. In the year 1878 or 1879, I think, the Hon'ble Mr. Bazett Colvin was appointed by Sir John Strachey, when Finance Minister, to draw up a series of notes on all possible sources of taxation not yet developed in India. He treated a great number of those put forward as nostrums in newspapers and by other persons, and rejected most of them as impracticable; but he showed that it was possible to raise a very considerable revenue from the registration of landed property in India. I dare say Hon'ble Members are aware of the amount of revenue that taxation has produced from this source in France. The constant *morcellement* of landed property which goes on there is protected by a very careful and complete system of registration, and for this protection a high price is paid. I have not looked into the figures lately, but I believe the French finances receive as much as seven or eight millions sterling a year from the registration of landed property. And I have for many years looked upon this as really the sheet anchor of Indian finance, if it is absolutely necessary in the future to impose fresh taxation. I therefore think it important at the present juncture to put in a word of warning and to request the Government of India not to use any general words of condemnation about a source of revenue which they may find it necessary to have to resort to before very long."

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I have to thank the Members of this Council for the very moderate tone they have adopted in criticising the Financial Statement of 1893-94.

"I am only too conscious that the Statement is open to attack on many points, and I fully recognise that the moderate, I might say indulgent, tone which has been adopted in the discussion is due to the fact that the difficulties under which the Government of India now labours are fully recognised, and that the Council desire, as much as possible, to avoid adding to the embarrassment of the Government.

"While thanking the Hon'ble Members of Council, on my own behalf, for the friendly spirit they have exhibited, I take the liberty of adding that in my opinion the moderation they have shown on the first discussion of the Financial Statement under the new Act is of good omen for the future, and I can assure them that, so far as I am concerned—and in this matter I believe I can speak for the whole Government—their criticisms and suggestions will not carry the less weight because they have been put forward in temperate language and with a due regard to the difficulties of the present position.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram has suggested that a portion of the cash balance of the Government of India should be invested so as to earn some interest.

"This course could no doubt be followed with advantage if we had in India a great money market such as exists in London. As matters stand in this country, I am afraid any attempt to invest a portion of the cash balance would do more harm than good. In the first place, our cash balance is not concentrated at the Presidency-towns. It is scattered all over the country, in the various district and local treasuries, and we must always have a large amount of cash actually available. This amount I would not place at less than ten crores of rupees.

"Of the balance a certain proportion is lodged in the Presidency Banks. The Banks do not pay interest on the money so lodged, but the use of these balances is one of the considerations for which they undertake to do the Government business, and in this way the Government receives the value of its money.

"Another portion is kept in the Reserve Treasuries of the Government of India, and is employed to meet sudden emergencies. In Bombay, public opinion has generally favoured the loan of this money for short periods and at a low rate of interest, but in Calcutta a different view has prevailed.

"After full consideration the Government of India have decided that it would not be to the public interest to accustom the Indian money market to rely in ordinary times on advances from the Reserve Treasuries. Such advances might not be of great relative importance in the London money market, but they would be of greater importance in India; they would be liable to be recalled at any moment, and, if such recall took place when from other causes money was dear (as it sometimes is in India), very serious consequences might be produced. It has been decided, and I believe rightly decided, that the public interests will be best served if the surplus cash balance is kept as a reserve to meet any special difficulties that may arise. When stringency arises in the open market the Presidency Banks can often obtain advances from the Government, and they sometimes avail themselves of such advances. If gold is scarce in London, a slight raising of the rate of discount very soon brings in gold from other countries; but the case is very different in India. It takes a great rise in the rate of discount to attract capital temporarily to India. The money market has been easy in India for some years, but periods of very great stringency have arisen in the past and will no doubt be experienced in the future. The Government balances are really the only special reserve we have got. They can be readily made available in time of need either by buying the Secretary of State's bills, or by being temporarily lent to the Presidency Banks.

"It is quite true, as the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram remarks, that with the fall in exchange the rupee pay of the Civil Services decreases in gold value, and the sterling pay of the British troops goes on increasing in silver value!

"This is just one of those anomalies of which we hope to get rid by a settlement of the currency question.

"I am sorry that I cannot give any further information at present as to the terms on which the loan of 300 lakhs will be raised. The terms of the loan must be settled with reference to the state of the money market at the time it is raised, and it would not, under any circumstances, be prudent to attempt to settle them some months in advance. The currency question has so unsettled financial matters in the present year that special caution is necessary.

"The Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans made some remarks on the general financial position. He alluded to the large deficit in the estimates, and he pointed out that, if we absorbed the Famine Grant and withdrew the amount devoted to the construction of Railways and charged against Revenue under 37, the deficit would be largely reduced.

"He also pointed out, and very fairly, that the rate of exchange taken in the estimates was considerably above the market rate of the day, and that the estimates contained no provision for compensation to officers on account of the fall in the gold value of the rupee. Taking everything into consideration, he came, as I understand him, to the conclusion that the Financial Statement did convey a correct picture of the present situation. That is a conclusion which I cannot be expected to controvert, and I need only explain that the sum of Rx. 75,100, which is to be expended on the construction of railways, and which he thought might be taken in reduction of the deficit, is Provincial and not Imperial expenditure, and that to strike it out of the estimates would not affect the deficit on the Imperial account.

"My hon'ble friend also made some remarks as regards the Home charges. Now, these charges may be looked at from two points of view. We may

consider the total disbursements in England on account of India, or we may confine ourselves to that portion of the Home disbursements which goes to meet the cost of the India Office.

"I may mention in the first place that I have always been, and am now, strongly opposed to any increase in the disbursements in England on account of the Government of India. I think there are great objections to any such increase both from a political and from an economic point of view. But it is not so easy to keep down these charges as might at first sight appear. Everybody is prepared to agree that they should be kept down, but such agreement is what I may call an agreement in the abstract. When we come to concrete cases I do not find the same unanimity. For example, nothing is more beneficial to India than the construction of railways, and, sooner or later, great authorities urge that more rapid progress should be made in their construction. It is found that more money cannot be raised in India, and about this time the persuasive voice of the promoter is heard in the land, and simultaneously, and by what appears to be a sort of pre-ordained harmony, Chambers of Commerce both in India and in England take up the question. It is said that if the Government of India will only give a guarantee, quite a trifling guarantee and one which will really impose no burden on the finances and which is merely put forward to remove the doubts of Lombard Street, money will flow into India for the construction of railways and untold benefits will be conferred on the population. It is very difficult to resist a cry of this sort, raised in a very telling manner by a host of ingenious promoters, and supported by eminent authorities. At the same time, if we give way to it, the Home charges must be increased.

"Having said so much on the general question of the inexpediency of increasing the Home charges, I wish to add a few words which may help to remove some misapprehensions regarding them.

"It will be seen from paragraph 93 of the Financial Statement that the net Home outgoings for the coming year are estimated at £22,052,500. This is no doubt a gigantic sum of money, but £1,249,200 of the amount merely represents the paying off of certain railway debentures, and for this purpose a loan of £1,300,000 will be raised. In other words, the transaction is simply a conversion of debt from one form into another form. A further sum of £2,609,200 represents the repayments to Railway Companies of money received from these Companies in former years. If we act as, what I may call, Bankers for these Railway Companies, we must expect to have to repay to them the money which on a previous date we received from them. Sometimes we receive more in a year than we pay away, and sometimes we pay away more than we receive.

"In 1893-94, we expect to pay away £2,609,200, and we only receive £1,420,040.

"There is also a disbursement of £1,383,200 on account of remittances. This represents money which the Government of India receive in India and pay away in England. Some of this money is received from Railway Companies and is sent Home for the purchase of stores; some of it represents money received from Government servants in India and paid out to their families in England; some of it is money received from Native States or Local Governments for the purchase of stores, and so on. In short, these remittances are not, *quâ* remittances, a charge against the revenues of India.

"There is also a sum of £1,160,600 on account of capital expenditure. This is money paid for the purchase of stores, and a direct commercial equivalent is received for the expenditure. I know no means whereby locomotive engines or steel rails can be procured for nothing, or without paying for them.

"There remains the net expenditure of £15,650,300 to be accounted for. Now, of this sum, no less than £5,747,200 is on account of the Railway Revenue Account, and it is money well laid out, and it brings in an ample return, including direct and indirect advantages.

"There is also a payment of £2,419,400 on account of interest on, and management of, debt. The rate of interest payable is 3½ or 3 per cent., and I know of no market other than that of London where money could have been raised so cheaply.

"There is also a payment of £1,404,900 for the purchase of stores for use in India. As I said before, I do not know any way of getting stores except by paying for them. The balance includes payments for Postal and Telegraph communication with England, payments to the Admiralty for services rendered, and payments of political pensions to persons of Indian descent.

"I will not pursue the subject further. I am anxious to see the Home charges kept as low as possible, but I have said enough to show that they are not that gigantic, unjust and crushing burden on India which they are sometimes alleged, and I dare say believed, to be.

"I come now to the remarks which the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans made regarding the cost of the India Office.

"I may explain that the establishment of the India Office is not under the control of the Government of India, but under that of the Secretary of State for India in Council. The estimates and accounts of the India Office are laid before Parliament every year, and it should, I think, be presumed that due regard is paid to economy unless the contrary can be proved. My hon'ble friend's criticisms were put in an amusing form, but I think that in the absence of any real knowledge of the facts it would be wrong to take them for more than they are worth, lest in so doing we should do injustice to a large body of public servants who have no means of defending themselves in this place, and regarding the exact nature and extent of whose duties our information is necessarily very defective.

"As regards the Persian and Chinese Missions I may point out that these Missions perform certain services on the account of the Indian Government. We have important relations with China in regard to opium and other matters; the China Mission does a certain amount of work for us in connection with these matters, and the payment is supposed to be for that work. I am happy to say that in the case of these Missions there has been quite recently some reduction of the total charge.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao has called attention to the surplus of about 15 lakhs of rupees, which is realised from the Registration Department, and, as that is a Department which is not maintained for the sake of the revenue which it produces, he has urged, with, as it seems to me, some reason, that the surplus should be devoted to the increase of the facilities for registration.

"I may explain that the Registration Department is managed by the Local Governments concerned, and any increase of expenditure which they might consider necessary in order to facilitate registration would not ordinarily be objected to by the Finance Department. It can hardly be expected that at the present conjuncture I should urge them to increase expenditure on any object, however desirable in itself, but I am sure they will be prepared to take into consideration the suggestion which has now been made, and for my part I shall be prepared to leave the matter in their hands and to accept the decision at which they may arrive. I may mention, however, that the surplus of the Registration Department is not so large as the Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao supposes, because the figures he has used do not include the charge for buildings and for pensions, or for some other items of no great importance. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott has alluded to the possibility of our some day raising a large amount of revenue from a tax on registration. Far be it from me to set aside summarily any suggestion for increasing the revenues, but I may say that, so far as my information goes, I am not sanguine that we could raise as much money from this source as the French Government appears to raise in France.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao has also called attention to the Famine Grant. The amount of this Grant was determined in the following manner: It was calculated that the loss, from falling off in revenue and actual expenditure on relief, due to scarcity and famine would amount to 15 crores of rupees in every period of ten years, and it was held that a provision of 1½ crores yearly would be sufficient as an insurance against such loss.

"I am disposed to agree with the Hon'ble Member that the provision made was unnecessarily high, if we look only to the possible loss from drought, scarcity and famine.

"On the other hand, this Famine Fund is really our only Reserve readily available to meet any of those vicissitudes to which the Indian finances are unfortunately liable, and I think this point should be borne in mind if it should be decided hereafter to take into consideration the question of reducing the amount of the Grant.

"In point of fact the Famine Grant, looked at simply as a reserve for the purpose of meeting the financial effects of famine, does not at present amount to so much as 1½ crores of rupees.

"In the coming year Rx. 340,200 from this Grant is set aside to meet the loss on the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways; Rx. 65,000 is devoted to the construction of Protective Canals; Rx. 1,054,300 is devoted to the construction of Protective Railways, and only Rx. 40,500 is devoted to actual relief of famine.

"The whole Grant is devoted to purposes connected with famine, but only a very trifling proportion of it is set aside for the direct relief of persons who may be in distress owing to scarcity or famine.

"I should be very glad indeed to see the export-duty on rice repealed, but in the present state of the finances I could not recommend that any portion of the Famine Grant should be devoted to this purpose. We are passing through a grave crisis and should husband our resources to the utmost.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao has alluded to the variation in the amount of charges under certain heads in different Provinces. It can hardly be expected that I should enter in detail into an explanation of all these variations.

"Speaking generally, the explanation is that in dealing with India as a whole we are dealing with a Continent, and not with a single country.

"The circumstances of the different Provinces vary very widely.

"For example, the percentage on receipts of the cost of collection of Assessed Taxes varies from Province to Province, because some Provinces possess revenue officials who assess and collect the Income-tax in addition to performing their other duties, and whose salaries are not charged as a portion of the cost of collecting these taxes.

"In such Provinces as Bengal, on the other hand, where, from the nature of the Land Revenue system, local establishments are small in number, a special agency has to be employed for the purpose, and the whole cost of such agency is charged against the tax.

"The Excise systems, too, vary very much from Province to Province, and so do the habits of the people in respect of the consumption of excisable articles. It is impossible to draw any conclusions from the mere fact that the cost of collection is higher in one Province than in another. With regard to the difference in the cost of the Police in Bengal and Bombay, I may remark that wages are higher in Bombay than in Bengal. The cost of the Bombay Police also includes about six lakhs on account of Special Police in Native States, the cost being recovered from these States. It also includes nearly five lakhs on account of alienation of Land Revenue in favour of the village-officers connected with the Police. Bombay is the only Province in which such alienations are passed through the accounts.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao also calls attention to the increase in superannuation allowances. There is, from the nature of the case, a steady growth of expenditure under this head, which is no more to be wondered at than is the growth of population and of general revenue.

"It must be recollected that there has been in past years a great increase in the number of officers employed under the Government of India, and the inevitable result is the growth of superannuation charges.

"There has also been in the current year some temporary increase of charge owing to superannuation allowances being paid monthly instead of quarterly in England. The decision to pay certain pensions in England at the favourable exchange of 1*s.* 9*d.* added something to the expenditure. The normal increase of expenditure under this head is about Rs. 4¾ lakhs yearly.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Chentsal Rao has referred to the advances on account of Land Improvement, and expresses a hope that the amount set aside for this purpose may be increased.

"The amount that can be devoted to such purposes is necessarily limited, but I believe more money is being advanced now than was formerly the case, and I hope it may be possible to increase it still further in future years. The total provision placed at the disposal of Local Governments for advances to agriculturists in the coming year is rather more than 33 lakhs of rupees. This is nearly three times the amount actually advanced in 1888-89. In 1891-92 and in the current year very large amounts were advanced, but these high advances were made in consideration of the drought and scarcity that prevailed in Madras, Bombay and Ajmere.

"A reference to paragraph 33 of the Financial Statement for next year will show how great are the claims of all kinds on the Government of India at the present moment, and I have been agreeably surprised that we have been able to meet them as fully as we have done."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"I wish, in the first place, to acknowledge, as my Hon'ble Finance Colleague has done, the considerate and practical character of the observations elicited by the presentation of the Financial Statement.

"It will, I daresay, have struck Hon'ble Members that the situation with which the Government of India finds itself confronted is not a bad illustration of what is sometimes spoken of as the irony of events. It is certainly not a little mortifying to us that upon this, the first, occasion, when the discussion of the Financial Statement has taken place as a matter of right under the provisions of the Act of last year, we should be driven to lay before the Council so discouraging an account of our finances, and to add the admission that, for the present, it is beyond our power to describe the means by which we can hope to extricate ourselves from the difficulties and embarrassments which surround us. How much pleasanter it would have been if the Hon'ble Financial Member had been able to tell you of overflowing coffers, or, if they were, for the moment, less full than we could have wished, to explain to you the measures by which he looked forward to re-filling them in a suitable manner. I can assure my hon'ble colleagues that, if the suspense and uncertainty through which we are passing are trying to the public, they are not less trying to us.

"I believe, however, that the Budget which my hon'ble friend laid upon the table last week will serve a very useful purpose. It is, I cannot help thinking, the most striking object lesson in Indian finance which has yet been given to the world. My hon'ble friend reports to us that in two years the fall in exchange has added to our liabilities a sum exceeding four crores of rupees, a strain which he has said with truth our finances are at present unable to bear. We find ourselves compelled to restrict as closely as possible our expenditure upon those useful works on which this country depends so much for the development of its vast resources, and we are within a measurable distance of new taxation, the amount and incidence of which it is impossible to foretell, but which, if we are driven to impose it, will certainly be of an onerous kind. We are threatened with all these misfortunes, not because we have plunged the country into war, not because we have recklessly undertaken new expenditure, but because our medium of exchange is one the value of which is liable to violent and unforeseen fluctuations which we are entirely unable to control. It struck me, when the Hon'ble Member was delivering his speech last Thursday, that nothing could have given more point to what he said as to this part of his case than his announcement that, in the interval of time between the compilation of the Estimates and their submission to this Council, the further fall which had taken place was sufficient, if maintained throughout the year, to add Rx. 700,000 to our expenditure. There has, I am glad to say, since been some recovery, but the fact is none the less worthy of attention.

"My hon'ble friend is, I am afraid, but too well justified in regarding our position with grave apprehension. Not that, under ordinary circumstances, a deficit in an Indian Budget is necessarily a cause for very serious alarm. A

country which has contracted large sterling liabilities, and which has to meet them from revenue collected in silver, cannot expect to adjust the income and expenditure of each year that passes with close precision. If these fluctuations were of an ordinary kind, if there were a reasonable prospect that an oscillation in one direction would be followed by an oscillation in another, we might well be content to find that, one year with another, our average income balanced our average expenditure during a term of years. Judged by this criterion, our financial history during the last four years is satisfactory enough. The Hon'ble Financial Member would be able to show that, taking the first four years of his own term of office as Finance Minister, he has had a net surplus of Rx. 5,686,000, an amount which would cover any deficit with which we can conceivably be confronted in his fifth year. Unfortunately for us, however, it is impossible to limit the question in this manner. We have to consider, not so much the years which are past and gone as those which lie immediately ahead of us, and, if we look forward to these, there can be no doubt that we have cause for serious alarm. In spite of the slight re-action which is apparently taking place, there is absolutely nothing to show that the rapid fall in the gold value of the rupee has yet come to an end, and we should remember that, with each further fall, our difficulties increase at a progressive rate. To make my meaning clear I may explain that, whereas a fall of one farthing in the gold value of the rupee, when exchange is at 1*s.* 6*d.*, involves a loss to the Government of India of 29½ lakhs, a similar fall, when exchange is at 1*s.* 4*d.*, means a loss of 37½ lakhs, while, if the same fall takes place at 1*s.* 2*d.*, the loss rises to no less a sum than 48½ lakhs. No re-adjustments of taxation can keep pace with such a downward progress as this.

"It is this prospect, and this alone, that makes the outlook so alarming. In other respects I believe the financial position of this country to be perfectly sound, and, as Sir Griffith Evans has pointed out, there are not wanting hopeful elements upon which it is possible to dwell with satisfaction. Our total indebtedness is not great, and the larger part of it has been incurred upon useful works for which the State obtains a fair return, or which may, at all events, be regarded as valuable assets. We have been extremely careful to avoid reckless borrowing, and we have indeed, as the Hon'ble General Brackenbury has truly said, met out of ordinary revenue many liabilities which in other countries would have been provided for out of borrowed capital. Our land-revenue has, as the Hon'ble Financial Member has shown, risen steadily in spite of somewhat adverse circumstances, and it will continue to rise. Our income from railways is progressive, and the gradual development of our commercial lines will, I feel no doubt, add still further to our resources.

"The large expenditure which has taken place during recent years upon special defences should, in the course of the next two years, come to an end, and our Military Budget will be thereupon relieved of a sum of some 40 or 50 lakhs per annum.

"These accessions of wealth would, in all probability, counterbalance the gradual fall in our revenue from opium—a revenue which is threatened both by Chinese competition and by political influences—but for the continued fall in the gold value of the rupee. It is, however, melancholy to reflect that, although we now take Rx. 25,000,000 of land-revenue from the people of India, instead of the Rx. 21,000,000 which we received twenty years ago, the larger sum, if tens of rupees be in each case converted into sovereigns at the price of the day, represents only £15½ millions, instead of the £19½ millions for which the smaller sum was interchangeable in the seventies.

"The same falling off has taken place in the gold value of our receipts from other kinds of taxation; the tax-payer's contribution, measured in rupees, increases steadily, but, measured by the standard made use of by the countries with which two-thirds of our business is transacted, the standard in which one-third of our own liabilities has to be met, it has shrunk below the level at which it stood in the seventies; and, if the United States of America were to discontinue their purchases of silver, and a further fall in the gold value of the rupee were to follow, none of the resources which I have indicated would enable us to meet the catastrophe in which we should for the moment be involved.

"It would not surprise me to find that we are asked, under these circumstances, why we do not take the public into our confidence and tell them, at least hypothetically, in what manner we believe that we might extricate ourselves from a position of so much anxiety. I must, however, express my entire concurrence in the view of the Hon'ble Financial Member when he told the Council that it would be idle for us to disclose the nature of the remedies to which we may be driven to resort until we have been made aware of the decision of the Home authorities in regard to the currency question. It is conceivable that the effect of that decision may be to give early, if not immediate, relief to our finances. Upon the other hand, if that relief is not obtained, the situation will probably not remain as it is. If it is not improved, it will, bad as it now is, probably change for the worse—perhaps a good deal for the worse—and no conjectures which we can make will help us to gauge beforehand the dimensions of the difficulty which might then confront us. That we should, in this event, have to raise large sums by taxation does not admit of a doubt. How large they will be we have no means of judging, and we cannot, therefore, say how they might best be raised. Hon'ble Members, and the public generally, are perfectly well aware of the sources to which the Government of India is able to look for an increase of revenue, but it would be not only useless but mischievous to discuss projects for new taxation at a moment when we are in ignorance of the amount of revenue which we should require in order to restore financial equilibrium.

"I have only one observation to add upon this subject, which is that, should we find it necessary during the present summer to resort to new taxation in order to meet the deficit, we do not think it would be consistent with our duty to legislate for the purpose at Simla, and we should, therefore, in the event which I have contemplated, not hesitate, if necessary, to call the Council together again at Calcutta for a special session. Whether this course will, or will not, be necessary is absolutely out of our power to determine at the present time.

"With reference to the question of our military expenditure, I need add very little to what has been so well and clearly said by the Hon'ble Military Member. That expenditure has, no doubt, increased during recent years.

"I am, however, far from believing that the increase which has taken place necessarily convicts the military authorities of extravagance. The Hon'ble Military Member was able to shew that, here also, the fall in exchange has laid upon us a continually increasing burden. Since 1887-88 the military estimates have been increased by no less a sum than Rx. 360,000 owing to this cause.

"Again, there has, undoubtedly, been a considerable expenditure due to the fact that more regard is paid to the comfort and well-being of our troops than formerly. I have no doubt that this money has been well spent—'well and wisely spent,' as Sir Griffith Evans has said—upon the improvement of the army. We know that great difficulty is found in obtaining suitable recruits owing to the competition of other professions, and, unless we pay, feed, clothe and house our men properly, we shall find it impossible to attract to the ranks the proper class of soldier, either Native or British.

"Besides this, additional expense is constantly imposed upon us owing to alterations in the equipment and armament of the troops. If a new rifle is invented, or a new kind of ammunition adopted for the rest of the army, we cannot refuse to adopt it for the army of India. This is not, I think, entirely due to the influence of the 'enthusiastic soldiers,' to whom Sir Griffith Evans referred. I think there are many enthusiastic civilians who would loudly complain of us if we were to refuse to furnish our soldiers with the most improved arms and equipment.

"Nor must it be forgotten that, of late years, our military liabilities have very greatly increased, partly owing to the near approach of Russia on our western frontiers, partly because, by the annexation of Upper Burma, a great addition has been made both to the British Empire and to that fringe of unsettled country which adjoins our frontier, and within which we are obliged to maintain some kind of order, not from a desire to interfere gratuitously with those independent tribes of whom Sir Griffith Evans spoke, but for the protection

of our settled districts. My hon'ble friend seemed to be under the impression that, in such cases, we were inclined to take advantage of the high state of preparedness of our army in order to launch our troops upon these fruitless operations. All I can say is that I can testify to the reluctance of the military authorities to allow their regular troops and their transport animals to be used in small bodies in these remote places, and I am under the impression that in the recent operations on the Kachin frontier, which I think my hon'ble friend must have had in his mind, the columns employed consisted mainly of military police.

"It is no doubt, *primâ facie*, very serious that the 1893-94 estimates should show an increase over the Budget of 1892-93. But the increases of expenditure which have been forced upon us by circumstances which we are absolutely powerless to control amount to a larger sum than that by which the Military Budget for 1892-93 has been exceeded. The increase in the estimates amounts, excluding expeditions, to 54½ lakhs; the increase in the obligatory expenditure, to which I have referred, exceeds that sum. Of the increase, no less than 24 lakhs are due to the fall in exchange, while 7½ lakhs are due to the rise of prices, and 8 lakhs to fluctuations which may be described as automatic, and which we are quite unable to regulate.

"It is, therefore, beyond our power to prevent the expenditure of 1893-94 from exceeding that of 1892-93, except by insisting upon very large retrenchments, which it would be impossible to carry out suddenly, and which, if they could be carried out, would seriously impair the efficiency of our army.

"Again, it should be remembered that, out of the total of Rx. 15,700,000 shewn in the military estimates for 1893-94, about Rx. 12,000,000 are for the pay, food and pensions of the army. Large economies in military expenditure can, I believe, only be effected by cutting down the numbers of the army, or by diminishing its pay, or by depleting our reserves of stores. A diminution of the pay of the army is out of the question. We shall be fortunate if we are not compelled to increase it before we are much older. I should be sorry to be a party to the depletion of our reserves of stores, and I trust that such a course will never find favour. It seems to follow that, if India is unable to bear the present military expenditure, we shall have to consider whether the strength of the army is greater than is absolutely necessary for the safety of the country. I for one am not prepared to admit this.

"I therefore greatly doubt whether we shall find it possible to make large reductions in our military expenditure, although we must do all in our power to resist further attempts to increase it. Two years hence our special defences will, as I said just now, it is to be hoped, be completed, and our military expenditure thereby reduced by some 50 lakhs per annum. We shall spare no pains to economize in other directions, but I wish to avoid holding out expectations which we may be unable to fulfil. I can, however, assure the Council that the Government of India desires, as earnestly as Sir Griffith Evans does, to avoid a recurrence of exceptional expenditure on expeditions, or on any other military objects, the necessity of which is in any degree open to question.

"There is one other matter as to which I must add a few words. It is that to which reference has been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens and the Hon'ble Dr. Lethbridge. I am not at all surprised that they should have mentioned it, or that they should have reminded the Council of the grievous hardship to which European officers in the services of the Government of India have lately been subjected owing to the rapid fall of exchange which has taken place during the last two years. Nor have I any complaint to make of the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens' account of what passed when, at the end of January, I had the honour of receiving at Government House a deputation from the Services. I then stated that the Secretary of State had left us in no doubt as to the sympathy with which Her Majesty's Government regarded their case. I said that we could not expect the sufferers to tolerate, for an indefinite period, the distress which they had borne with so much self-command for some time past, and I expressed my hope that the time was approaching when we should be able to meet, in a just and reasonable manner, the claims which the deputation had urged upon me.

When I uttered these words I certainly expected that, by the time the Budget Statement would be made, the suspense to which I referred would have been terminated, and I looked forward to including in our financial arrangements for the coming year suitable provision, either of a temporary or permanent character, to meet the case of the Services. I feel no doubt that those expectations were shared by our officers, and that it was generally, and I must say not unreasonably, anticipated that the Budget Statement would contain some specific engagement as to their case. If no provision has been made by my hon'ble friend, I trust that the omission will not be regarded as an indication that we desire to shirk the question, or to postpone its consideration for a day longer than we can help. As a matter of fact, the Government of India has, since the deputation was received, submitted to the Secretary of State specific proposals with this object, and suggested to him that provision for meeting those proposals should be made in the Budget.

"I have been authorised by His Lordship to make public in his own words the reasons for which he has found it impossible to sanction the necessary provision being made in the Budget. He telegraphed to us on the 7th of March as follows :—

'I greatly regret losses fallen on European officers, and am prepared to give consideration to any measures suggested by you for remedying grievances which you represent, but it is impossible to determine what measures should be taken, apart from the questions now before me with respect to the currency, decision upon which cannot be much longer delayed, but which cannot be expected before the Budget.'

"That is how the case of the Services stands, and I think it will be evident to Hon'ble Members that it is beyond our power, for the present, to do more than has been already done."

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

CALCUTTA;
The 4th April, 1893.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Dept.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 14.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, March 25th, 1893.

During the week under review the weather over India has been of the ordinary cold weather type. A depression travelled down the Gangetic plain from the Punjab to Bengal and as it advanced eastward rain on the plains and rain and hail on the hills accompanied it. Pressure rose rapidly in the rear of the disturbance, and a high pressure area was formed over North-West India, so that from the 20th to the 22nd readings were high over North-West India and low over Bengal, and northerly breezes prevailed over Northern India. During the latter half of the week the barometer generally rose in North-Eastern and fell in North-Western India, so that pressure at first became very uniform, and then, the change continuing, became highest in the north-east and lowest in the north-west, where a depression was appearing. Over the whole country the weather remained unusually cool, the abnormal deficiency of temperature for the whole country for the week being five and a half degrees.

The chart of the 19th showed pressure highest in Sind, and lowest over the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, with a deepish depression over the east of the Punjab and the North-West Himalayas. Abnormal easterly winds prevailed over the Gangetic plain, while elsewhere the directions were very irregular. Owing to the disturbed condition of pressure the winds at several northern stations were strong to a gale. The air had become damper over a large part of the country and rain had fallen over the north of the Punjab, over the Gangetic plain and over North Bengal. At Gnatong, Bahraich, Mussoorie and Chakrata the amounts received exceeded one inch. On the 20th pressure was increasing more or less briskly over North-West India and decreasing elsewhere. Readings were highest over the north-west of the Punjab, while the low pressure area

had been transferred south-eastward to West Bengal. In consequence northerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Central India, and southerly winds over Bengal, while elsewhere the directions remained variable. The easterly winds were disappearing from the Gangetic plain. Thundershowers were reported from the North Punjab and from North-East India, the amount of rain received being moderate or small. On the morning of the 21st pressure was increasing almost everywhere, but the general distribution of pressure and the direction of the winds were practically unchanged. Hail and snow showers had fallen at the stations in the North-West Himalayas, and thunderstorms had given rain to a considerable part of Bihar, Bengal and Assam. The chart of the 23rd showed a considerable modification in the distribution of pressure. The barometer had fallen in the north-west and the high pressure area had given way, while the low pressure area over Bengal had spread south-westward and extended over the whole of the east of the Peninsula. The wind had shifted to the southward over a large part of North-West India, but elsewhere the directions were little changed. Thunderstorms continued to give rain to Lower Bengal and Assam. On the 23rd the barometer was rising briskly over Bengal, and pressure had become very uniform throughout the Indian region. The winds were variable in direction and in places were strong and squally. Hail and rain showers had occurred on the hills, and thunderstorms continued to give light to heavyish rain to Lower Bengal and Assam. On the 24th the barometer was generally rising except in Burma. Readings were comparatively low over Oudh, North Bengal and the Assam Valley and in the south of the Peninsula and high in the intervening region. The wind directions were fairly normal. Showers had occurred around the north-west and north of the Bay. The chart of the 24th showed that pressure had decreased over North-West India and Baluchistan and increased elsewhere. In North-East India the rise had been brisk. A depression had appeared over Sind, while readings were high over the central parts of the country and South-West Bengal, and highest in Assam. The winds were fully cyclonic over North-West India and more or less variable elsewhere. A few local showers were reported.

Temperature.— The unsettled weather which prevailed over a large part of Northern India at the commencement of the week, and on the North-Western Himalayas and in North-Eastern India throughout most of the week kept the temperature low, and the mean temperature of week for the whole country was 5°·6 below the normal. The coldest days relatively to the normal were the 23rd and 24th, when the deficiency exceeded 7°·0. The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

PROVINCE.	19th.	20th.	21st	22nd	23rd.	24th.	25th.	Mean variation of week.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	— 3·1	— 1·6	— 1·3	— 1·0	— 1·7	— 1·0	— 2·4	—1·7
Bengal and Assam . .	— 0·7	— 3·.	— 2·7	— 3·6	— 6·8	— 9·1	— 9·1	—5·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	— 2·5	— 4·5	— 6·6	— 9·9	—12·0	—11·1	— 9·9	—8·1
Punjab	— 5·3	— 8·0	—11·2	—10·6	—10·4	— 8·3	— 5·9	—8·5
Bombay	— 0·9	— 2·4	— 3·7	— 4·8	— 6·5	— 6·0	— 3·7	—4·0
Central Provinces and Berar	— 1·3	— 3·2	— 5·6	— 7·4	—10·0	—11·6	—10·4	—7·1
Central India and Guzerat .	— 0·8	— 5·2	— 7·2	—10·2	— 9·4	— 9·7	— 8·5	—7·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	— 3·3	— 8·3	— 8·1	— 9·7	— 9·5	— 7·6	— 5·5	—7·4
Madras	— 2·1	— 1·5	— 1·3	— 0·4	— 0·1	— 1·1	— 1·6	—1·2
MEAN FOR WHOLE INDIA .	— 2·2	— 4·2	— 4·3	— 6·4	— 7·4	— 7·3	— 6·3	—5·6

The above shows the extent and intensity of the abnormal coolness. In Burma and Madras the deficiency was less than 2°·0, but in Bombay it increased to 4°·0, in Bengal and Assam to 5°·0, in the central parts of the country, Sind and Rajputana, to over 7°·0, and in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab to over 8° 0.

Rain.—The concluding table shows that rain has again fallen fairly generally throughout the country except in parts of Burma, of the west of the Peninsula, of the Central Provinces and of North-Western India, where little or no rain was received. Of the 51 rainfall divisions twenty-six received effective rainfall, *i.e.*, the average actual rainfall of the division was one-tenth of an inch or upwards, while twenty five received actually or practically no rain. The latter divisions were:—the Burma divisions except Upper Burma, Oudh (south), the North-Western Provinces (west), the Punjab (south and west), Coorg, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Berar, the Central Provinces, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Central India (east), Rajputana (west), Hyderabad (south), Madras (central), and East Coast (central). The heaviest rainfall was reported from East Bengal and Cachar, where the average actual rainfall for the division was nearly 3 inches, but in the Assam Valley, in Deltaic Bengal and on the hills of the Punjab the average actual fall was between 1 and 2 inches. In Bengal and Assam, in several divisions of the North-Western Provinces and of the Punjab, as well as in Malabar, Central India (west) and the East Coast (north and south), the total rainfall of the week exceeded the normal, but elsewhere it was lighter than usual. The excess was large in Bengal.

The three concluding columns of the table which show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period from February 26th to March 25th exhibit much the same characteristics as last week's table. In Tenasserim, Arrakan, Assam, the South Panjab, Kathiawar, Sind, and Rajputana (west), the total rainfall of the period has been less than usual, while in all other divisions the rainfall has equalled or exceeded the normal average. In very many divisions the excess is very large. This is particularly the case across the head of, and in the east of the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Noakhaly	Fenny	6·80 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Sanamgang	6·13 „
Deltaic Bengal	Jessore	Narail	5·18 „
Central Bengal	Pabna	Serajgunj	3·40 „
N.-W. Provines	Garhwal	Jashimath	2·58 „
Punjab	Kangra	Dharmsala	2·89 „
Malabar	Travancore	Cottayara	3·93 „
Mysore	Bangalore	Devanhulli	4·95 „
East Coast (N.)	Ganjam	Narsannapet	2·34 „

Provinces.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending 25th March.			Rainfall data from 26th February to 25th March 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 26th Feb. to 25th Mar.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·17	—100
	Lower Burma	0	0·01	—0·01	0·35	0·06	+483
	Central ditto	0	0	0	0·21	0·06	+250
	Upper ditto	0·12	?	?	0·41	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·10	—0·10	0	0·29	—100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·81	0·43	+2·38	3·19	1·72	+ 85
	Assam (Surma)	2·90	2·28	+0·62	4·20	6·48	— 35
	Ditto (Brahmaputra)	1·11	0·73	+0·38	1·94	2·63	— 22
	Deltaic Bengal	1·77	0·28	+1·49	2·75	1·38	+ 99
	Central ditto	0·92	0·12	+0·80	1·78	0·66	+170
	North ditto	0·40	0·41	—0·01	1·47	1·00	+ 47
	Orissa	0·69	0·23	+0·46	2·19	0·83	+164
	Chota Nagpur	0·89	0·11	+0·78	2·26	0·90	+180
	Bihar (South)	0·23	0·05	+0·18	0·54	0·30	+ 80
	Ditto (North)	0·19	0·05	+0·14	0·54	0·31	+ 74
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·17	0·04	+0·13	0·65	0·21	+210
	Oudh (South)	0·05	0·05	0	0·45	0·23	+ 96
	Ditto (North)	0·20	0·06	+0·14	1·02	0·34	+200
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·21	0·06	+0·15	0·58	0·25	+132
	North-Western Provinces (West)	0·07	0·09	—0·02	0·54	0·37	+ 46
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane)	0·34	0·13	+0·21	1·18	0·90	+ 31
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·06	0·10	—0·04	0·36	0·47	— 23
	Ditto (Central)	0·15	0·06	+0·09	0·83	0·47	+ 77
	Ditto (Submontane)	0·37	0·12	+0·25	1·13	0·96	+ 18
	Ditto (Hill Districts)	1·21	0·35	+0·86	3·09	2·05	+ 17
	Ditto (North-West)	0·23	0·47	—0·24	1·34	1·49	— 10
	Ditto (West)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·40	0·49	+ 18
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·53	0·32	+0·21	2·39	0·58	+312
	Madras (South Central)	0·13	0·42	—0·29	4·71	0·85	+454
	Coorg	0	0·56	—0·56	2·60	0·84	+210
	Mysore	0·10	0·11	—0·01	1·10	0·23	+378
	Konkan	0	0·02	—0·02	0·05	0·03	+ 7
	Bombay (Deccan)	0·01	0·08	—0·07	0·97	0·13	+646
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh	0	0	0	0·77	0·01	+7,600
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·10	—0·10	4·33	0·19	+2,179
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	3·48	0·22	+1,482
	Ditto ditto (Central)	0	0·16	—0·16	3·08	0·42	+633
	Ditto ditto (East)	0·02	0·13	—0·11	2·20	0·61	+261
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0	0
	Kattiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	—100
	Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0·02	0·25	— 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·05	—0·03	0·97	0·15	+547
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West)	0·10	0·02	+0·08	0·44	0·15	+193
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·12	—100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·43	0·10	+0·33	2·81	0·37	+659
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·30	0·44	—0·14	6·65	0·70	+850
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·12	—0·12	4·92	0·49	+904
	Madras (Central)	0·03	0·04	—0·01	1·25	0·10	+1,150
	East Coast (Central)	0·08	0·09	—0·01	1·97	0·22	+ 795
	Ditto (South)	0·30	0·21	+0·09	2·59	0·36	+ 619
	Madras (South)	0·13	0·43	—0·30	4·03	0·97	+ 315

W. L. DALLAS,
Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Simla, the 30th March 1893.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XLIX OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892.* audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 19th March 1892.			Week ending 18th March 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 19th March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 18th March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (a)	590	1,634	9,23,342	565	1,634	10,94,764	670	4,81,21,367	4,74,93,415	...	6,27,952
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,54,995	187	862	1,58,186	184	61,49,640	56,55,220	...	4,94,420
Indian Midland	127	752	94,577	126	752	1,03,514	138	47,11,772	48,41,229	1,29,457	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,672	4,82,788	289	1,699	5,41,000	318	2,11,05,078	2,14,93,988	3,88,910	...
South Indian	150	948	1,28,518	136	1,043	1,53,227	147	68,94,305	75,32,374	6,38,069	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	86	1,044	82,219	79	1,107	1,13,583	103	45,04,823	45,19,556	14,733	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	130	755	83,028	110	756	1,19,820	158	40,20,455	50,82,755	4,56,300	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,019	65	223	24,789	111	5,37,729	6,67,884	1,30,155	...
TOTAL	250	7,835	19,62,486	250	8,076	23,08,883	286	9,66,51,169	9,72,86,421	6,35,252	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (e)	264	2,460	6,09,226	248	2,509	7,42,935	296	3,17,48,112	2,46,66,653	...	70,81,459
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,56,230	226	692	1,98,562	287	83,28,713	80,34,708	...	2,94,005
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,50,129	193	777	2,08,660	269	1,11,38,836	1,14,48,210	3,09,374	...
Bengal Central (f)	117	125	13,285	106	125	16,390	131	7,35,639	7,48,246	12,607	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (g)	203	615	1,78,601	290	715	1,83,103	256	59,95,215	68,58,593	8,63,378	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,466	52	28	1,251	45	62,059	64,603	2,544	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	369	46	8	475	59	17,981	18,723	742	...
TOTAL	251	4,705	11,09,306	236	4,854	13,51,376	278	5,80,26,555	5,18,39,736	...	61,86,819
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	572	1,492	9,02,077	605	1,490	7,70,082	517	4,24,36,661	3,78,29,663	...	46,06,998
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,84,276	617	461	3,57,000	774	1,35,54,074	1,37,21,764	1,67,690	...
Madras	216	840	1,85,044	220	840	2,07,806	247	91,36,277	94,99,800	3,63,523	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	13,71,397	491	2,791	13,34,888	478	6,51,27,012	6,10,51,227	...	40,75,785
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,333	44,43,189	290	15,721	49,95,147	318	21,98,04,736	21,01,77,384	...	96,27,352
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	22,129	137	161	24,073	150	10,28,154	10,43,178	15,024	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,223	283	22	6,329	288	2,84,132	2,78,108	...	6,024
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,765	161	67	6,347	95	3,76,914	3,90,142	13,228	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,606	149	78	9,223	118	4,99,282	4,76,387	...	22,895
TOTAL	135	329	50,723	154	328	45,972	140	21,88,482	21,87,815	...	667
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (i)	154	354	47,038	133	445	62,067	139	27,30,564	26,60,063	...	70,501
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,278	98	13	1,210	93	59,388	61,031	1,643	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	26,757	86	331	39,225	119	13,02,630	14,92,635	1,90,005	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	4,356	47	93	8,130	87	2,09,779	2,65,210	55,431	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,467	51	29	1,309	45	(j) 77,271	93,906	16,635	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,364	61	72	5,350	74	1,96,790	2,33,477	36,687	...
TOTAL	107	872	85,260	98	983	1,17,291	119	45,76,422	48,06,322	2,29,900	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,434	134	108	10,179	94	6,37,806	4,96,116	...	1,41,690
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,882	80	334	49,275	148	13,73,174	16,65,327	2,92,153	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	20,198	69	354	23,700	67	8,14,969	8,71,724	56,755	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,353	57	94	6,583	70	2,98,600	3,06,606	8,006	...
TOTAL	76	719	52,433	73	782	79,558	102	24,86,743	28,43,657	3,56,914	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,361	46,46,039	268	17,922	52,48,147	293	22,96,94,189	22,05,11,294	...	91,82,895

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section, from 1st January, 1893.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western railway company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(g) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti State railways.
(i) Includes the East Coast railway.
(j) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 19th March 1892.

H. P. BURT.
Asstt. Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th March, 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 13	11 11	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	10 6	14 9	12 2	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 5	13 5	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 8	10 0	12 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 8	15 0
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	6 3	6 1	9 10	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 0	120 0	14 4	14 1
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 13	11 8	15 6	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 1	11 5	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	11 3	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	13 13	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 0	10 5	...	...	9 14	9 3	10 10	10 0	*	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	13 12	14 2	9 2	8 8	75 0	75 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 10	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 0	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 5	13 1	13 1	14 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 14	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	9 1
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 9	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	†	...	...	9 7	9 7	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	11 0	11 0
Cachar	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 4	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	†	...	...	5 3	5 3	6 9	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 6	7 0
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	10 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 2	7 12 and 11 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	82 0	82 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0
Chittagong	9 4	9 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 8
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	8 12½	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	7 8	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	...	...	12 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	10 4	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 12	...	...	19 0	18 0	240 0	280 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	100 0	100 0	10 10½	10 10½
Calcutta	10 8	10 8	16 7	16 7	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	12 10	12 10	...	...	6 10	6 10	13 5	13 5	19 0	19 0	12 5	12 5	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 12	12 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	15 10	14 14	...	...	10 0	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 0	...	...	22 1	22 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	10 0	...	...	10 8	8 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 0
Central—																										
Bankura	11 14	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 8	11 4	12 0	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	...	...	22 8	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	10 0	10 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 4	23 8	23 8	21 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 14	14 4	21 0	...	6 4	6 4	13 2	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 9	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 9	10 0
Rajshahi	13 8	12 12	19 8	19 8	11 4	11 4	13 2	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	18 8	17 10	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 10	11 8	...	...	10 0	9 6	12 15	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	...	...	11 8	9 8	80 0	80 0	10 0	9 12
Dinajpur	10 8	13 0	15 12	15 12	8 0	8 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 12	...	...	13 8	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Jalpaiguri	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 6	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	15 8	...	80 0	...	11 8	11 13
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0‡	18 6‡	...	...	18 6	17 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 0 to 14 0	12 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 8 to 10 8	7 8 to 11 0	12 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 and 15 8	14 8 to 15 8	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	14 0 and 16 0	15 0 and 16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Palámau	11 4	11 4	...	...	12 6	11 4	15 3	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 8	27 0	27 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	11 12	11 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Not procurable. ‡ Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 0	13 6	...	8 5½	10 8	10 8	14 0	13 10½	...	19 15	12 5	12 5	...	...	16 8	16 13	15 0	16 4	24 0	23 1½	16 0	16 13	160 0	170 0	10 8	10 8
Gaya	12 0	12 4	18 4	18 8	10 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	19 8	20 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	20 4	20 8	19 0	140 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 0	20 0	20 0	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	23 0	23 12	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	13 14	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13 14	14 8	25 4	25 4	16 14	16 6	176 0	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	13 3	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	15 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	25 5	25 5	13 3	14 5	16 8	17 9	24 3	25 5	17 10	17 9	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 4
Muzaffarpur	12 0	12 8	18 0	17 0	8 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 8	14 0	19 0	19 0	11 0	11 8	14 0	14 8	23 0	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	21 8	22 8	18 0	18 8	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	11 8	11 4	14 0	14 8	8 8	8 8	15 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	14 12	15 0	23 12	24 4	15 4	15 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 1	13 2¼	17 11½	17 11½	8 11	9 1	11 13	12 11	20 7½	20 14	18 11	18 9	...	...	16 4	15 7	16 10½	16 13	20 12	21 8½	20 14	20 5	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 14
Ghazipur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	11 9	11 9	18 0	19 5	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 10	19 5	19 10	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	11 8	11 8	18 8	18 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 0	19 8	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4
Allahabad	12 4	12 8	18 0	18 8	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	21 8	23 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	19 0	18 0	7 0	12 0	13 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 8	10 8
Hamírpur	16 12	16 10	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	13 2	12 0	24 0	24 8	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	23 0	22 8	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 8	22 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	21 8	21 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 8	14 2	23 12	22 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	23 8	23 2	23 8	23 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	24 10	26 4	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 12	13 12	21 0	20 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	22 8	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	24 0	23 8	22 8	23 8	24 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	15 3	15 4	21 12	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	20 12	21 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	24 12	26 8	24 8	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 12	15 4	29 8	28 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	26 8	27 8	21 8	24 8	22 8	22 8	11 8	10 8	23 8	24 8	30 8	32 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 0	16 4	23 0	23 4	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	21 12	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	22 4	23 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	27 0	28 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	26 0	28 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	13 8	13 8	28 0	27 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	30 0	31 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	28 0	27 0	...	22 0	27 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	14 8	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 8	9 0	10 8	28 0	28 0	21 8	23 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	140 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	15 0	15 2	26 8	25 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 10	26 0	26 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 4	13 4	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	12 8	12 8	17 0	17 12	9 0	8 14	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 8	18 8	19 8	13 4	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 0	12 0	17 1	18 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 15	...	...	...	...	19 12	19 12	14 6	14 6	16 3	16 10	19 12	20 10	18 0	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	30 0‡	32 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	22 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	13 12	13 12	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	23 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 8	22 0	23 0	23 0	21 8	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	14 8	15 4	25 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	24 0	25 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Bareilly	13 2	13 2	21 4	22 8	12 8	12 8	13 12	13 12	23 2	26 [illegible]	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	27 8	26 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15

Bareilly	12 0	12 6	21 12	22 4	6 12	6 12	12 6	12 6	20 9	21 12	19 6	19 15	...	...	12 8	11 14	21 2	21 6	23 7	23 7	21 2	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	13 5	13 4	21 0	21 0	6 4	6 8	8 0	11 8	24 0	23 0	20 0	21 12	...	...	11 0	11 0	22 8	21 8	23 0	24 8	21 0	21 8	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	8 0	27 8	27 0	18 12	20 0	...	12 0	20 0	22 0	14 8	15 0	25 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	9 12	13 4	14 0	9 4	9 0	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	9 0‖	10 0‖	160 0*	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	12 10	13 3	20 4	21 6	10 11	10 11	12 6	12 6	20 4	...	18 0	19 2	...	...	...	...	20 13	20 13	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	10 11
Muzaffarnagar	13 0	12 4	20 14½	19 0	5 12	5 8	12 6	12 4	24 0	22 0	18 9½	17 0	8 13	8 0	6 9	6 0	20 14½	19 0	19 12	18 8	15 6½	14 0	*132 0	120 0	11 0	10 0
Meerut	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	22 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 4	12 12	19 2	19 0	6 6	6 6	9 9	10 10	23 0	22 0	21 4	19 0	23 3	21 0	17 0	14 0	21 4	20 3	22 4	20 0	14 14	12 0	120 0	120 0	*10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	11 0	12 8	18 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	22 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	12 8	14 0	20 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	14 0	15 8	22 0	22 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	22 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	11 0	12 0	21 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	24 0	21 8	22 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	22 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	24	27 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	12 8	12 8	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	11 12	12 8	19 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 8	22 0	24 0	19 8	21 8	...	...	16 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	21 8	21 8	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	14 8	15 0	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 8	13 0	23 0	23 8	22 8	24 12	...	...	13 0	15 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	12 6	12 14	19 8	20 8	10 8	10 8	14 8	15 8	21 8	23 0	17 12	18 0	...	...	14 4	15 0	20 4	22 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	11 12	13 0	18 0	19 0	6 4	6 12	12 4	13 0	21 0	23 12	20 0	22 0	23 4	24 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	21 12	21 0	23 12	20 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	13 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	11 8	11 8	13 6	13 12	22 13	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 12	20 0	23 2	24 0	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	14 8	15 8	23 0	23 0	10 0	10 8	14 0	14 0	28 8	28 8	21 0	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	26 8	21 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	13 0	13 8	23 0	22 8	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	28 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	13 8	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	26 0	30 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	28 0	24 8	24 8	150 0	140 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	15 0	14 6	25 0	25 0	8 8	10 0	11 4	11 4	21 4	22 8	15 0	15 6	...	...	...	...	21 4	23 12	22 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	14 6
Bánswara	17 8	18 2	20 0	20 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 12	27 8	35 0	35 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5½	11 5½	16 12¾	15 10	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	24 3½	22 10½	18 12	16 6½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 13½	15 10	17 3	15 3¾	24 3½	22 4¼	10 2½	9 12½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 12	10 12	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 2	7 2	20 0	20 0	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 2	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 10	20 14	19 10	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 0	23 0	20 10	...	...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 11	10 8	14 12	14 7	5 12	5 11	7 0	6 15	16 4	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 11	17 0	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	12 0	19 0	18 4	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 8	23 0	20 8	20 8	†	†	†	†	18 4	17 4	24 12	21 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	18 8	19 0	22 0	24 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	8 8	29 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 4
Kotah	17 0	17 8	18 8	18 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	26 0	24 0	18 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	23 0	18 8	27 8	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 0
Jhallawar	14 15	15 5	15 15	15 15	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	19 7½	19 9½	17 5	16 15	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 7	18 5	19 6	18 15	10 3	10 14	175 0	175 0	10 14	10 3
Tonk	16 6	17 0	24 8	24 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 12	29 0	27 12	23 8	24 12	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 4	...	...	...	...	105 0	95 0	12 8	11 12
Jeypore	12 0	12 4	21 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20-0 & 25 0	20 8 & 25 8	21 8	21 8	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	25 0	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	24 6	22 8	20 0	20 5	...	...	14 6	15 0	23 12	25 0	...	...	35 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 14½	15 7	29 9	29 4	8 8	8 2½	9 0½	9 0	29 13¼	27 15¾	27 9¼	27 2½	...	...	13 8	13 8	27 10¼	26 15	...	...	31 8	29 4	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 11¾	13 13	27 1	25 14¾	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	32 12	31 13	29 6¾	27 10¾	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 14¾	25 4	22 0	22 0	28 2	24 9	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	12 13	13 9	25 14	28 5	7 0	7 4	8 14	8 14	30 1	31 2	30 10	31 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 10	24 8	29 0	28 3	29 0	29 0	120 0	200 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 3	15 6	19 12	20 4	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	23 8	22 9½	22 0	20 14½	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 15	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	22 7	21 11	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	18 3	18 0	...	...	22 0	21 6	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 0	11 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	¶	§	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	9 12	9 12	...	...	4 8	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	20 5	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 8
Anádra	10 8	10 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	13 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 12	12 8	17 4	16 9	9 0	9 0	9 7	9 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	23 0	22 6	...	...	160 0	160 0	12 1	11 14
Western— Jodhpore	8 12 and 10 15	8 14½ and 10 12	18 2	15 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 12	21 12	17 8	17 8 and 18 12	...	...	...	...	15 10 and 16 4	16 0 and 16 6½	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	9 4	8 10	...	...	6 12	6 13	8 5	8 10	17 0	16 0	16 0	15 3	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 1¼	9 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 4	6 13	...	...	22 0	20 6	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 4	12 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	26 0	18 8	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 12	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	23 8	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	22 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	16 7½	17 0	24 7	24 7	7 7	6 14½	8 14½	8 8	25 8	24 15½	23 6	21 8¼	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 14¾	20 0	24 7	21 4	18 5¼	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Seven and half pies per bundle. ‖ Husked. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 0	12 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	29 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	24 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	11 0	13 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	300 0	280 0	11 8	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	15 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	24 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	14 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	29 0	26 0	25 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	13 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	85 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	14 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	†	†	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	90 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 8
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	‡	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	80 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	15 0	17 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	17 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	80 0	8 4	8 4
Kángra	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	110 0	14 0	13 8
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	110 0	12 8	12 8
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	*	*	100 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	66 0	65 0	13 4	13 0
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	‡	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	80 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	98 0	98 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 12
Mooltan	11 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 4
Bannu	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	94 0	108 0	39 0	40 0
Muzaffargarh	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	100 0	110 0	11 0	12 0
D. G. Khan	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	26 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	142 4	134 12	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 10	13 8	13 2	‡	‡	20 8	20 0	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	‡	‡	112 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	11 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 12	9 8	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	16 8	18 0	12 8	14 8	‡	‡	10 0	6 0	13 0	13 4	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 8	51 0	58 0	8 8	9 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	*	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	15 12	15 12	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	11 13	...	...	13 2	11 4	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	89 5	13 10	12 12
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	6 2	6 13	8 4	8 9	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	9 4	*	*	14 6	12 10	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 7	11 9	...	...	*	*	102 0	99 1	13 2	12 4
Deccan—																												
Dharwar	11 14	9 11	...	...	14 2	14 2	15 1	14 10	24 10	25 8	24 5	23 7	26 10	26 10	...	...	13 8	13 1	...	...	15 15	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 14	11 4
Belgaum	13 8	12 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	23 0	23 8	25 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	13 8	...	...	20 0	18 0	72 2	83 1	13 8	13 12
Sátara	8 11	8 11	...	...	9 10	8 14	10 14	10 2	15 14	15 2	16 11	16 0	*	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	...	14 9	14 9	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 11	7 4	10 6	9 7	20 9	20 9	26 4	26 4	*	*	...	...	16 3	15 5	...	..	20 15	19 3	88 4	85 5	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	13 5	14 3	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	12 5	22 5	23 3	28 3	28 3	...	...	...	...	15 6	13 11	...	...	21 12	19 15	80 0	80 0	12 5	12 5
Poona	10 7	9 3	...	...	9 1	9 3	10 13	9 13	18 13	14 2	16 2	13 13	15 13	15 6	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	17 2	16 13	76 0	60 13	12 6	12 4
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	11 11	13 3	...	...	8 10	8 10	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 14	18 14	17 6	...	...	...	...	17 5	18 1	...	...	22 2	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 6	...	...	19 12	19 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	18 7	15 10	...	...	18 3	15 6	128 0	160 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 11	12 11	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 5	9 7	23 5	23 4	18 6	19 4	...	...	...	...	13 3	11 8	...	...	...	..	85 0	80 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																												
Surat	9 4	9 4	...	...	6 15	6 15	7 13	7 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	11 2	10 6	...	...	16 3	16 3	91 0	91 0	13 6	13 6
Broach	12 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	7 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	17 0	15 0	14 8	*	*	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	...	16 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	13 4	13 4
Kaira	11 0	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	15 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	18 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 14	8 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	14 14	14 14	12 9	12 9	17 2	16 9	...	...	11 7	10 5	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	17 8	16 0	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	19 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	213 0	160 0	12 0	11 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	20 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	..	...	...	...	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																												
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 4	17 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	76 0	76 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	20 11	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 6	11 6
Khandwa-Ásigarh Cant.	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 4	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 4	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 13	9 0	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	11 11	12 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 7	11 7	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 14	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	11 4	19 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	14 6	...	...	10 0	9 11	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 11	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	13 12	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 11	9 11	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	16 4	...	...	...	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 12	14 0	...	...	11 4	11 8	13 8	14 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 12	...	...	13 0	13 4	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 12	17 2	25 8	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 4	23 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 4	20 0	...	...	24 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 1
Mandla	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 9	14 7	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	15 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	210 0	220 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 8	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	16 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	13 5	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	13 2	12 0	64 0	64 0	8 0	9 0
Raipur	13 2	13 10	...	...	10 13	10 4	13 11	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	11 13	11 0	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Sambalpur	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																												
Buldána	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	11 8	13 5	...	...	8 12	8 1	9 13	9 8	16 10	17 2	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	14 0	...	...	11 2	12 2	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	107 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 14	11 13	...	...	7 13	8 0	8 13	9 0	16 6	16 0	12 13	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	260 0	280 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	10 3	10 0	*	...	6 12	6 12	8 1	8 8	15 8	15 15	21 7	21 7	24 14	23 14	*	...	11 8	11 4	*	...	16 5	14 7	125 0	120 0	9 2	9 4
Bolaram	10 3	10 3	*	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	8 12	15 14	15 6	*	...	*	...	*	...	10 8	11 6	*	...	*	...	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	9 0	9 0	*	...	8 0	9 0	11 0	10 8	16 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	*	...	*	...	12 0	12 0	*	...	*	...	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	10 8	10 2	10 14	*	*	*	*	19 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 14	10 10	11 5	12 0	*	*	*	*	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	15 11	15 11	19 2	17 8	16 6	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	7 2	7 2	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 13	8 13	16 3	16 3	18 3	18 3	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	9 14	18 6	18 11	15 3	15 3	20 2	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 11	170 2	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	8 10	8 3	...	...	9 10	9 2	10 5	9 11	22 14	20 10	20 11	20 11	23 5	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	6 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	17 0	18 0	16 14	18 13	19 6	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 8	7 6	...	...	7 0	7 13	10 0	10 0	16 10	15 13	17 6	20 5	17 5	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	17 8	16 13	20 0	19 6	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	8 0	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	21 10	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	7 5	7 0	...	...	8 6	7 13	10 3	10 3	20 8	22 2	23 13	23 13	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	9 0	8 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 14	7 8	...	...	11 13	11 8	12 6	12 2	16 13	19 0	*	*	23 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 10	10 10	18 8	18 8	16 14	16 14	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	6 11	6 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 6	9 5	*	*	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 2	*	*	12 8	12 4	16 6	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	15 8	13 11	16 8	14 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	8 11	8 11	10 8	9 3	*	*	16 14	16 14	16 11	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 8	5 14	...	...	9 2	8 5	9 10	10 0	*	*	14 8	14 8	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	7 14	9 3	8 11	13 5	14 0	12 11	12 11	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 2	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	8 6	8 6	8 14	8 14	13 13	13 13	13 3	13 3	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	6 4	6 8	6 4	6 8	8 0	8 4	9 8	9 12	17 0	24 0	16 8	15 8	21 0	22 0	14 0	15 8	8 0	8 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	114 0	102 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	7 8	8 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	7 4	19 0	21 0	...	...	19 4	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 6	10 0
Kolar	7 8	7 8	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	9 12	9 12	22 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 4	8 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	9 12	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tûmkûr	7 8	9 0	7 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	24 0	25 0	...	8 8	8 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	9 8	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadur	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	320 0	240 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 6	8 6	...	...	9 7	8 15	13 10	13 2	28 6	26 4	...	...	34 2	32 9	...	...	10 8	8 15	...	...	12 10	12 10	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	9 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	28 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	32 0	32 0	24 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	28 8	26 0	...	...	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 0	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 1st, 1893.

The weather has remained cool and rather unsettled over a large part of the country during the week under review. A deep depression entered North-Western India on the 26th March, and occasioned squally showery weather over the Punjab on the 26th and 27th. On the 28th the showery weather was transferred to North-Eastern India. On the 31st another depression appeared in North-Western India, showers recommenced there, and feebly unsettled weather lasted during the 1st April. Over the Peninsula the weather was quieter than over Northern India, but thundershowers occurred there on the 26th, 27th, and 29th. The most remarkable feature in the weather during the week was the brisk rise of temperature which occurred at the close of the week, when in the north-west the mean temperature rose above the normal average for the first time for many weeks.

The chart of the 26th showed a barometric rise over the Peninsula and a fall elsewhere, the decrease being rapid over North-Western India. A deep and well defined depression was shown over Upper Sind, while pressure was highest over the east of the Peninsula. Strong cyclonic winds were blowing over North-Western India. Elsewhere the directions were variable. Rain had fallen in the north-west of the Punjab, in Kashmir, and at Colombo, Wellington, Trivandrum, Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), and Madura. Colombo received 1 inch, and Cherat, Wellington and Trivandrum about ½ inch. On the morning of the 27th the depression, which, on the previous day had been over Upper Sind, had reached the east of the Punjab, and cyclonic winds were again reported from North-Western India, circling round a centre near Ludhiana. Easterly winds prevailed at some stations in the Gangetic plain, and southerly to south-westerly winds over the west and north of the Bay. Rain was falling over the north of the Punjab, on the North-Western Himalayas, at Gnatong, at Sibsagar, and at several places in the Peninsula. At Madura, Cochin, and Wellington the amount received exceeded 1 inch. On the 28th pressure was increasing over the whole country, except in Bengal. The depression in the north-west had disappeared and been succeeded by a high pressure area, while a well defined depression was developing over Bengal. Cyclonic winds prevailed over North-Eastern India, northerly winds over North-Western India, and variable breezes over the Peninsula. Rain and hail had fallen during thunderstorms at several stations in North-Western and North-Eastern India. The chart of the 29th showed that pressure was rising briskly in Lower Bengal, but was changing by small amounts elsewhere. Readings were high over the west of the Punjab and over Rajputana and Central India, and low over Oudh and North Behar. The wind had shifted to west down the Gangetic plain, and the cyclonic circulation over Bengal had disappeared, but otherwise there was little change. Light rain had fallen over North-Eastern India and at a few places in the Peninsula. On the 30th pressure was falling generally. Readings were slightly higher in South Madras, in Guzerat, and in Assam, and slightly lower in Oudh and

the west of the North-Western Provinces than elsewhere, but were on the whole very uniform. The wind was westerly down the Gangetic plain and variable elsewhere. The only rainfall was a few light widely scattered showers. On the 31st pressure was still falling over a large part of the country, and a large shallow depression had appeared over North-Western India. Readings remained very uniform and the winds were generally variable. The only rainfall was a light shower at Murree and Srinagar. The chart of the 1st April showed a general barometric rise, except at a few places in the Punjab. The depression over North-Western India had intensified somewhat, and gradients were somewhat steeper in that locality. An irregular cyclonic circulation prevailed around the depression in the north-west, and an easterly current prevailed up the Gangetic plain. Rain had fallen in Baluchistan, in the north of the Punjab, and at Bogra.

Temperature.—The principal feature in the temperature conditions of the past week has been the sudden rise which occurred at the close of the week.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :—

Province.	March.						April.	Mean variation of week.
	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st.	1st.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—4·1	—2·6	—3·5	—2·4	—1·4	—1·3	—1·2	—2·4
Bengal and Assam	—7·7	—5·0	—2·0	—3·2	—5·7	—4·7	—2·6	—4·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—7·7	—4·3	—5·2	—8·9	—7·3	—4·6	—2·3	—5·8
Punjab	—2·6	—4·8	—8·0	—9·4	—4·4	—0·7	+1·5	—4·1
Bombay	—2·6	—2·2	—2·0	—2·8	—2·2	—1·4	—1·3	—2·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—7·4	—5·7	—4·9	—5·2	—5·8	—3·6	—3·5	—5·2
Central India and Guzerat	—5·6	—2·2	—2·4	—3·8	—3·8	—1·2	+0·8	—2·6
Sind and Rajputana	—3·1	0	—3·2	—3·7	—2·0	+2·6	+3·2	—0·9
Madras	—2·5	—3·1	—1·7	—2·2	—2·6	—1·8	—2·4	—2·4
Mean for whole India	—4·8	—3·3	—3·7	—4·6	—3·9	—1·9	—0·9	—3·3

The above shows that from the 26th to the 30th of March the abnormal depression of temperature, which has prevailed with greater or less intensity throughout India for many weeks past, was maintained unaltered, the general abnormal depression for the whole of India ranging between 4·8° and 3·3°; but on the 31st the general depression decreased to only 1·9°, and on April 1st to only 0·9°. In the Punjab, Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana the mean temperature on the 1st exceeded the normal average for the first time for many weeks.

Rain.—The table at the close of the summary shows that the rainfall of the week was received in the extreme north-east of India, in the north-west, and

in the south, the more central intervening regions having been without rain. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, thirteen received effective rainfall during the week, eight received an average actual rainfall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch, and thirty had absolutely no rain during the week. The regions which received effective rainfall included the following divisions :—East Bengal, both the Assam divisions, the hill districts, and north-west division of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, Mysore, the East Coast (North and Central), Hyderabad (South), and Madras (South). The average actual fall was heaviest in Coorg, where it amounted to 1·04 inch. This was followed by 0·96 inch in Malabar, by 0·70 inch in Assam (Brahmaputra), and by 0·66 inch in Madras (South). The second column of the table shows that during the week under review comparatively little rain is expected in any part of the country, except in East Bengal and Assam. Hence, although the third column shows that over the greater part of the country the rainfall has been deficient, it is only in the divisions noticed above, *viz.*, East Bengal and Assam, that the deficiency has much importance. Over a large part of the Peninsula the rainfall has been heavier than usual, the excess being as much as 0·80 inch in Malabar and Coorg and about 0·40 inch in Mysore and Madras (South).

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual rainfall for each rainfall division for the period February 26th to April 1st, the average normal rainfall for the same period, and the excess or defect of the former compared with the latter expressed as a percentage. In Tenasserim, in Arakan, in Assam, in the south, north-west, and west of the Punjab, in Kathiawar, in Sind, and in the west of Rajputana the rainfall has been defective, but elsewhere it has been in excess, the excess in many cases being extremely large.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :—

Divisions.	Districts	Stations	Amount.
North-Western Provinces	Garhwal	Johsimath	1 28 inches.
Punjab	Jhelum	Sudder	1·30 ,,
Malabar	Travancore	Quilon	3·15 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Coonoor	5·71 ,,
Mysore	Bangalore	Nelamangala	2·35 ,,
East Coast	Godavari	Paddapur	2·10 ,,
Madras (South)	Tinnevelly	Nanguneri	2·73 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 1st.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 1st, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 1st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·25	— 100
	Lower Burma	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·35	0·12	+ 192
	Central Burma	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·21	0·09	+ 133
	Upper Burma	0·01	?	?	0·42	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·06	— 0·06	0	0·35	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·20	0·98	— 0·78	3·39	2·70	+ 26
	Assam (Surma)	0·58	2·99	— 2·41	4·78	9·47	— 50
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·70	1·48	— 0·78	2·64	4·10	— 36
	Deltaic Bengal	0	0·61	— 0·61	2·75	1·99	+ 38
	Central Bengal	0	0·36	— 0·36	1·86	1·01	+ 84
	North Bengal	0·07	0·61	— 0·54	1·54	1·61	— 4
	Orissa	0	0·28	— 0·28	2·20	1·11	+ 98
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·14	— 0·14	2·26	1·03	+ 119
	Behar (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·54	0·38	+ 42
	Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0·54	0·40	+ 35
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·65	0·25	+ 160
	Oudh (South)	0	0·08	— 0·08	0·45	0·31	+ 45
	Do. (North)	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·02	0·45	+ 127
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·58	0·32	+ 81
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·54	0·43	+ 26
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·04	0·15	— 0·11	1·22	1·05	+ 16
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·36	0·52	— 31
	Do. (Central)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·83	0·53	+ 57
	Do. (Submontane)	0·02	0·17	— 0·15	1·15	1·12	+ 3
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·26	0·50	— 0·24	3·35	3·15	+ 6
	Do. (North-West)	0·18	0·49	— 0·31	1·53	1·98	— 25
	Do. (West)	0·03	0·16	— 0·13	0·43	0·65	— 34
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·96	0·13	+ 0·83	3·35	0·71	+ 372
	Madras (South Central)	0·55	0·31	+ 0·24	5·26	1·16	+ 354
	Coorg	1·04	0·15	+ 0·89	3·64	0·99	+ 268
	Mysore	0·48	0·10	+ 0·38	1·58	0·32	+ 394
	Konkan	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·05	0·05	0
	Bombay Deccan	0·03	0·07	— 0·04	1·00	0·19	+ 426
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Khandeish	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·77	0·02	+ 3750
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·18	— 0·18	4·33	0·37	+ 1070
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·10	— 0·10	3·48	0·32	+ 988
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·11	— 0·11	3·08	0·52	+ 492
	Ditto (East)	0	0·09	— 0·09	2·20	0·69	+ 219
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	Sind	0	0	0	0·02	0·25	— 92
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·97	0·18	+ 439
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·46	0·18	+ 156
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·13	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·12	0·19	— 0·07	2·93	0·56	+ 427
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·41	— 0·41	6·65	1·11	+ 499
	Hyderabad (South)	0·16	0·03	+ 0·13	5·08	0·52	+ 871
	Madras (Central)	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	1·33	0·14	+ 850
	East Coast (Central)	0·25	0·12	+ 0·13	2·22	0·34	+ 565
	Ditto (South)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	2·60	0·38	+ 579
	Madras (South)	0·66	0·23	+ 0·43	4·69	1·19	+ 300

SIMLA, *6th April, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Light scattered showers in many parts, and good rain in the Southern Districts, Nilgiris, Malabar, and Circars. Improvement in Southern Districts continues. Harvest of late crops still proceeding; outturn poor to average. Fodder and water-supply generally sufficient, and condition of cattle fair. Prices rather easier in the Carnatic and Central Districts, stationary in Deccan and on West Coast, and rather dearer in the South and in Circars, but changes are small.

Bombay.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Slight rain in parts of five districts. Standing crops damaged by blight, rust, or rats in parts of five districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in six districts and progressing in the rest. Preparations for next season continue in nine and cotton picking in eight districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 1st April.*—There has been rain in parts of East Bengal and in Darjeeling; elsewhere practically no rain has fallen. The fine weather has improved agricultural prospects, and, notwithstanding the damage done by the late rain, the reports from most districts anticipate a favourable outturn from the spring harvest. A fair outturn of opium is also expected. The collection of this drug is nearly finished, and weighment is about to begin. Prospects of *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) are better, but mango prospects are indifferent. Spring rice and indigo promise well. Ploughing and sowing for autumn rice and jute continue. Prices of common rice remain almost stationary. Fodder and water-supplies are generally sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops continues, and threshing begun in a few places; a good outturn is expected. Opium collections nearly finished. Supplies ample. Prices fallen in most districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Rain has fallen in four districts. Barley and mustard reaping commenced in some districts. Sowings of extra spring crops going on and ploughings for the autumn crop commenced. Standing crops are generally good. Crops in parts of Lahore have been slightly damaged by unseasonable rain and hail. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prospects of poppy crop excellent. Prices unsettled in one district, rising in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 29th March.*—Warm weather has at last set in, though the nights are still cool. The spring harvesting is in full swing in the northern districts, but nearly completed in the south. Crop prospects unchanged, but prices are relaxing in Nagpur.

For week ending 5th April.—Hot weather setting in. Prospects generally unchanged in Wardha, one of the districts which suffered most from the rainy weather of last month, and an eight-anna crop is now expected. Prices are becoming easier. Fodder generally sufficient.

Burma.—*For week ending 1st April.*—LOWER BURMA: Crop prospects in Karen hill clearings in Tavoy much improved owing to cessation of rain. UPPER BURMA: Cultivation of dry weather crops progressing satisfactorily. Transplanting commenced in several districts. Reaping of wheat, gram, and

sesamum progressing in Sagaing. Experimental wheat crops in Shwebo are flourishing. Crops in Myingyan are improving, except in Pagan subdivision, where they have failed in most of the villages. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Tavoy, but it is practically unchanged in other districts of Lower Burma, while in Upper Burma the price has risen considerably in one district and fallen slightly in another. The price of rice has fallen considerably in Tharrawaddy and risen slightly in Prome. There has been a very large rise in the Northern Shan States, but a large falling off in the Ruby Mines and Sagaing Districts. The price has also fallen slightly in Minbu and Southern Shan States, but has risen in Magwe and Yeu. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila 300.

Assam.—*For week ending 4th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle normal and fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 5th April.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects good. Harvesting operations continue in parts. Prices slightly risen in two districts.

COORG.—Rainfall slight. No standing crops, except coffee and cardamom. Prospects generally good. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle fair.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 5th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops in progress. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Harvesting continues. Prices almost stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 29th March.*—No rain fell during the week in any part of Central India, but the late rain and hail have damaged the standing crops in most parts. The probable outturn will be about the average, except in parts of Gwalior territory and Goona. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices of food-grains rising in one State, falling in another, and steady elsewhere. Opium crop is generally fair.

For week ending 5th April.—Crops being harvested in most parts of Central India; the outturn will be generally fair, but may be below average in a few places. Condition of agricultural stock is generally good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in Gwalior, rising in Neemuch, falling in Goona and Bhopal, and steady elsewhere. Opium being collected in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and Western Malwa. Opium yield will probably be generally fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 5th April.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Harvesting commenced in five States and Ajmere. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, except in Kotah, where wheat is reported very unfavourable. Slight damage is also reported in parts of two other Agencies. Cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in five States, rising in three, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 1st April.*—Weather cloudy and misty. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. L of 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 26th March 1892.			Week ending 25th March 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 26th March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 25th March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,634	11,65,360	713	1,634	10,73,166	657	4,92,86,727	4,85,66,581	...	7,20,146
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,88,769	227	862	1,84,868	214	63,38,409	58,40,088	...	4,98,321
Indian Midland	127	752	1,54,439	205	752	1,11,639	148	48,66,211	49,15,792	49,581	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	5,52,328	330	1,699	5,13,000	302	2,16,57,406	2,20,13,717	3,56,311	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,30,782	125	1,043	1,57,097	151	70,25,087	76,89,471	6,64,384	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	81,635	78	1,107	1,13,989	103	45,86,458	46,33,545	47,087	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	755	1,62,203	215	756	1,42,750	189	47,88,658	52,33,407	4,44,749	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	22,877	115	223	17,289	78	5,60,606	6,85,681	1,25,075	...
Total	250	7,930	24,58,393	310	8,076	23,13,798	287	9,91,09,562	9,95,78,282	4,68,720	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,460	8,85,951	360	2,509	6,12,822	244	3,26,34,063	2,52,79,792	...	73,54,271
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,95,637	427	692	2,20,149	318	86,24,350	82,54,857	...	3,69,493
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,37,486	306	777	2,19,450	282	1,13,76,322	1,16,61,449	2,85,127	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	15,546	124	125	15,580	125	7,51,185	7,63,986	12,801	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	615	1,74,410	284	715	1,83,354	256	61,69,625	70,56,927	8,87,302	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	1,131	40	28	1,279	46	63,190	65,882	2,692	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	357	45	8	488	61	18,338	19,211	873	...
Total	251	4,705	16,10,518	342	4,854	12,53,122	258	5,96,37,073	5,31,02,104	...	65,34,969
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	11,10,300	744	1,490	9,46,459	635	4,35,46,061	3,87,76,222	...	47,70,839
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,35,795	728	461	3,67,000	796	1,38,89,869	1,40,86,025	1,96,156	...
Madras	216	840	1,87,379	223	840	2,17,360	259	93,23,656	97,08,673	3,85,017	...
Total	468	2,793	16,33,474	585	2,791	15,30,819	548	6,67,60,486	6,25,70,820	...	41,89,666
Total (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,428	57,02,385	370	15,721	50,97,739	324	22,55,07,121	21,52,51,206	...	1,02,55,915
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	37,944	234	161	23,234	144	10,66,098	10,66,412	314	...
Tárakeshwar	258	22	6,873	312	22	5,775	262	2,91,005	2,83,883	...	7,122
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,677	159	67	12,913	193	3,87,591	4,02,697	15,106	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	11,654	149	78	9,247	119	5,10,936	4,87,100	...	23,836
Total	135	329	67,148	204	328	51,169	156	22,55,630	22,40,092	...	15,538
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*i*)	154	354	57,467	162	445	69,984	157	27,88,031	27,30,047	...	57,984
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,171	90	13	1,210	93	60,559	62,561	2,002	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	25,048	81	331	32,117	97	13,27,678	15,24,752	1,97,074	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	7,449	80	93	8,440	91	2,17,228	2,73,892	56,664	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,571	54	29	1,277	44	(*j*) 78,842	95,183	16,341	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	5,797	81	72	4,950	69	2,02,587	2,39,083	36,496	...
Total	107	872	98,503	113	983	1,17,978	120	46,74,925	49,25,518	2,50,593	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	14,434	134	108	10,179	94	6,52,240	5,06,295	...	1,45,945
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	37,291	112	334	50,775	152	14,10,465	17,16,102	3,05,637	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	20,238	70	364	19,400	53	8,35,207	8,94,050	58,843	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,986	64	94	5,148	55	3,04,586	3,11,992	7,406	...
Total	76	719	63,515	88	792	75,323	95	25,50,258	29,22,144	3,71,886	...
Grand Total	269	17,456	59,45,985	341	17,932	53,52,388	298	23,56,40,174	22,58,45,255	...	97,94,919

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the East Coast railway.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 26th March 1892.

Simla, *the 6th April 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*

The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1893.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 313.

Simla, the 12th April, 1893.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to appoint MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., British Service, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General and the local rank of General, in succession to HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL THE RIGHT HONOURABLE FREDERICK SLEIGH, *Baron* ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR AND WATERFORD, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE, appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, assumed command on the 8th April 1893.

Ordered that all returns of the Army be made in the usual manner to GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE, as Commander-in-Chief in India.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 203.

Simla, the 14th April, 1893.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL has been pleased to appoint GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India in succession to GENERAL LORD ROBERTS, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE STEWART WHITE took upon himself the execution of his office as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General under the usual salute on the afternoon of the 12th April 1893.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

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PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th April, 1893.

No. 15.—Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has, by Resolution in Council, declared the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Section 1, applicable to the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Derá Ismail Khán, and Derá Ghazi Khán;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 30th day of March, 1893;

In pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India.*

REGULATION NO. VI OF 1893.

THE HAZARA FOREST REGULATION, 1893.

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A Regulation to provide for the preservation and management of Forests in the District of Hazara.

WHEREAS by the Forest Rules sanctioned by the Government of India on the 21st May, 1855, and by the supplementary rules sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab on the 19th January, 1857, the Government assumed to itself the right to conserve all trees and waste-land in the Hazara District;

And whereas, consequent on the increased demand for timber and fuel, and the necessity of making better arrangements for the said conservancy, and for the purpose of defining more exactly the matters in which that conservancy consists, Regulations II of 1873, V of 1874 and II of 1879, for the conservancy of trees and waste-land in the Hazara District, were duly enacted and received the assent of the Governor General;

And whereas the entries regarding forests and waste-land made in the record-of-rights at the regular settlement of the Hazara District were made in accordance with the provisions of Regulation II of 1873;

And whereas it is now expedient to provide further for the preservation and management of trees and waste-land in the Hazara District;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent, commencement and repeal.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Hazara Forest Regulation, 1893.

(2) It applies to the whole of the Hazara District, with the exception—

(a) of the hereditary territory of the Nawab of Amb; and

(b) of such ilaqas and villages as the Local Government may exempt from its operation; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1893.

(4) On and from that day the Hazara Forest Regulation, II of 1879, shall be repealed.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of the Hazara District, or any other officer who may be invested by the Local Government with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under or for the purposes of this Regulation:

(2) "Forest-officer" means any officer of the Government Forest Department, or any person whom the Local Government may appoint by name, or as holding any office, to carry out the purposes of this Regulation:

(3) "Village Forest-officer" means any person entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner with any function or charge in the waste-land of villages:

The Hazara Forest Regulation, 1893.

(Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 3-9.)

(4) "estate," "village-officer," "land-owner" and "tenant" have the same meaning as in the Punjab Tenancy and Land-revenue Acts (XVI and XVII of 1887):

(5) "waste-land" includes all uncultivated hill-land, excepting public ways, grave-yards, sacred places, the banks and corners of fields, inhabited sites, with the land immediately attached to those sites, and fallow land:

Explanation.—Land is "fallow" within the meaning of this definition when it has been cultivated within three years before the commencement of this Regulation:

(6) "reserved forest" means land which was demarcated as reserved forest by the Settlement-officer at the first regular settlement of the Hazara District:

(7) "protected waste-land" means waste-land in respect of which an order prohibiting its cultivation has been passed under this Regulation:

(8) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation:

(9) "forest-produce" includes the following when found in a forest or in protected waste-land, namely:—minerals, surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, flowers, fruits, roots, bark, honey, wax, lac, gum, resin and varnish: and

(10) "timber" includes trees and bamboos fallen or felled, and all wood whether cut up and fashioned or not.

CHAPTER II.

RESERVED FORESTS.

Management of reserved forests.

3. The management of reserved forests is vested in the Forest-officers.

Rights in reserved forests.

4. (1) Subject only to the rights defined and recorded at the regular settlement of the Hazara District, and to the payment to the village-land-owners of the seigniorage-fees as provided in section 25, the reserved forests shall be deemed to be the property of the Government, and the forest-income accruing from them shall be credited to the Government as forest-revenue.

(2) No right or privilege in a reserved forest, and no produce obtained by its exercise, shall be alienated by sale, lease or otherwise except to the Government, unless such alienation is expressly permitted in the order defining and recording such right or privilege:

Provided that when any such right or privilege is annexed to any land, it may be sold or otherwise alienated along with such land.

(3) No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest except by succession or under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government, or by or on behalf of some person in whom such right was vested under Regulation II of 1873.

(4) Nothing in this section shall affect any right recorded at settlement.

Demarcation.

5. Whenever the limits of any reserved forest are not sufficiently indicated by natural marks or other existing boundaries, they shall be demarcated by permanent and conspicuous marks; and the limits of tracts assigned for the exercise of recorded rights (where such exist) within the reserved forest shall also be conspicuously demarcated.

Acts prohibited.

6. (1) The following acts are prohibited in reserved forests:—

(a) the setting fire to the forest or the carrying or kindling of any fire in the forest;

(b) the grazing or driving of cattle;

(c) the cutting, lopping, tapping or burning of any tree or shrub, the stripping of the bark or leaves of any tree or shrub, and the causing of damage by negligent felling of trees or cutting or drawing of timber;

(d) the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal and the collection or removal of any forest-produce;

(e) the clearing or breaking up of land for cultivation or any other purpose;

(f) the erection of any building or the making of any enclosure;

(g) the entry into fenced enclosures;

(h) shooting or fishing in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may prescribe.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prevent any act done by permission in writing of the officer in charge of the forest, or the exercise of any right recorded at settlement, or acquired by grant or contract made by or on behalf of the Local Government.

Penalty for acts in contravention of prohibition under section 6.

7. Every person who is guilty of an offence by committing or abetting any of the acts prohibited by the last foregoing section shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, and shall, in addition thereto, be liable to pay such compensation for damage done to the forest as the convicting Magistrate may direct.

Forfeiture of implements, cattle and conveyances.

8. The penalty provided in the last foregoing section may, in the discretion of the adjudicating Magistrate, be accompanied by the forfeiture of all implements, cattle or conveyances used in the commission or furtherance of the offence adjudicated; and all forest-produce illicitly obtained shall be restored to the Government Forest Department.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved.

9. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date to be fixed by such notification, any reserved forest or portion thereof shall cease to be a reserved forest. From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved; but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

The Hazara Forest Regulation, 1893.

(Chapter III.—Waste-lands of Villages.—Sections 10-15.)

CHAPTER III.

WASTE-LANDS OF VILLAGES.

Rights in waste-lands.

10. (1) Subject to the rights and power of the Government in respect to seigniorage and forest-conservancy as defined in this Regulation or in rules which may be made under it hereafter by the Local Government, and subject also to the claims of right-holders not being owners of the soil, all village-waste-lands are the property of the land-owners of the village in whose boundaries they are included; and all such land-owners are entitled to use free of charge for their own domestic and agricultural requirements any trees and forest-produce produced in the waste-lands of their village. But such land-owners shall have no right or power to sell any trees or brushwood growing in such lands except with the permission and through the agency of the Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorised by the Government, and all such sales shall be subject to payment to the Government of the seigniorage-fees as provided by section 25.

(2) The claims of right-holders other than land-owners of the village shall be recognised to the extent defined and recorded at settlement, or in case of doubt or dispute to the extent which may hereafter be defined by the Deputy Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government, and the exercise of such rights shall be subject to the provisions of this Regulation and of such rules as may be made under it by the Local Government.

(3) All deodar trees in the Kagan ilaqa shall be deemed to be the property of the Government, and nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of the Government thereto.

Power to protect waste-lands.

11. (1) Whenever it appears to be necessary to prohibit the breaking up for cultivation of waste-land or its occupation as sites for sheds or buildings in order to the better protection of—

(a) the crests and slopes immediately below the crests of hills within the limits of tree-vegetation,

(b) catchment-basins of streams, torrents or ravines,

(c) the banks and beds of rivers, streams, torrents and ravines,

(d) steep slopes,

(e) waste-lands which, though not situated in any of the above positions, are nevertheless of such value or utility for the supply of forest-produce or otherwise that their breaking up or occupation would in the judgment of the Deputy Commissioner be unadvisable,

the Deputy Commissioner may issue orders prohibiting the breaking up or occupation of such waste-land, and defining the area to which such prohibition shall extend, and may cause the limits of such area to be shown on the village-map and to be demarcated on the ground with boundary-marks so far as may be necessary.

(2) All orders passed under section 8 of Regulation II of 1879 for the maintenance of waste-lands as village-forests shall be deemed to be orders passed under this section.

(3) No such order as is referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall be cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, but the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time revise such orders by altering the boundary of the protected land so as to exclude any particular plot the protection of which may appear to be unnecessary, or by permitting the cultivation of any particular plot on condition of the erection of retaining walls sufficient to ensure its stability.

Power to protect trees in protected waste-lands.

12. Should it appear necessary in order to guard more securely against erosion or the formation or extension of ravines or landslips, the Deputy Commissioner may issue special orders forbidding, otherwise than with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, the felling, lopping, barking, boring, girdling or otherwise injuring of trees or brushwood standing or growing on land protected under the last foregoing section and coming within any of the first four classes of land described in sub-section (1) of that section.

Power to set apart waste-land for growth of trees.

13. (1) Should the Deputy Commissioner be of opinion that in any estate there is no supply of timber or fuel adequate for the present and prospective wants of the residents, he may issue orders directing that an area of waste-land not exceeding one-tenth of the whole area of the estate be set apart in a convenient and suitable position, and may record a proceeding providing—

(a) for the strict forest-management of this area;

(b) for the enjoyment of its produce by the residents of the estate and any other right-holders, and for the due regulation of that enjoyment;

(c) for the recovery of costs of management of the area from the said residents and right-holders.

(2) No compensation shall be claimable by the land-owners or other right-holders of such land in respect of any orders passed under this section.

(3) No order passed under this section shall affect the areas mentioned or referred to in section 11, sub-section (1), so as to cause them to be closed to grazing before the first day of January, 1894.

Power of Deputy Commissioner to set apart waste-land for growth of trees on application of land-owners.

14. If in any case such proportion of the land-owners of the state as pay not less than two-thirds of the land revenue due thereon make an application to the Deputy Commissioner requesting that a stated area of waste-land owned in common by them be set apart for the growth of trees, the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to proceed in respect of that area as provided in the last foregoing section.

Provision for cases of danger from landslips, erosions, etc.

15. If in any case the head or banks of any stream should be in course of being dangerously eroded, or there should be imminent danger of the formation of ravines or the occurrence of landslips, the Deputy Commissioner may proceed with respect to such waste-land as it may be necessary to protect against such danger in the manner provided in sub-section (1) of section 13,

The Hazara Forest Regulation, 1893.

(Chapter III.—Waste-lands of Villages.—Sections 16-22. Chapter IV.—Supplementary.—Sections 23-25.)

and the provisions of sub-section (2) of that section shall apply to such proceedings.

Appointment of Village-forest-officer.

16. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may appoint Village-forest-officers to manage the forestry of village-waste, whether protected under section 11 or not, and may issue general or special management orders to such officers for the prohibition of the barking, boring, girdling or otherwise injuring of trees or brushwood, and for the regulation of the felling or lopping of trees or brushwood in such waste for village-requirements. Until such Village-forest-officers are appointed no trees shall be felled without the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner or a Forest-officer.

(2) If in any case such waste is not managed in accordance with orders issued under sub-section (1), the Deputy Commissioner may direct that no trees be felled in the waste without the previous permission in writing of such officials of the Revenue and Forest Departments as may be authorized by him in this behalf.

Power to control firing waste-lands.

17. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may issue special orders in writing permitting the firing of any waste-lands, whether protected under section 11 or not, within such limits and subject to such conditions as he may think fit.

(2) The firing of waste-lands except with such permission, and the negligently allowing fire to extend thereto, are forbidden.

Copies of orders under this Chapter to be furnished to persons concerned.

18. A copy of every order issued by the Deputy Commissioner under this Chapter shall be furnished to the Village-forest-officer where such officer has been appointed, and shall be put up in a public place in the village concerned. A copy shall also be furnished to the patwari for record in the annual record of the estate.

Village and Village-forest-officers to give information of acts contrary to the above prohibitions.

19. Every Village-officer and Village-forest-officer shall be bound to report to the Tahsildar or such other officer as the Deputy Commissioner may direct any breaking up of waste-land protected under section 11 and any breach of any order passed under this Chapter.

Treatment of illicit cultivation.

20. The Deputy Commissioner may cause to be summarily ejected any person cultivating land in contravention of an order passed under section 11, 13 14 or 15, and may direct that any building erected or crop grown on such land in contravention of such order be confiscated.

Cost of management.

21. The cost of management of any waste-land, and of the demarcation of any waste-land directed by the Deputy Commissioner to be demarcated in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, may be recovered from all land-owners, or from all land-owners and right-holders, concerned as an arrear of land-revenue.

Offences in village-waste.

22. Every person who commits any of the following offences, namely.—

(i) breaks up or occupies or, being the owner of the land, permits the breaking up or occupation of, any waste-land protected under section 11;

(ii) fells, lops, barks, bores, girdles or otherwise injures any tree in protected waste-land contrary to any special order issued under section 12;

(iii) makes use of any waste-land, or any tree growing or standing thereon, contrary to any order passed under section 13, 14 or 15;

(iv) sells any tree or brushwood, the produce of village waste-land, without permission, or fells, lops, barks, bores, girdles or otherwise injures any such tree or brushwood contrary to any general or special management orders issued under section 16, or before Village-forest-officers have been appointed fells any tree without the permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner or a Forest-officer,

(v) sets fire to any village-waste otherwise than as permitted by an order passed under section 17 or negligently permits any fire to extend thereto;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IV.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Protection of groves.

23. The Deputy Commissioner may issue general or special orders forbidding the felling of or injury to any kinds of trees growing in groves near villages, along roads, at burying-places or *ziarats*, or near springs and streams.

Provision for preserving stability of land already lawfully cultivated in dangerous positions.

24. (1) In the case of existing cultivation in dangerous positions on hill sides the Deputy Commissioner may require the owner of the land so cultivated to protect it by a retaining wall or to take such other precaution to ensure the stability of the soil as he may deem necessary.

(2) Should the owner fail to comply with the requisition within a reasonable time and also persist in cultivating the land, the Deputy Commissioner may summarily eject him from so much of the land as may be in danger, and deal with it in accordance with the provisions of section 15.

Seigniorage-fees.

25. (1) In the case of (a) trees felled and (b) fuel supplied for kilns from reserved forests, the Forest-officer will credit to the Government as forest-revenue the full price realised by the sale of the same, and, on the other hand, will debit the Government with and pay to the land-owners of the village the seigniorage-fees due according to the list of seigniorage-fees in force for the time being. Similarly, in the case of (a) trees sold and (b) fuel sold for kilns from village-waste-lands, the Deputy Commissioner and any Forest-officer authorised by rule under this Regulation to permit and carry out such sales will credit to the Government as forest-revenue the seigniorage-fees, and will pay the balance of the price realized to the land-owners of the village.

The Hazara Forest Regulation, 1893.

(Chapter IV.—Supplementary.—Sections 26-31.)

(2) The list of seigniorage-fees in force at the commencement of this Regulation is hereby maintained.

(3) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government may, with due reference to average actual prices realizable for timber or fuel, revise the rates of fees in such list and may add trees to it or exclude trees from it.

(4) The fees may be uniform throughout the district, or varied in different parts thereof, but shall not exceed in any case a fair estimate of half the average actual prices realizable in the district or part thereof concerned.

(5) Whenever the list of seigniorage-fees has been revised, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette which shall set forth the rates of seigniorage-fees payable, the circumstances under which any trees have been exempted from charge, and such other matters connected with seigniorage-payments as the Local Government may see fit to regulate.

Liability to assist in preventing forest-offences and fires.

26. (1) Every person having rights in a reserved forest or owning land or having rights in land adjacent to a reserved forest or to village-waste, and every person employed in a reserved forest by the Government, or in waste adjacent to a reserved forest by the owners of the waste, shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Revenue-officer, Forest-officer, Village-forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence; and shall further be bound to use his best endeavours—

(a) to extinguish any fire occurring in any reserved forest or in any village-waste-land adjacent thereto;

(b) to prevent fire from spreading thereto;

(c) to prevent the commission of any forest-offence therein;

(d) when there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed therein, to discover and arrest the offender.

(2) All contractors and other persons employed by them in any reserved forest or village-waste-land, and all persons holding any permit or lease therein, shall be bound in the same way as regards the lands in which their employment or permit or lease subsists.

(3) Every person who neglects any duty imposed on him by this section shall on conviction before a Magistrate be punishable with fine which may amount to one hundred rupees, and in default of payment may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

In case of a second conviction, imprisonment not exceeding six months may be awarded in addition to the above penalty.

Burning of forests; joint and several liabilities of villagers.

27. (1) In cases of illicit firing of reserved forests or village-waste-lands, or in any case in which it may appear that any community of villagers, land-owners or occupants of land, or any section of such community, has neglected to render reasonable assistance in the prevention and prosecution of any forest-offence, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner to impose a fine on such community or section in whose vicinity the firing has occurred or by whom such default has been made. Such fine shall not exceed double the land-revenue for one year payable by the community or section convicted, but in addition to such fine every such conviction may, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, carry with it the forfeiture to the Government of the whole or any part of the seigniorage-fees or price of timber due at the time to the convicted persons under section 25.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may in his discretion summon only the representatives of such community or section to answer to the offence or the neglect charged, and in imposing such fine the Deputy Commissioner may direct in what manner it shall be levied from the community or section as a whole.

Power to close lands burnt against all user till restored.

28. In cases of repeated illicit firing of any reserved forest or protected waste-land, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Commissioner (whether or not any punishment has been inflicted under section 7, 22 or 27) to direct that such part of the lands burnt, the use of which is not in his opinion absolutely required for the grazing of the flocks and herds of the land-owners and other right-holders of the village, shall be closed against grazing and wood-cutting for two years, or such longer time as may be necessary to restore the land to the condition in which it was before the burning.

Illicit cultivation; similar power.

29. In all cases of illicit cultivation in any reserved forest or protected waste-land (whether or not any punishment has been inflicted under section 22), the Deputy Commissioner may enclose the land so cultivated, and may suspend the exercise in such land of all rights therein for two years, or for such longer time as may be necessary to reproduce any trees, brushwood or turf that may have been destroyed in order to its cultivation.

Power of Local Government to issue rules for floating timber and levying fees.

30. The Local Government may make rules to regulate—

(a) the import of timber or of any forest-produce into the Hazara District;

(b) the transport of timber or of any forest-produce by land or by rivers and streams within the district, the custody thereof during transit, the levy of fees in respect of timber or of any forest-produce transported;

(c) the collection and disposal of waif and unowned timber or of any forest-produce; and

(d) the use of property-marks for timber and the registration of such marks;

and may prescribe as penalty for the infringement of such rules imprisonment which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

31. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,— XLV of 1860.

(a) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by

The Hazara Forest Regulation, 1893.

(Chapter IV.—Supplementary.—Sections 32-37.)

Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person; or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer; or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of any forest or waste land to which the provisions of this Regulation are applied;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Drift, stranded, irregularly-marked and unmarked timber.

32 (*1*) All timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk,

all timber bearing marks which have not been registered in accordance with any rules which the Local Government may have issued,

all timber on which the marks have been altered, defaced or obliterated, and,

in such areas as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette direct, all unmarked timber,

shall be deemed to be the property of the Government unless and until some person establishes his right and title thereto.

(*2*) Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer and be brought to any depôt appointed for its reception. Due public notice shall be given from time to time of such collection, and any person claiming such timber shall be required to present a written statement of such claim within two months from the date of such notice.

(*3*) The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any forest-produce while at a depôt or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Regulation; and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he has caused such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Power to impose duty on timber.

33. The Local Government may direct the levy of a duty in such manner, at such places and at such rates *ad valorem*, or otherwise, as it may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber produced in the Hazara District or brought into that district from beyond the frontier or elsewhere.

Cattle trespass.

34. (*1*) Cattle-trespassing in a reserved forest, or in any waste-land protected or set apart under section 11, 13, 14 or 15 which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest or Village-forest or Police-officer.

(*2*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the said Act, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under sub-section (*1*) such fines as it may think fit, not exceeding the following, that is to say:—

	R.	a.	p.
For each buffalo or camel	2	0	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	1	0	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, or kid	0	8	0

Provided that—

(*a*) when cultivation closely adjoins the boundary of a forest, no cattle straying from such cultivation or its neighbourhood shall be liable to seizure under this section unless the forest in that part adjoining the said cultivation has been clearly demarcated; and

(*b*) no cattle shall be liable to seizure which are being lawfully driven along a road or track on which a right of way exists, even though they stray from such road or track, so long as the driver has used reasonable care and diligence to prevent his cattle from so straying and to drive back such as stray.

Power of arrest.

35. Any Revenue, Police, Forest or Village-forest-officer may arrest without a warrant any person committing within his sight an offence punishable under this Regulation. The person so arrested shall be taken to the nearest Magistrate or police-station, there to be released on bail or personal recognizance pending the trial of the case.

Power of seizure of forest-produce unlawfully removed.

36. Any Revenue, Police or Forest-officer may seize—

(*a*) any forest-produce which he has reason to believe has been obtained, or is being transported, contrary to any provision of this Regulation, or of the rules or orders issued under it; and

(*b*) any tools or carriage used in the commission of any offence against such Regulation, rules or orders.

Such seizure shall be reported forthwith to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction in respect of such offence.

Power to compound offences.

37. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, empower a Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office,—

(*a*) to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence, other than an offence specified in section 31 or section 45, a sum of money by way of compensation for the offence which such person is suspected to have committed; and,

(*b*) when any property has been seized as liable to confiscation, to release the same on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer.

(*2*) On the payment of such sum of money, or such value, or both, as the case may be, to such officer, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, the property, if any, seized shall

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(Chapter IV.—Supplementary.—Sections 38-47.)

be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken against such person or property.

(3) No Forest-officer shall be empowered under this section unless he is of a rank not inferior to that of ranger, and is in receipt of a monthly salary amounting to at least one hundred rupees; and the sum of money accepted as compensation under sub-section (1), clause (a), shall in no case exceed the sum of fifty rupees.

Recovery of money due to the Government.

38. All money payable to the Government under this Regulation, or under any rule made under this Regulation, or on account of the price of any forest-produce or of expenses connected with any act done in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation or the rules made under it in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Jurisdiction.

39. (1) No Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction over any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) any matter provided for in sections 3 to 21 (both inclusive) or in section 24;

(b) any matter provided for in section 28 or 29.

(2) In the matters referred to in sub-section (1), jurisdiction shall rest with the Revenue-officers only, and all proceedings shall be governed by the procedure prescribed by law for the time being in force for the regulation of such proceedings.

(3) Every order passed by a Revenue-officer in exercise of the above jurisdiction shall be subject to such rights of appeal and powers of review and revision as are provided in sections 80 to 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887. XVI of 1887.

Procedure.

40. (1) All proceedings relating to offences and criminal liabilities under this Regulation shall (except as herein otherwise provided by section 27) be governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

(2) Except where there is anything to the contrary in this Regulation, the District Magistrate or any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may summarily try any forest-offence punishable only with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Conferment on Forest-officers of powers of Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Collector.

41. The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding any office, with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation, and with all or any of the powers with which an Assistant Collector may be invested under the provisions of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887. XVII of 1887.

Conferment on Forest-officers of certain other powers.

42. (1) The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding any office, with all or any of the following powers, that is to say:

(a) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate and make a map of the same;

(b) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;

(c) power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882; X of 1882.

(d) power to hold enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to receive and record evidence.

(2) Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person, and that he has had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness.

Forest-officers deemed public servants.

43 All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

Indemnity for acts done in good faith.

44. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Regulation.

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

45. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Regulation shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Forest-officers not to trade.

46. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or any forest-produce or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

Additional power to make rules.

47. The Local Government may, subject to the provisions of this Regulation, make rules—

(a) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Regulation;

(b) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation;

(c) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber growing on village-waste-lands; and,

(d) generally, to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th April, 1893.

No. 496.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to withdraw from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the said Act the lands ceded to the British Government by the Bahawulpur State, which are occupied by the North-Western Railway, and lie between the stations of Bahawulpur and Walhar: Provided nevertheless that no person who shall refuse or neglect to comply with the regulations or rules of the Railway for the time being in force regarding the custody of arms while in passenger trains shall be entitled to the benefit of this exemption.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th April, 1893.

No. 203.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint General Sir George Stewart White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India in succession to General Lord Roberts, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C.

General Sir George Stewart White took upon himself the execution of his office as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General under the usual salute on the afternoon of the 12th April 1893.

No. 204.—Mr. P. G. Melitus, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th March 1893.

No. 207.—Mr. H. Luson, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th March 1893.

No. 210.—Mr. G. J B T. Dalton is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 19th April 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India, or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 4th April, 1893.

No. 182.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, M.D., Surgeon Superintendent of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, has obtained special leave for six months on private affairs, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of his duties.

No. 183.—Surgeon-Major S. H Browne, M.D., Principal of the Lahore Medical College, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on special leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, or until further orders.

No. 187.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Major F. F. Perry, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as Principal of that College during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 13th April, 1893.

No. 422.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. D'Olbert Bullock, Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. T. Rivaz, or until further orders.

The 14th April, 1893.

No. 431.—Mr. H. W. Gordon, Indian Civil Service, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the forenoon of the 5th April 1893.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 14th April, 1893.

No. 104.—The Reverend H. R. Coulthard, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, with effect from the 3rd April 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th April, 1893.

No. 606-*G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Eggena as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. C. Vetter.

The 13th April, 1893.

No. 615-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. A. Lemay as Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

No. 619-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain T. W. Shaw, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), is reappointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence of Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), whose services are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department, or until further orders.

No. 622-*G.*—Lieutenant A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, is appointed to hold charge also of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the 1st April, 1893, and until relieved by Lieutenant McMahon.

Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

[Foreign Department notification No 569-G., dated the 1st April, 1893 is hereby cancelled.]

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

No. 1237-*I.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within those portions of land which are or hereafter may be occupied by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway (including land occupied as stations, for out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the Railway), and which lie within the territories named in the margin.

(*a*) The Feudatory States of Khairagarh, Nandgaon, Sakti, Raigarh, and Bamra.

(*b*) The part of the Feudatory State of Gangpur comprised in the Hingir taluk.

(*c*) The western parts of the said Feudatory State of Gangpur between the Sambalpur Road and Govindpur railway stations.

(*d*) The Rewah State.

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to provide as follows for the administration of justice within the aforesaid portions of land :

I. (*1*) All laws for the time being in force in the Raipur district of the Central Provinces shall be in force in the portions of the aforesaid land which lie within the Feudatory States of Khairagarh and Nandgaon.

(*2*) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Raipur district of the Central Provinces shall exercise the same jurisdiction within these portions of the aforesaid land.

(*3*) The administration of the police within these portions of the aforesaid land shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police for the time being of Raipur, who shall exercise within these portions of the aforesaid land the same police powers as he may exercise for the time being in the district of Raipur, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the district of Raipur.

II. (*1*) All laws for the time being in force in the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces shall be in force in the portions of the aforesaid land which lie within the Feudatory State of Sakti.

(*2*) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces shall exercise the same jurisdiction within these portions of the aforesaid land.

(*3*) The administration of the police within these portions of the aforesaid land shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police for the time being of Bilaspur, who shall exercise within these portions of the aforesaid land the same police powers as he may exercise for the time being in the district of Bilaspur, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the district of Bilaspur.

III. (*1*) All laws for the time being in force in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces shall be in force in the portions of the aforesaid land which lie within the Feudatory States of Raigarh and Bamra, the part of the Feudatory State of Gangpur comprised in the Hingir taluk, and the western parts of the said Feudatory State of Gangpur between the Sambalpur Road and Govindpur railway stations.

(*2*) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces shall exercise the same jurisdiction within these portions of the aforesaid land.

(*3*) The administration of the police within these portions of the aforesaid land shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police for the time being of Sambalpur, who shall exercise within these portions of the aforesaid land the same police powers as he may exercise for the time being in the District of Sambalpur, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the district of Sambalpur.

IV. (*1*) All laws for the time being in force in the Jubbulpore district of the Central Provinces shall be in force in the portions of the aforesaid land which lie within the Rewah State.

(*2*) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction within the Jubbulpore district of the Central Provinces shall exercise the same jurisdiction within these portions of the aforesaid land.

(*3*) The administration of the police within these portions of the aforesaid land shall be vested in the District Superintendent of Police for the time being of Jubbulpore, who shall exercise within these portions of the aforesaid land the same police powers as he may exercise for the time being in the district of Jubbulpore, in subordination to the authorities to whom he may be for the time being subordinate when exercising those powers within the district of Jubbulpore.

V. The notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3146-I., dated the 29th July 1891, is hereby cancelled.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1893.

No. 1572-*P.*—Major B. Scott, C.I.E., R.E., is appointed to officiate as Mint Master, Bombay, with effect from the 1st April 1893, *vice* Colonel R. V. Riddell, R.E., who has been granted furlough for nine months.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 14th April, 1893.

No. 1626-*A.*—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st March 1893 published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	10,74,53,625	2,74,77,820	29,92,727	3,04,70,547
Allahabad .	1,49,01,805	1,65,67,960	...	1,65,67,960
Lahore .	1,63,16,075	2,13,35,250	...	2,13,35,250
Bombay .	7,87,54,565	6,59,09,089	56,62,729	7,15,71,818
Kurrachee .	78,79,950	50,08,525	..	50,08,525
Madras .	3,08,70,545	2,06,52,805	27,000	2,06,79,805
Calicut .	11,85,815	7,08,450	...	7,08,450
Rangoon .	66,55,820	1,77,25,845	...	1,77,25,845
TOTAL .	26,40,18,200	17,53,85,744	86,82,456	18,40,68,200
Deduct the amount received at Calcutta, but not paid at Bombay				50,000
Net Total .				18,40,18,200
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				26,40,18,200

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th April, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 313.—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir George Stewart White, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., British Service, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General and the local rank of General, in succession to His Excellency General the Right Hon'ble Frederick Sleigh, *Baron* Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

General Sir George Stewart White, appointed to be Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India, assumed command on the 8th April 1893.

Ordered that all returns of the Army be made in the usual manner to General Sir George Stewart White as Commander-in-Chief in India.

The 14th April, 1893.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 314.—The Governor-General in Council has had under his consideration the constitution of the regiments of Hindustani infantry of the Bengal Army. These regiments are now organised in class companies, but His Excellency, while acknowledging the loyalty and efficiency of these regiments and the gallant services rendered by them in the past, is of opinion that the formation of class regiments would lead to increased efficiency and would render the service more popular. Experience has shown that not only is a better class of recruit attracted to class regiments, but that all ranks are more happy and contented when serving exclusively with men of their own race and caste. The regimental system is more harmonious, promotion runs more fairly, and *esprit de corps* is greater in a class regiment than it can ever be in one made up of class companies. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to announce that, with the sanction of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, these regiments will from the 15th May 1893 be organised as class regiments and linked as follows:

Group.	*Class.*	*Centre.*
1st and 3rd Bengal Infantry	... Brahmins ...	... Allahabad.
2nd, 4th, and 16th Bengal Infantry	... Rajputs ...	... Agra.
7th, 8th, and 11th " "	... Rajputs ...	... Lucknow.
6th and 10th " "	... Jats ...	} Delhi.
13th " "	... Rajputs ...	
5th and 12th " "	... Musalmans	... Bareilly.
17th and 18th " "	... Musalmans	... Benares.
9th Bengal Infantry, linked with the 39th Bengal Infantry (Garhwal Rifles).	Khas Gurkhas	... Lansdowne.

2. This reorganisation will be carried out by transfer of entire companies under their own native officers, but any individuals who may object to being transferred will be allowed to remain in their present regiments as men of unauthorised classes until discharged to pension or with gratuity in the ordinary course. The regiments will therefore be composed as follows:

1ST GROUP (BRAHMINS), CONSISTING OF THE 1ST AND 3RD BENGAL INFANTRY.

1st Bengal Infantry—

2 companies of its own.
2 " from the 2nd Bengal Infantry.
2 " " 4th Bengal Infantry
1 company " 5th " "
1 " " 7th " "
1 " " 8th " "
1 " " 9th " "

—
10
—

3rd Bengal Infantry—

3 companies of its own.
1 company from the 10th Bengal Infantry.
2 companies " 11th " "
1 company " 12th " "
1 " " 16th " "
2 companies " 17th " "
1 company " 18th " "

—
11
—

2ND GROUP (RAJPUTS), CONSISTING OF THE 2ND, 4TH, AND 16TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

2nd Bengal Infantry—

4 companies of its own.
3 " from the 1st Bengal Infantry.
1 company " 3rd Bengal Infantry.
8

4th Bengal Infantry—

4 companies of its own.
1 company from the 3rd Bengal Infantry.
3 companies " 5th Bengal Infantry.
8

16th Bengal Infantry—

4 companies of its own.
3 " from the 17th Bengal Infantry.
1 company to be raised hereafter.
8

3RD GROUP (MUSALMANS), CONSISTING OF THE 5TH AND 12TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

5th Bengal Infantry—

2 companies of its own.
2 " from the 3rd Bengal Infantry.
2 " " 4th " "
2 " " 6th " "
8

12th Bengal Infantry—

3 companies of its own.
1 company from the 8th Bengal Infantry.
2 companies " 10th " "
2 " " 11th " "
8

4TH GROUP (JATS AND RAJPUTS), CONSISTING OF THE 6TH AND 10TH BENGAL INFANTRY (JATS) AND THE 13TH BENGAL INFANTRY (RAJPUTS).

6th Bengal Infantry—

3 companies of its own.
2 " from the 5th Bengal Infantry.
2 " " 9th " "
1 company to be raised hereafter.
8

10th Bengal Infantry—

3 companies of its own.
1 company from the 1st Bengal Infantry.
1 " " 7th " "
2 companies " 13th " "
1 company " 16th " "
8

13th Bengal Infantry—

3 companies of its own.
2 „ from the 9th Bengal Infantry.
3 „ „ 18th „ „
8

5TH GROUP (RAJPUTS), CONSISTING OF THE 7TH, 8TH, AND 11TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

7th Bengal Infantry—

5 companies of its own.
3 „ from the 6th Bengal Infantry.
8

8th Bengal Infantry—

5 companies of its own.
1 company from the 3rd Bengal Infantry.
2 companies „ 10th „ „
8

11th Bengal Infantry—

4 companies of its own.
4 „ from the 12th Bengal Infantry.
8

6TH GROUP (HILLMEN), CONSISTING OF THE 9TH AND 39TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

9th Bengal Infantry—

2 companies of its own.
1 company from the 13th Bengal Infantry.
2 companies „ 18th „ „
3 „ to be raised hereafter.
8

7TH GROUP (MUSALMANS), CONSISTING OF THE 17TH AND 18TH BENGAL INFANTRY.

17th Bengal Infantry—

3 companies of its own.
1 company from the 9th Bengal Infantry.
2 companies „ 13th „ „
2 „ „ 16th „ „
8

18th Bengal Infantry—

2 companies of its own
2 „ from the 1st Bengal Infantry.
2 „ „ 2nd „ „
1 company „ 7th „ „
1 „ „ 8th „ „
8

3. Regiments which through transfers become over strength will cease recruiting until the surplus has been absorbed.

4. Enlisted schoolmasters, bandsmen, drummers, buglers, armourers, assistant armourers, and ward orderlies will remain in their present regiments. Enlisted writers may accept transfer with their companies, but in this case they will have no claim to employment as writers in their new regiments.

5. Any native officers, non-commissioned officers, or men who may become surplus to the establishment in any regiment will continue to draw the full pay of their rank till absorbed.

6. Subadar-majors, jemadar adjutants, drill havildars, and drill naicks transferred to regiments where vacancies in these appointments do not exist will retain the staff pay belonging to their appointments until absorbed or promoted.

7. Colour and pay havildars who may refuse to accept transfer with their companies will have no claim to retain those appointments unless vacancies exist for them after transfers are completed.

8. Men holding lance rank will carry such lance rank with them on transfer.

9. All ranks will on transfer take with them all Government clothing in their possession. The uniform and facings of all regiments will remain as at present, except in the case of the 9th Bengal Infantry, whose uniform will be assimilated to that of the 39th Bengal Infantry (Garhwal Rifles).

10. Rs. 10 per native officer, non-commissioned officer, and sepoy transferred will be drawn as compensation for such changes as may be necessary in half mounting, and will be credited to the half mounting accounts of individuals.

11. Free passage by rail and river will be allowed to all ranks transferred under this order, and also to wives and families actually present with regiments on this date.

12. Reservists will, on the first occasion after the date of this order on which they come up for training, be offered transfer to the reserve of any regiment which will consist in future of their class. Those unwilling to accept such transfer will remain in the reserve of their present regiments.

13. Any subsidiary orders that may be required will be issued by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 315.—Colonel R. Patch, Indian Staff Corps, Commissary-General, Western Circle, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Commissary-General-in-Chief, with effect from the 17th March 1893, *vice* Major-General A. R. Badcock, on furlough.

No. 316.—Colonel A. Clarke-Kennedy, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, Commissariat-Transport Department (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, Bengal, with effect from the 22nd March 1893, *vice* Colonel E. A. Bruce, on leave.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

No. 317.—Captain J. Sherston, D.S.O., 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Instruction on the establishment, *vice* Captain A. C. MacDonnell, Royal Engineers, who vacates on proceeding on leave. Dated 7th March 1893.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 318.—The appointment of Major C. H. Westmorland, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, notified in G. G. O. No. 46 of 1893, is antedated to the 17th June 1892.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 319.—Surgeon-Major C. H. Beatson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, 10th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 4th April to the 13th May 1893, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Johnson, Indian Medical Service, on furlough.

No. 320.—Surgeon-Major C. H. Beatson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, 10th Bengal Lancers, to be Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 14th May 1893, *vice* Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Johnson, whose tenure of appointment expires on that date.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 321.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the staff corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel F. W. Chatterton, General List, Infantry, Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, for six months and fifteen days. Pension service—34th year commenced 5th November 1892.

Captain T. Quin, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 4th Sikh Infantry, for one year.

Pension service—13th year commenced 11th August 1892.

Lieutenant D. D. Baynes, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 23rd August 1892.

Lieutenant H. C. Tytler, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 11th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 30th January 1893.

Lieutenant E. L. Sullivan, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and Adjutant, 36th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 21st February 1893.

No. 322.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Captain H. Wright, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 11th. Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for seven days.

Lieutenant H. L. Fleming, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 36th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 323.—Surgeon-Captain J. T. Daly, M.B., is granted an extension of leave till the 10th November 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 324.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Majors who have completed twenty years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels—

Dated 1st April, 1893.

David Wilkie, M.B.

Denis Peter Macdonald, M.D.

Oswald Baker.

Frederick William Wright, D.S.O., M.B.

Surgeon-Captains who have completed twelve years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Majors—

Dated 2nd April, 1893.

Frederick Daly Cæsar Hawkins.

John Adams Cunningham, M.D.

Harry Chalmers Hudson

Alexander Silcock, M.B.

Patrick Mullane, M.D.

John William Rodgers.

James Farquharson Maclaren, M.B.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 325.—*13th Bengal Lancers—*

Jemadar Purusottam Singh, from the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Ressaidar and Ressaidar Purusottam Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Lehna Singh, retired, with effect from the 14th April 1893.

No. 326.—*7th Bengal Infantry—*

Jemadars Paltu Ram and Jag-datt Singh to be Subadars and Havildars Bakht Bali Singh and Dal Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Lala and Afsar Ali Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 327.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry—*

Kot-Dafadar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kika Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th February 1893.

No. 328.—*Corps of Guides, Infantry—*

Jemadar Bahadur Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Wariam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kapur Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th February 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 329.—Major Francis Robert Bonham Knox, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th April 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 330.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—*

John Dunn, Esq., to be Captain, *vice* M. Dunn, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Charles Atmore Sherring, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 331.—*Behar Light Horse—*

Lieutenant Herbert Charles Spry to be Captain, with effect from the 3rd February 1893, *vice* Hudson, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 332.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain P. E. Keene resigns his commission.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th April, 1893.

No. 140.—Mr. F. F. Bion, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 20th February 1893.

The 12th April, 1893.

No. 141.—Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government, with effect from the 9th April 1893, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, C.I.E., R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. Hilton, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 7th April 1893, *vice* Mr. Fenner.

These officers while so officiating will hold the rank of Officiating Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, and Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, respectively.

No. 142.—Mr. R. A. Way, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for three months in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 39 of the 6th February 1892.

No. 143.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 10th October 1888, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 27th October 1888, pages 489 to 491, and Public Works Department Circular No. 2 Railway, dated the 21st March 1893, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 1st April 1893, pages 523 and 524, it is hereby notified that no examination for the appointment of Probationers to the Superior Traffic Department of State Railways will be held until 1894, when two vacancies will be offered for competition to nominated candidates. The date of the examination will be notified in due course.

No. 144.—Mr. H. S. Harington, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Mari-Attock Railway and Gradient Improvement Works, North Western Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, with effect from the date of taking up the duties of the appointment.

Public Works Department Notification No. 113, dated 18th March 1893, is hereby cancelled.

The 13th April, 1893.

No. 146.—Captain W. R. Morton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is permanently transferred to the Punjab.

No. 147.—Mr. F. L. Brown, Examiner of Accounts, on special duty in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April 1893.

The 14th April, 1893.

No. 148.—With reference to paragraph 4 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36-A-E., dated the 9th February 1893, and Notification No. 98, dated the 14th March 1893, it is hereby notified that the entrance examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year from the 20th to the 22nd November inclusive.

No. 149.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Gales, R. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.		1st January 1893.
Harman, J. M.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1893.
Routh, R. S. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1893.
Bose, Bhoobun Mohun	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1893.
Mills, G.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1893.
Labdha Rama Sahni	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st January 1893.
McMillan, H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th January 1893.
Napier, Hon'ble E. H. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th January 1893.
Gales, R. R	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	15th January 1893.
Shelley, Captain A. D. G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem*	17th January 1893.
Ker, T.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1893.
Meares, W. E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1893.
Haig, W. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st February 1893.
Woodside, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	1st February 1893.
Couchman, F. D.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	13th February 1893.
Baxter, B.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	21st February 1893.
Walton, Captain E. W., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	23rd February 1893.
Craster, Captain S. L., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	25th February 1893.
Beechey, W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	25th February 1893.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 13th April, 1893.

No. 145.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Dates.
Kirk, H. A.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	24th December 1892.
Leach, E. A.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	5th November 1892.
Berrington, T. D. D. . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	24th December 1892.
Dempster, F. E. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade, and Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	11th February 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1893

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 13th April 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 982 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 8th April 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 100 of 1893.—Muhammed Nadimullah Sahib Ghatala, Magistrate of Banganapalle Estate of Kurnool District in the Madras Presidency, for smoking *hukka* with the aid of a lamp or candle light.

No. 101 of 1893.—Albert Angelo Lacey, of 116, Ripon Street, Calcutta, for extracting fibre from the agave or aloe, pineapple and other fibrous plants.

No. 102 of 1893.—James Patterson Handcock, Public Works Inspector, Bengal Central Railway, of Habra Tobarre, 24-Pergunnahs, in Bengal, British India, for Handcocks Premier Challenge Spring Self-pulling Patent Punkah Machine.

No. 103 of 1893.—William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203, Broadway, City, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in supports for books and other like articles.

No. 104 of 1893.—Henry Samuel Pruyn, Mechanical Engineer, residing at Hoosick Falls, Renssellaer County, State of New York, for railway cars.

No. 105 of 1893.—Robert Augustus Panchaud of 43, Great Tower Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for drawing off or dispersing aërated liquids.

No. 106 of 1893.—Frans Hjalmar Rundguist Wanner, Works Manager, Liljehalmen, Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in the construction of railway and other wheels.

No. 107 of 1893.—Mark Fawcett, Brett Agate Elphicke and John Hope, Constructional Engineers, of 50, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in the construction of fire-proof and ventilating floors, ceilings and roofs, etc.

No. 108 of 1893.—Hans Hirschfeld, of 62, Augustsstrasse, Berlin, Druggist, for improved incandescent mediums for purposes of illumination.

No. 109 of 1893.—Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in point locks for railways.

No. 110 of 1893.—Richard Harte, of 1, Chatsworth Villas, Croydon, in the County of Surrey, England, Journalist, for improvements in cryptographic instruments.

No. 111 of 1893.—Samson Fox, Civil Engineer, of the Leeds Forge, New Wortley, Leeds, in the County of York, England, for improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes and in apparatus for the purpose.

No. 983 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 8 of 1890.—Beaumont Richard Harrington, now residing at No. 1, Wood Street, in the City of Calcutta, Civil Engineer, amended specification of his invention for a refuse and excrement incinerator. (Filed 28th March 1893.)

No. 318 of 1891.—Gerald Herbert Fenton, Veterinary Surgeon, 1st Class, Army Veterinary Department, Station Veterinary Hospital, Bangalore, Madras, for a horse float for conveyance of horses on two wheels. (Filed 30th March 1893.)

No. 105 of 1892.—Syed Amir Ali, Coffee Planter, at present an inhabitant of Hassan in the Province of Mysore, in the Madras Presidency, for certain improvements and alterations in his invention called the "Hussani Coffee Peeler." (Filed 30th March 1893.)

No. 163 of 1892.—Loudoun Francis MacLean, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, of Wazirabad, Punjab, India, for improvements in gear connected with falling gates in shutters for irrigation weirs. (Filed 13th March 1893.)

No. 250 of 1892.—Humphry Aram Hole, Tea Planter, of Atgram, Sylhet, for an improved tea-drying machine which can also be used for withering fresh tea leaf. (Filed 4th April 1893.)

No. 266 of 1892.—Levi Hildreth Young, of 22, Paddock Street, St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, Manufacturer, for improvements in locking nuts on bolts used in fastening the fish-plates on the rails of railroads and for like purposes. (Filed 4th April 1893.)

No. 90 of 1893.—The Electrical Wonder Company, Limited, of 425, Strand, in the County of London, England, for improvements in apparatus or means for exhibiting optical illusions. (Filed 29th March 1893.)

No. 984 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 83 of 1889.—George Bakewell Dewhurst, of the firm of Messieurs G. and R. Dewhurst, of Great Marlborough Street, Manchester, County of Lancaster, England, Manufacturers and Merchants, for improvements in apparatus for marking folded piece goods with trade marks and other marks and

devices and for printing and colouring such marks and devices at a single operation, part of the said improvements being applicable to the rollers used in ordinary calico printing. (From 21st May 1893 to 20th May 1894.)

No. 13 of 1888.—William Lindsey Henderson, of Khangaum, West Berar, Engineer, and Federick Walter Shallis, of 9, Marine Street, Bombay, Engineer, for an improved beater cotton gin. (From 27th April 1893 to 26th April 1894.)

No. 985 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act,] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 22 of 1888.—Mr. A. H. J. Berge's invention for "improvements in the acid saccharification of amylaceous substances." (Specification filed 13th December 1888.)

No. 51 of 1888.—Mr. J. J. Bell's invention for "an improved tent and for improvements in tents." (Specification filed 3rd January 1889.)

No. 124 of 1888.—Mr. J. A. Cundall's invention for "Improvements in the method of imprinting marks and devices upon folded piece goods and in apparatus therefor." (Specification filed 2nd January 1889.)

No. 127 of 1888.—Mr. W. H. Noble's invention for "Improvements in the manufacture of gunpowder, and of gunpowder charges for guns." (Specification filed 28th December 1888.)

No. 130 of 1888.—Invention of the Farbenfabriken Vormals Friedrich Bayer and Company for "improvements in the manufacture of azo-dyes." (Specification filed 10th December 1888.)

No. 132 of 1888.—Messrs. H. F. Clayton and G. H. Holdroyd's invention for "an improved method of filtering and apparatus therefor." (Specification filed 20th December 1888.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th March, 1893	55,200	10,89,173	21,59,000	3,38,34,800	15,84,89,000	3,84,08,400	1,83,06,100	25,22,86,473	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,90,17,973
Add—															
Amount of 3/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 5/4 in London	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London	...	...	...	...	4,200	...	...	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March, 1893	...	...	...	25,000	50,0 0	27,000	...	1,02,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,02,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March, 1893	...	...	...	96,100	2,17,000	4,13,500	5,200	7,31,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,31,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March, 1893	...	...	...	2,46,500	1,32,000	76,800	...	4,55,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,55,300
	55,200	10,89,173	21,59,000	3,42,04,400	15,88,94,700	3,89,25,700	1,83,11,300	25,35,84,273	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	26,03,15,773
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	2,560	6,200	1,36,500	5,67,800	2,30,500	33,600	9,77,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,77,160
Balance on 31st March 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,52,800	3,40,67,900	15,83,26,900	3,86,95,200	1,82,77,700	25,26,07,113	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,93,38,613

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Jan., 1893, enfaced from India 8,119 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,848 lakhs.
" 1st Feb. 1893 " 15th Feb. " ditto 3 " ditto 14 "
" 16th " " " 28th " " ditto 17 " ditto 12 "
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar. " ditto 18 " ditto 47 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 13 " ditto 9 "
8,170 lakhs. 6,930 lakhs.
6,930 "
Balance against India . 1,240 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 5th April, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, MILITARY WORKS.

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as security for the faithful performance of contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per Register kept by the Examiner of Accounts and posted to the 31st March, 1893.

Items.	No. of cases.	Name, Occupation, etc., of Contractors.	Division in which employed.	Amount of Investment.				Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.	Remarks.
				4 per cent of 1854-55.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent.		
		Held in Safe Custody by the Comptroller General.							
1	129	Mohindro Nath Gangoly, Store-keeper.	Fort William	...	...	...	1,000	Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.	
2	476	Gopaul Chunder Mookerji, Cashier.	Ditto	...	...	800	200		
3	223	Jhundoo Mull, Cashier	Umballa	...	...	...	2,000		
4	557	Shunker Lall, Store-keeper	Ditto	...	...	100	...		
5	265	Bahadur Singh, Store-keeper	Bareilly	...	...	500	...		
6	282	Adam's Monument Fund	Agra	...	...	...	3,000		
7	283	Harri Dass, Cashier	Jullunder	...	...	500	...		
8	388	Budhoo Ram, Store-keeper.	Lahore	...	...	500	...		
9	497	Rakhal Dass Shome, Store-keeper.	Barrackpore	...	...	...	100		
10	548	Mohindro Nath Bhattacharjie, Sub-Overseer.	Ditto	...	...	200	...		
11	512	Jugal Kishore, Cashier	Lucknow	...	...	...	1,000		
12	601	L. Nursimloo Naidoo, Cashier.	Secunderabad	...	...	2,000	...		
13	626	Mr. Small Accounts Clerk.	Dockyard	...	...	500	...		
14	653	Beni Pershad, Cashier	Jhansi	...	...	1,000	...		
15	675	Kedar Nath, Cashier	Allahabad	...	...	...	1,000		
		Total	.....	...	...	6,100	8,300		
				R14,400					
		Held in Safe Custody by the Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lahore.							
1	521	Jewra Khan, Contractor	Lucknow	...	...	1,000	...	No interest drawn, which in Safe Custody.	Notes being
2	650	Ratti Ram, do.	Ditto	...	...	500	...		
3	662	Mehi Lall, do.	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...		
4	671	Mata Deen, do.	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...		
5	536	Dobindro Mookerji and Srenarayan Vedratna.	Barrackpore	...	...	100	...		
6	556	Abinash Chunder Soor, Contractor.	Ditto	...	...	100	...		
7	639	A. C. Dass and Brothers Contractors.	Ditto	...	...	...	100		
8	664	A. C. Dass and Brothers, Contractors	Ditto	...	...	...	400		
9	670	Bhobanee Churn Mulick, Contractor.	Ditto	...	...	500	200		
10	559	Mr. Adamally Sultan Ally, Contractor.	Aden	...	6,000	1,000	...		
11	657	Mr. Adamally Sultan Ally, Contractor.	Ditto	..	...	...	3,000		
12	658	Messrs Pallanji Dinshaw & Co., Contractors.	Ditto	...	...	1,000	500		
13	625	G. Dhanji Shaw Jamsedjie, Contractor.	Poona	...	...	1,000	2,000		
14	655	G. Dhanji Shaw Jamsedjie, Contractor.	Ditto	...	...	1,000	...		
15	627	C Jannatha Row, Contractor.	Bangalore	...	...	500	...		
16	645	Heerojee Bhoy and Abdul Kareem	Bombay Def.	...	...	...	1,000		
17	672	Mr. Jagooji Hanmunt Row	Ditto	...	...	...	2,000		
18	651	Gobindo Chunder Ghose	Fort William	...	100	...	100		
19	652	Kristo Nath Ghose	Ditto	...	...	100	...		
20	654	Ditto.	Ditto	...	...	100	200		
21	673	Ditto.	Ditto	...	...	100	...		
22	656	Harri Ram and Brothers	Rawalpindi, Military Works.	...	...	...	500		
23	660	Doorga Pershad	Ferozepore	...	...	500	500		
24	648	Messrs. Jewanji Ebrahimji and Co.	Karachi	...	...	1,000	...		
25	663	Messrs. Bulkley & Co.	Dockyard	100	3,100	12,900	10,700		
26	668	Ditto.	Ditto	...	...	5,000	...		
27	665	Ameer Singh	Umballa	...	...	...	300		
		Carried over	.....	100	9,200	28,400	21,500		

Account of Government Promissory Notes deposited as security for the faithful performance of contracts by persons having dealings with the Military Works Department, as per Register kept by the Examiner of Accounts and posted to the 31st March, 1893—continued.

Items.	No. of cases.	Name, Occupation, etc., of Contractors.	Division in which employed.	Amount of Investment. 4 per cent. of 1854-55.	4 and 4½ per cent. of 1879.	4 per cent. of 1865.	Various 4 per cent. and 4½ per cent.	Name of Officer to whom interest is sent.	Remarks.
		Held in Safe Custody by the Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lahore—continued.							
		Brought forward		100	9,200	28,400	21,500		
28	666	Gopal Chunder Mookerji, Contractor.	Jubbulpore	...	...	1,100	600		
29	669	P. Gopal Kishna Naidu, Contractor	Ditto	...	...	500	...		
30	667	Messrs. Casser & Co., Contractors.	Murree	500	...	...	...		
31	674	Mr. J. Eazan, Contractor	Madras	4,500	...	...	...		
32	676	Sirinath Sircar and Nobin Chunder Bhuttacharji, Contractors.	Barrackpore	...	...	...	200		Upper halves have only been received on 28th March, 1893.
33	677	Srish Chunder Chowdry, Contractor.	Ditto	200	...	...	...		Ditto.
				5,300	9,200	30,000	22,300		
		Total		R 66,800					
				5,300	9,200	36,100	30,600		
		Grand Total		R 81,200					

H. CLARKE, *Major, R.E.*,
Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th April, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 93,93,972 2 3)	2,33,06,142	2	6
Public Deposits at Branches (1,39,12,170 0 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,33,97,129	11	11
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,71,147	13	7
Sundries	32,23,449	15	8
Rupees	9,50,97,869	11	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	54,96,076	0	0
Other authorized Investments	53,53,443	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,61,61,965	10	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,06,89,630	1	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,71,88,152	14	8
Balances with other Banks	10,61,500	14	4
Bullion	6,31,766	2	9
Dead Stock	12,33,814	5	3
Stamps	10,616	0	3
Sundries	20,38,427	0	4
	6,98,85,392	9	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (77,71,129 6 8)	2,52,12,477	2	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,74,41,347 11 9)			
Rupees	9,50,97,869	11	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 13th April, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35·9.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Statement of security deposits in Government Promissory Notes, held on 31st March, 1893, by the Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, from the employés and contractors of the railway under his control.

Number and amount of Promissory Notes.				For whom held.	Why held.	With whom deposited.
No.	Per cent.	Loan of	Amount.			
			R			
127396	4	1842-43	5,000	Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, contractors.	Security deposit	Comptroller General, Calcutta.
127397	4	1842-43	5,000			
A017393	4	1879	1,000	Sonya Bapu, cash contractor . .	Ditto .	Ditto.
234518	4	1865	500			
		(a)	2,000			
314409	4	1865	1,000			
314410	4	1865	1,000			
056930	4	1854-55	5,000	Gordon, Stewart & Co., Calcutta, contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
152906	4	1842-43	1,000			
181233	4	1842-43	1,000			
300441	4	1865	100	Baboo Bamon Dass Mookerjee, contractor.	Ditto .	Ditto.
297513	4	1865	100			
297514	4	1865	100			
298223	4	1865	500	Laik Coal Company, contractors .	Ditto .	Ditto.
297515	4	1865	100			
298224	4	1865	500	Ram Bhundhu Chatterjee, contractor	Ditto .	Ditto.
297511	4	1865	100			
297512	4	1865	100			
061729	4	1854-55	500	Monthdih Coal Company, contractors	Ditto .	Ditto.
061730	4	1854-55	500			
064207	4	1854-55	5,000	Mr. A. McKenzie, Byculla Saw Mills, Bombay, contractor.	Ditto .	Agent, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur.
286065	4	1865	5,000			
286137	4	1865	100	Mohamed Ally Hossenjee, merchant, Nagpur, contractor.	Ditto .	Ditto.
186071	4	1842-43	500			
145194	4	1842-43	500			
076955	4	1854-55	1,000			
207407	4	1842-43	2,000			
230189	4	1865	500	Messrs. Ahmuty & Co., Calcutta, contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
285461	4	1865	500	Messrs. Schroder, Smidt and Co., Cawnpur, contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
285462	4	1865	500			
285463	4	1865	500			
285464	4	1865	500			
139582 / 113812	4	1865	1,000	Messrs. Jadoo Roy & Co., Cawnpur, contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
190959 / 134039	4	1865	1,000			
190960 / 134939	4	1865	1,000			
189895	4	1865	100	E. E. Kurwa and Sons, General Merchants, Bombay, contractors.	Ditto .	Ditto.
189896	4	1865	100			

(a) As per Comptroller General's No. 171-P. C., dated 10th September, 1889, and No. 884-D., dated 14th October, 1889.

A. T. GOODFELLOW,
Auditor, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

MUSHKAF-BOLAN STATE RAILWAY.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 31st March, 1893, deposited under article 164, Volume I, Chapter II.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of Investment.				Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	4 per cent of 1842-43.	4 per cent. of 1854-55.	Other Loans.	
		R	R	R	R	
187410	Munshi Hirda Singh, Cashier, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway	...	100	...	...	Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Beluchistan, Quetta.
324183		400	...	...	...	
323683		500	...	...	...	
322672		1,000	...	...	...	
031245		...	...	1,000	...	
	TOTAL .	1,900	100	1,000	...	

C. R. T. BALSTON,
Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Beluchistan.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 12th April, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 5th April, 1893 . . .	25,80,780	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	11,84,706	37,65,486
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,26,505	
Ditto ditto Government	821	2,27,326
		39,92,812
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,42,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	5,076	1,47,076
Balance on the evening of the 12th April, 1893 . . .	...	38,45,736
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department .	26,97,559	
Ditto ditto Government	11,48,177	38,45,736
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	471	
Ditto ditto Government	... .	471

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 13th April, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 28th March, 1893.

No. 3.—First Grade Assistant Apothecary W. Clarke is appointed to the Sub-Medical charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum, Murree, *vice* First Grade Assistant Apothecary G. Hynes, whose tour of service has expired, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th October, 1892.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th April 1893.

No. 367—373-*II*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 329-G., dated the 4th March, 1893, Surgeon-Major D. Ffrench Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, received charge of the offices of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion, from Surgeon-Major P. D. Pank, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, on the forenoon of the 24th idem.

No. 1068-*G*.—The following appointment is made in the Deoli Irregular Force :—

Jemadar Rugha to be Native Adjutant, with effect from the 5th February, 1893, *vice* Jemadar Mahadeva, promoted.

The 6th April, 1893.

No. 1082-*G*.—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant G. S. Knox, I.S.C., Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Merwara Battalion, availed himself, on the 8th March, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 4369, dated 11th February, 1893, and returned to duty on the 23rd March, 1893. The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz.*, 9 days, is hereby cancelled.

The 8th April, 1893.

No. 1118-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Phillip Holder, of the Government Reserve List, was permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the 1st February, 1893.

No. 1119-*G*.—Hospital Assistants Sakharam Vaman Ranade and Ram Sanehi were appointed Third class Hospital Assistants for Government service and placed on the Native States Reserve List, with effect from the 6th February, and 20th March, 1893, respectively.

No. 1120-*G*.—Second class Hospital Assistant Devi Lall, attached to the Raj Dispensary at Bandikui, was granted two months' privilege leave from the forenoon of 11th December, 1892, to the forenoon of 10th February, 1893, and Third class Hospital Assistant Theophilus Rimmel was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 1121-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Batook Nath Misra, attached to the Hewson General Hospital at Jodhpore, was granted two months' privilege leave from 16th December, 1892, to 15th February, 1893.

No. 1122-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Rama Prasada Banerji, attached to the Northern India Salt Revenue Dispensary at Pachbadra, was granted one month's privilege leave from 24th January, to 23rd February, 1893, and Third class Hospital Assistant Allimullah was appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 1123-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Brij Bashi Lall, attached to the Abu Road Charitable Dispensary, was granted leave without pay for one month from 1st to 28th February, 1893.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 7th April, 1893.

No. 1794.—Under the provisions of paragraph 85, Army Regulations, India, Volume IX (Volunteers), Lieutenant J. Shaw, Baluchistan, Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave to Europe for one year, with effect from the 8th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 6th April, 1893.

No. 132.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased to extend the following Acts to the whole of Upper Burma (except the Shan States):—

Act XX of 1847 (Copyright).

Act XXV of 1857 (Forfeiture of Property).

Act XXI of 1860 (Registration of Societies).

Act IX of 1872 (the Indian Contract Act, 1872).

Act V of 1873 (the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873).

Act III of 1874 (the Married Women's Property Act, 1874).

Act I of 1877 (the Specific Relief Act, 1877).

Act V of 1881 (the Probate and Administration Act, 1881).

Act XXVI of 1881 (the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881).

Act XIV of 1887 (the Indian Marine Act, 1887).

Act I of 1889 (the Metal Tokens Act, 1889).

Act II of 1889 (the Measures of Length Act, 1889).

Act IV of 1889 (the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889).

Act XV of 1889 (the Indian Official Secrets Acts, 1889).

By Order,

D. H. R. TWOMEY,

Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 7th April, 1893.

No. 27.—In modification of this office Notification No. 12 of the 18th February, 1893, it is hereby notified that the Court of the District Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore will be closed for six weeks from 17th April, inclusive, on account of the annual recess.

By Order of the Court,

M. LAKSHMANACHAR,

Officiating Registrar.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th April, 1893.

No. 10-*A*.—Lieutenant A. L. Schreiber, R.E., Attached Officer, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 14th March, 1893.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 4th April, 1893.

No. 5.—Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, on transfer, made over charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner and the Sub-Treasury at Didwana to Mr. T. B. Dawes, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, on the 1st April, 1893, afternoon.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

MARI-ATTOCK RAILWAY AND FRONTIER RAILWAY SURVEYS.

List of Government Promissory Notes in the custody of Comptroller and Auditor General on the 31st of March, 1893, deposited under Act 164, Volume I, Civil Account Code.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.		Name of officer to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	Other loans.	
		R	R	
1	Babu Hurro Persaud Chatterji, Cashier, Kamalpore Division.	1,000	...	Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys.

MUNGUL SAIN,

Dy. Examiner in charge of Accounts, Mari-Attock Ry. and Frontier Ry. Surveys.

RAWALPINDI,

The 4th April, 1893.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following new chart has been published by the Admiralty, and can be obtained from their Chart Agent, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31 Poultry, London:—

No.	Scale.	Title.
1,711	m=0·24	Narsapur River to Bimlipatam March, 1893.

A. GWYN,

Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

BOMBAY,

The 4th April, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 11th April, 1893

Borderoos Hotel, Manager.
Bovenizer, J. T., Esq.
Burn, W. J., Esq.
Foote, Mrs. H. B.
Foote, Captain F.W.
Holdstein, Herman.
Hastings, John C.
Hockley and Demetrius, Messrs.
Hume & Co. (Booksellers).
Irvine, W. H. B., Esq.
Langdon, L. M., Esq.
Macnaghten, E., Esq.
Nelson & Co.
Pitt, A. T., Esq.
Powell & Son, Wm.
Schenazi, Sceloms.
Sherston, J. D., and Taylor, B., Messrs.
Svartu, M.
Taylor, A. S. R., Esq.
Thompson, J. A., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agabeg, C., Esq.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Allen, C. H.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Augustine, S. M.
Bailey, H. D., Esq.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Benbow, A. J., Mr.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blagburn, W. C.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, James.
Brixton, Mrs. C. J.
Brydon, Mrs. E.
Burt, Cecil.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Casanovis, G.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Clark, Revd F. E.
Cleveland, Mrs. Leah.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Coles, J. A.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Cooke, Mr.
Crawley, John G.
Curtis, A. C.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dincks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Edmunds, Mr. K. C.
Edwards, W. Wm. H.
Ewing, W. R.
Fane, Miss.
Fawns, Miss.
Forster, Miss.
Foster, H. E.
Freedman, J. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Gibbons, Madam Stanley.
Godfrey, F. E., Esq.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Gordon, Robert, Esq.
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, J. T.
Hamilton, Miss.
Harris, H.
Henry, E. R., Esq.
Hern, John, Esq.
Hudson, Mrs. M. E.
Hunter, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jahel, B. G.
Jenkinson, Mrs. J.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Laing, James.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Long, Mr. Wm.
Lovett, T. H.
Lowe, A. M.
Lynch, C. P.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McMullen, W. M.
Main, J.
Martin, Henry, Esq.
Masam, Surgeon-Major.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Moneypenny, L. S., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Otton, S. D.
Outhwaite, W. J., Esq.
Payr, Charles.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Remmington, Captain F. A.
Richards, G.
Richards, G.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Smallwood, Mr. G.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Spanna, Alfred.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Tongere, A.
Walker, Mrs.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Webb, Mr. H. E.
Weichert, W.
Weissman, Bernhard.
Whitelaw, John, Esq.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Fahys, Miss.
Gerschkovitch, Osip.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Rahmin, Mrs. R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Arden, E., Miss.
Ainsworth, S.
Ayan, A. K.
Aboolt, W. J.
Bayley, C.
Braman, John.
Brown, N. P.
Beate, E. M.
Blanchard, H. W.
Bowen, R.
Bhimen, W.
Bashicodeariar, C.
Barbour, E. D.
Baumeyer, F.
Behmaria, J. R.
Bolton, J. H.
Bayne, H., Capt.
Bellett, G.
Bentley, K.
Bull, B., Corporal.
Bell, A. M.
Clarke, L. H.
Cristopher, E. D.
Coyne, J. S.
Crouch, S.
Campbell, L. M. S., Miss.
Corke, A. C.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Church, W. F.
Cantania, M., Miss.
Czecheny, M. A.
Deshnilavis, C. C.
Durrand, D., Mrs.
Duffy, A. C.
Damay, C.
English, J.
Faulkner, W. A.
Fairbank, W. A.
Freerer, Mrs.
Ford, Mrs.
Guinness, R. S.
Guinness, M. N.
Greenberg, J.
Ghirtner, L.
Gungadun, Dr.
Goldenburgh, F., Mr.
Griffin, Lt.
Gliddon, E.
Harwood, H. F.
Hare, A. P.
Hervey, K. S. C.
Harris, H. S.
Harris, E. W.
Hunter, E. J., Mrs.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hanimond, E., Mrs.
Hardt, H.
Hill, S.
Hastings, F. W.
Hodges, E.
Hardy, W. E.
Hawthorne, W.
Ishaneur, H.
Jones, W. M.
Jech, C.
Jawahiram.
Jarirish, B., Dr.
Johnson, F. E., Capt.
Jagganadhaun, Dr., Miss.
Joseph, S. S.
Kendal, D., Miss.
Kempster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Loweth, C.
Lisely, L. F.
Lufkin, C. F.
Lugard, E. J.
Lazarus, E. M.
Lloyd, R. S.
Losasso, A.
Luxa & Co., M. S.
Morris, W. E.
Marinburk, J.
Marchetto, A.
Meredith, F.
Merewale, W.
Maxwell, H. St. P., Major.
Mascarinhao, A.
Morton, C. J.
Merzback, R.
MacNinston, J.
Maynard, M., Mrs.
Nelson, F.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Norton, C. G.
OBryen, Capt.
Oakes, A.
Owen, C.
Otto, Mrs.
Pugh, S.
Patondi, M. H. K.
Phillips, H.
Princess, Col.
Parker, A., Lt.
Pehlivanian, S.
Pack, Mrs. C. L.
Quinn, F.
Ratston, C., Mrs.
Rogowski, A.
Rutherford, J., Col.
Roberts, R. S.
Royaly, L.
Roberts, Miss.
Rosen, L.
Reid, G. E.
Suellekse, Chas.
Sugden, C.
Spanion, A., Mrs.
Smith, J.
Sodd, H.
Solberg, P. L.
Suessy, S.
Stewart, Mrs.
Schnieder, F.
Sawyer, Major.
Semon, R., Dr.
Suowy, J.
Stuart.
Sapiza, K.
Stabbing, A. E., Capt.
Turnbule, M. J., General.
Teviatdale, J. R.
Tibaldi, Mrs.
Turnbull, W. S.
Thompson, W. F.
Thompson, Miss.
Trurenayne, S.
Tweedie, J.
Thornton, F. S.
Toback, R.
Tomasa, Marchetto.
Walhe, Mrs.
Walker, H. R.
Wetter, R., Dr.
Whitehouse, Dr.
Wright, F.
Wilkinson, S.
Waller, R. M.
Wallerstein, P. H., Major.
Wahlrah, H.
Williamson, S.
Wetter, R., Dr.
William, N., Miss.
Watson, W. E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 10th April, 1893.

Carter, J. E.
Corbett, Dr. R. D.
Holland, Mrs.
Kempton, C. H.
Robinson, W. H.
Rollo, A. J.
Somway, G. B.

The 15th April, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	19th April	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	15th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	21st ,,	*Vid* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras and Colombo . .	18th ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Bengal*.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	21st ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Lindula*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Kasara*.
Port Blair	19th ,,	*Vid* Madras.
Europe *vid* Marseilles . .	15th ,,	Per extra P. & O. Steamer *Peshawar* from Bombay.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be

cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th June, 1893, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.) . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course) .	240	160
Mensuration(*a*) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in the Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal 30 days before the date of examination.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be rereturned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)
(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ, or an employé under District Boards.
(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination, or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

6. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish a fresh fee and certificates.

7. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the Province or Railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

8. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 3rd April, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden. Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পোণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ৩ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৬ টাকায় এবং এক পোণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ওন্স টিনের ।০, আট ওন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পোণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ " R 8, " R 8-8.
¼ " R 4, " R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ " " ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৸০
¼ সিকি " " ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৸০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল রংয়ের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat, and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

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For one issue	R 20	R 14	R 9
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[Those publications may be obtained from the Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.]

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

REVISED EDITION.

Super royal, 8vo., cloth, lettered.

(The volumes of General Acts for 1877-84, the Ajmere Code, the Bombay Code, the Burma Code, and the Collection of Statutes relating to India are out of print.)

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The General Acts from 1834 to 1866, revised edition, 1887. R5 (12a.)

The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, revised edition, 1887. R5 (12a.)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, edition 1889, with full chronological tables, showing all Acts of the Governor General in Council from 1834 to 1888, with their repealing and amending enactments. R5 (6a.)

B.—Local Codes.

The Madras Code, revised edition, 1888. R5 (10a.)

The Punjab Code, revised edition, 1888. R4 (8a.)

The Bengal Code, revised edition, 1889-90, Vol. I, containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council, and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal, with Chronological Tables and an Appendix showing the enactments locally notified under the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. R5 (10a.)

The Bengal Code, revised edition, 1889-90, Vol. II, containing the unrepealed Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, with a Chronological Table, and an Appendix showing places in Bengal in which certain of the Acts have been brought into force. R5 (R1.)

The Baluchistan Code, 1890. R2 (6a.)

The Central Provinces Code, revised edition, 1891. R4 (8a.)

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Code revised edition, 1892. R5 (12a.)

The Coorg Code, 1880. R1 (6a.)

In the Press.

The Coorg Code, revised edition.

The Ajmere Code, revised edition.

The Bombay Code, revised edition.

The Assam Code.

II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Act XLV of 1860 (Indian Penal Code), as modified up to 1st August, 1890. R2 (4a.)

Act V of 1861 (Police), as modified up to 1st August, 1892. 5a 6p. (1a. 6p.)

Act XVII of 1864 (Official Trustees), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. 6p. (1a.)

Act X of 1865 (Succession), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. R1-8 (2a.)

Act XXV of 1867 (Printing-presses and Books), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 5a. (1a.)

Act VII of 1870 (Court-fees), as modified up to 1st July, 1891, with an Appendix containing Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September 1889, reducing and remitting Court-fees, and an Index. R1 (2a.)

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. R1 (2a.)

Act IV of 1872 (Punjab Laws), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 7a. (1a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 10a. (2a.)

Act II of 1874 (Administrator General), as modified up to 1st July, 1890, with a list of Native States included within the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras and Bombay, respectively, for the purposes of the Act. 11a. (2a.)

Act III of 1877 (Registration), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 11a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1877 (Limitation), as modified up to 1st December, 1892. 12a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 10a. (2a.)

Act VIII of 1878 (Sea Customs), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. R1-5-3 (4a.)

Act XI of 1878 (Arms), as modified up to 1st July, 1892. 11a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1880 (Merchant Shipping), as modified up to 15th October, 1891. 10a. (2a.)

Act V of 1881 (Probate and Administration), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 12a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1881 (Factories), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

Act XVIII of 1881 (Central Provinces Land-revenue), as amended by Act XVI of 1889 (with an Index). R1-4 (3a.)

Act XXII of 1881 (Excise), as modified up to 1st June, 1890. 8a. (2a.)

Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure), as modified up to 15th December, 1888. R3 (6a.)

Act XI of 1882 (Tariff), as modified up to 1st June, 1890. a. (1a.)

Act XII of 1882 (Salt), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st July, 1888. R3. (6a.)

Act IX of 1883 (Central Provinces Tenancy), as amended by Act XVII of 1889. 10a. (2a.)

Act XXI of 1883 (Emigration), as modified up to 1st December, 1890. 11a. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1884 (Inland Steam-vessels), as modified up to 1st July, 1891. 9a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1884 (Steam-ships), as modified up to 1st July, 1890. 6a. (1a.)

Act XVII of 1884 (Lower Burma Municipalities), as modified up to 1st December, 1891. 15a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1884 (Punjab Courts), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 7a. (1a. 6p.)

Act VI of 1886 (Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Act IV of 1889 (Merchandise Marks), as modified up to 1st June, 1891. 6a. (1a.)

Regulation VIII of 1886 (Upper Burma Civil Justice), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 8a. (1a.)

Regulation XIV of 1887 (Upper Burma Villages), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. 5a. (1a.)

In the Press.

Act IV of 1882 (Transfer of Property).

III.—ORIGINAL COPIES OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General's Council, from 1854 to date, and Regulations passed under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, from No. II of 1875 to date, 8vo., stitched. These may be obtained separately. The price is noted on each.

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS.

Act I of 1871 (Cattle-trespass), as modified up to 1st March, 1891. In Urdu. 1a. 9p. (1a.)

Act I of 1872 (Evidence), as modified up to 1st May, 1891. In Urdu. 8a. (2a.)

Act XV of 1872 (Christian Marriage), as modified up to 1st April, 1891. In Urdu. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto. In Nagri. 4a. (2a.)

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Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	8 14	14 3	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	8 8	8 8	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	125 0	130 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	6 3	12 4	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	150 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 13	15 14	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 6	14 13	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 2	14 4	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	9 12	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	13 5	12 12	16 4	15 5	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	18 13	18 13	6 14	6 14	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 3	9 0	...	...	9 10	9 14	10 5	10 10	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 13	9 2	13 12	13 12	9 2	9 2	77 0	75 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	7 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	11 0	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 5	13 15	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	21 0	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 0
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 7	11 7	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 13	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 13	11 0
Cachar	8 4	8 0	...	...	7 12	7 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 3	7 0	6 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 6	7 6
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 0	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 4	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 2	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	82 0	82 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	9 12	9 4	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	8 12½	12 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 8	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	11 9	...	...	9 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	5 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	10 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	...	...	20 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 2	11 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	105 0	100 0	10 10	10 10½
Calcutta	11 4	10 8	17 0	16 7	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 3	18 0	...	12 10	...	...	...	6 10	12 4	13 5	18 4	19 0	12 5	12 5	93 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 0	12 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	15 10	15 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	22 1	22 1	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	9 0	10 0	...	...	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 4	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	11 8	11 14	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 4	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 8	...	...	21 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	11 12	11 12
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	9 8	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	23 8	23 8	21 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 8	13 14	22 8	21 0	6 0	6 4	12 2	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 4	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	9 12
Bogra	12 0	12 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 15	9 9
Rajshahi	10 8	13 8	...	19 8	10 8	11 4	12 0	13 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	18 4	18 8	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	9 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 13	10 10	...	...	9 9	10 0	12 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	12 8	11 8	80 0	80 0	9 9	10 0
Dinajpur	10 12	10 8	15 12	15 12	10 0	8 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 6	...	...	7 14	9 3	14 7	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	15 8	...	...	14 7	15 8	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0 to 9 8	10 0	11 8 to 13 8	13 0 to 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 0	18 8	20 0	18 8	19 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	6 8 to 8 0	7 8 to 10 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 0	14 0 and 15 0	14 0 and 15 8	..	...	...	...	30 0	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	14 0 and 16 0	14 0 and 16 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau*	...	11 4	...	...	11 15	12 6	14 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	...	27 0	...	19 8	...	...	9 0	9 0
Hazáribágh	10 0	11 12	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold.

† Kalai.

(*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihar, south—																										
Monghyr	12 1	12 0	12 10	...	10 8	10 8	13 10 to 15 12	14 0	...	...	12 10	12 5	24 0	...	15 3	16 8	15 12	15 0	23 2	24 0	17 1	16 0	168 0	160 0	10 14	10 8
Gaya	10 8	12 0	18 4	18 4	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	18 4	...	...	16 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 8	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 14 0	14 0 and 15 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	11 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	10 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 14	22 11	25 4	16 6	16 14	151 8	176 0	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 0	12 1	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	14 13	15 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 5	10 0	13 3	14 5	16 8	23 2	24 3	13 3	17 10	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 4
Muzaffarpur	11 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	21 4	24 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	11 9	13 8	19 8	19 0	12 0	11 0	14 9	14 0	...	23 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	14 5	17 0	19 8	21 8	14 4	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	11 0	11 8	...	14 0	8 8	8 8	15 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	...	15 0	14 12	21 8	23 12	14 8	15 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	19 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 6½	12 1	17 1	17 11½	8 11	8 11	11 6	11 13	20 5½	20 7½	18 6½	18 11	...	...	16 0	16 4	16 8	16 10½	...	20 12	20 14	20 14	120 0	120 0	9 11	9 12
Ghazipur	14 8	14 8	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	11 9	11 9	18 0	18 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	10 0	11 8	14 0	18 8	7 0	7 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	19 0	18 0	20 0	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	11 6	12 4	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 8	18 8	19 0	...	...	12 8	14 0	17 8	19 0	...	...	21 4	21 8	85 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central—																										
Bánda	15 4	16 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	11 8	11 8	18 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	13 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 8
Hamírpur	16 8	16 12	21 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 2	23 0	24 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	22 12	23 0	...	...	25 0	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	17 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 4
Cawnpore	13 8	13 8	22 0	23 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	21 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	21 8	21 8	23 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 4	14 8	22 4	23 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	24 4	23 8	21 12	23 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 5	24 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	26 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	13 4	13 12	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 4	22 8	17 12	19 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	23 4	23 8	23 4	23 8	120 0	130 0	11 0	11 8
Mainpuri	14 12	15 3	20 8	21 12	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	23 0	19 8	20 12	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	24 0	24 12	23 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	14 4	14 12	26 8	29 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	24 8	26 8	20 8	21 8	22 8	22 8	10 8	11 8	23 8	23 8	29 8	30 8	17 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 8	16 0	22 8	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	21 12	21 12	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 4	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	13 8	25 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	24 8	25 0	24 0	...	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	12 8	13 8	27 0	28 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	12 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	28 0	...	...	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 8	14 0	26 0	26 0	5 4	5 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	15 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	11 8	11 8
Bulandshahr	14 8	15 0	26 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	11 4	13 4	17 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	21 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	11 12	12 8	14 12	17 0	7 8	9 0	13 4	13 12	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	17 12	17 12	18 8	13 4	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	11 10	12 0	16 3	17 1	9 0	9 0	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	19 12	14 6	14 6	15 12	16 3	19 12	19 12	16 3	18 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	13 8	14 8	18 8	19 0	7 12	9 8	29 0‡	30 0‡	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	12 12	13 12	23 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	23 0	16 8	21 0	...	...	12 8	15 0	22 0	26 8	22 0	23 0	21 0	21 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	13 0	14 8	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	22 0	24 0	19 0	22 8	...	...	6 0	12 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	23 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	12 8	13 2	20 0	21 4	11 4	12 8	13 2	13 12	22 8	23 2	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	27 8	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15

Bareilly	10 14	12 0	21 12	21 12	6 12	6 12	11 12	12 6	18 12	20 9	17 9	19 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	20 4	21 2	20 9	23 7	21 2	21 2	120 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	12 8	13 5	21 0	21 0	6 4	6 4	11 0	8 0	22 8	24 0	17 8	20 0	...	...	10 8	11 0	23 0	22 8	21 12	23 0	22 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	25 0	27 8	17 8	18 12	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	23 12	25 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	9 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0‖	9 0‖	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	12 2	12 10	20 4	20 4	10 2	10 11	12 6	12 6	20 4	20 4	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 13	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	12 2	13 0	19 11	20 14½	5 12	5 12	12 6	12 6	24 0	24 0	18 9	18 9½	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9	19 13	20 14½	19 11	19 12	15 6½	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	13 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saharanpur	13 4	13 4	20 0	19 2	6 4	6 6	10 0	9 9	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 4	23 0	23 3	17 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	22 4	22 4	14 12	14 14	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	19 13	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 13	20 0	...	...	18 11	19 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwal	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	11 0	11 0	16 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	12 8	12 8	19 0	20 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	22 0	21 0	22 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	10 0	11 0	18 8	21 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	17 8	12 0	15 8	21 8	22 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	22 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	24	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 0
Unao	12 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	10 12	11 12	19 10	19 0	6 0	6 0	11 12	12 0	20 0	22 0	17 8	19 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 14	19 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	10 12	11 0
Hardoi	13 4	14 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	22 0	23 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	25 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	11 4	12 6	18 12	19 8	10 8	10 8	13 10	14 8	19 12	21 8	18 0	17 12	...	...	14 4	14 4	18 4	20 4	19 4	21 0	19 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	11 0	11 12	19 0	18 0	7 0	6 4	13 0	12 4	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	26 0	23 4	17 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	13 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	11 4	11 8	13 0	13 6	22 0	22 13	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 12	22 4	23 2	22 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 8	14 8	21 8	23 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	27 0	28 8	20 8	21 0	33 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	24 12	26 8	20 8	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	12 8	13 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	17 0	23 0	26 0	22 0	25 0	24 0	...	21 0	22 0	25 0	26 0	22 8	25 0	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	12 12	13 8	25 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	24 8	24 8	150 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partabgarh	13 2	15 0	25 0	25 0	8 12	8 8	10 0	11 4	20 0	21 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	20 0	22 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	14 12
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	8 12	15 0	15 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	27 8	28 12	35 0	35 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5	11 5½	16 6½	16 12¾	7 13	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	25 0	24 3½	17 3	18 12	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	14 13½	16 6½	17 3	23 7	24 3½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12½	9 12½
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 8	10 12	17 10	17 0	...		7 0	7 2	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 11	...	...	...	...	17 3½	16 9			...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	20 5	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 10	20 14	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	23 0	23 0		...	87 8	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 10	9 11	15 0	14 12	5 12	5 12	6 12	7 0	17 0	16 4	13 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 12	17 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	11 12	19 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	25 8	21 0	20 8	†	†	†	†	19 4	18 4	22 0	24 12	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	19 0	18 8	23 0	22 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 12
Kotah	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	23 0	26 0	16 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	23 0	27 8	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 4	10 4
Jhallawar	14 15	14 15	15 0	15 15	7 1	7 1	10 3	10 3	19 7½	19 7½	15 14	17 5	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 15	17 7	19 4	19 6	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 10	10 14
Tonk	16 2	16 6	23 0	24 8	8 8	6 8	9 8	8 8	29 0	29 0	26 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	18 4	19 8	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 12	12 8
Jeypore	12 0	12 0	20 8	21 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	24 8	24 0	20 8	20 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20-0 & 25 8	20-9 & 25 0	22 0	21 8	25 0	25 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 5	15 5	25 0	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	24 6	24 6	21 0	20 0	...	...	14 6	14 6	25 0	23 12	...	...	35 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 9½	14 14½	28 6¾	29 9	8 1	8 8	8 9	9 0½	26 5	29 13¼	25 14½	27 0¼	...	...	10 2	13 8	26 8½	27 10½	...	...	30 6	31 8	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 9	13 11¾	26 8	27 1	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	31 12	32 12	27 4	29 6¾	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 8	26 14¾	22 0	22 0	24 8	28 2	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwar	13 2	12 13	25 6	25 14	6 10	7 0	8 13	8 14	29 13	30 1	29 8	30 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 10	23 10	28 2	29 0	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	14 14	15 3	19 5	19 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	28 4	23 8	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 2	17 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 6	13 8	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	22 14	22 7	17 13	17 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 3	...	...	22 0	22 0	86 0	86 0	12 13	12 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	12 0	17 0	15 0			11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	¶	¶	11 8	11 0
Balmer	8 2	9 12			5 0	4 8	7 0	7 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	13 0
Anádra	10 8	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 15	12 12	18 0	17 4	9 8	9 0	10 12	9 7	23 13	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	22 2	23 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	12 1
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 12 and 10 15	8 12 and 10 15	17 8	18 2	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	23 12	23 12	18 2 and 20 10	17 8	...	...	...	...	15 10 and 16 0	15 10 and 16 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	9 10	9 4	...	...	6 10	6 12	8 4	8 5	16 12	17 0	15 10	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 10	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 0	9 1¼	...	...	3 0	3 0	5 4	5 4	...	...	21 12¼	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 4	12 4	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	14 0	13 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	24 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 1¾	16 7½	24 7	24 7	6 10½	7 7	8 12¼	8 14½	24 15½	25 8	22 0¾	23 6	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 1½	19 14¾	22 5	24 7	18 1	18 5	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. ‖ Husked. ¶ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	11 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	27 0	†	†	†	†	25 0	24 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	14 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	24 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	280 0	300 0	11 0	11 8
Central—																										
Gurgáon	13 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	27 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	11 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	13 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	12 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	21 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	22 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	20 0	‡	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	85 0	85 0	13 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	70 0	75 0	8 8	8 4
Kángra	9 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	12 8
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	19 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	*	*	110 0	100 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	21 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	66 0	66 0	13 4	13 4
Hazára	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	‡	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	93 0	98 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	10 0	10 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	15 0	‡	‡	105 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	10 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	180 0	240 0	11 8	10 0
Mooltan	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Bannu	10 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	11 0	11 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	94 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	11 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	8 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	11 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	‡	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 8	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	‡	‡	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 4	13 8	‡	‡	20 8	20 8	‡	‡	...	...	7 10	7 12	...	...	‡	‡	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	128 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
*Quetta	9 8	9 12	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	7 0	18 0	16 8	14 0	12 8	‡	‡	8 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	8 0	35 0	51 0	9 0	8 8

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	*	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	15 12	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	13 2	136 13	136 13	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	6 2	7 15	8 4	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	8 3	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	12 7	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																												
Dharwar	12 5	11 14	...	...	13 3	14 2	15 1	15 1	24 10	24 10	24 5	24 5	26 10	26 10	...	...	13 15	13 8	...	...	17 11	15 15	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 14
Belgaum	13 0	13 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	15 8	16 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	71 5	72 2	14 0	13 8
Sátara	10 2	8 11	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 14	15 14	15 14	16 11	16 11	...	*	...	...	14 7	15 12	...	...	14 9	14 9	114 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 4	7 11	10 6	10 6	20 9	20 9	26 4	26 4	*	*	...	...	18 0	16 3	..	...	20 1	20 15	88 4	88 4	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 13	13 5	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	22 5	22 5	29 15	28 3	...	...	...	...	16 3	15 6	...	...	23 9	21 12	80 0	80 0	12 12	12 5
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 11	9 1	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	16 2	16 2	15 13	15 13	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	..	18 6	17 2	76 0	76 0	12 6	12 6
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 13	8 10	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 10	20 7	18 14	...	...	...	...	19 5	17 5	...	...	23 9	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 14	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	19 12	19 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	18 7	...	...	18 3	18 3	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	12 11	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 5	24 2	23 5	20 3	18 6	...	...	...	...	14 13	13 3	...	...	..	...	85 0	85 0	10 9	11 6
Guserat—																												
Surat	10 10	9 4	...	..	7 6	6 15	8 5	7 13	12 15	13 14	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	11 2	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	91 0	12 0	13 6
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	13 4
Kaira	11 8	11 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 8	17 0	17 0	14 8	14 8	19 6	21 0	...	...	18 12	18 12	...	...	*	...	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	8 11	8 14	...	...	6 5	6 5	8 0	8 0	14 14	14 14	12 9	12 9	17 2	17 2	...	...	14 5	11 7	...	...	14 14	...	91 7	91 7	10 14	10 14
Ahmadabad	11 0	11 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 8	16 6	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch-Máháls)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	21 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	15 0	182 0	213 0	12 8	12 0
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	..	17 8	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																												
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	73 0	76 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	20 10	20 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 2	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 6
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 13	14 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	16 13	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	18 12	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 14	11 11	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 7	14 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 11	...	...	10 4	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	11 4	11 14	...	...	11	10 0	11 4	12 8	18 12	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11	13 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 8
Wardha	11 7	13 5	...	...	8	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	110 0	110 0	10 10	10 11
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 7	9 7	9 11	9 11	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	17 2	17 2	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 10	12 10	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	18 8	...	...	11 0	...	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 12	13 12	...	...	11 0	11 4	13 0	13 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 4	...	...	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 4
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 4	16 12	25 8	25 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 8	23 4	16 0	18 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 8	19 4	...	...	22 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 2
Mandla	17 0	16 0	...	..	12 0	11 0	15 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 9	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	..	...	13 2	13 2	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	10 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	13 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	210 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 9	12 9	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	18 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	12 3	13 5	...	...	12 5	12 5	16 15	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	13 2	13 2	64 0	64 0	8 0	8 0
Raipur	11 13	13 2	...	...	10 4	10 13	14 13	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 12	...	...	10 11	11 13	80 0	80 0	...	10 0
Sambalpur	12 4	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																												
Buldána	12 8	13 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	11 13	11 8	...	...	8 6	8 12	9 13	9 13	15 8	16 10	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 5	13 5	...	...	12 2	11 2	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 8
Akola	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	10 0	96 0	107 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	12 0	11 14	...	...	7 11	7 13	8 11	8 13	17 0	16 6	13 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 13	...	...	11 11	10 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	18 0	15 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	10 3	10 3	*	*	6 12	6 12	8 1	8 1	15 15	15 8	23 0	21 7	24 14	24 14	*	*	12 11	11 8	*	*	16 12	16 5	120 0	125 0	9 0	9 2
Boláram	10 8	10 3	*	*	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	16 2	15 14	*	*	*	*	*	*	11 9	10 8	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	9 0	*	*	8 0	8 0	10 8	11 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	8 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF FEBRUARY 1893 – *concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	*	*	*	*	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 2	...	...	9 14	9 14	11 5	11 5	*	*	*	*	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 2	15 11	19 2	19 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	11 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	7 2	...	...	8 0	7 3	8 13	8 13	15 6	16 3	16 13	18 3	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 5	18 6	18 6	16 0	15 3	19 11	20 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184 11	184 11	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	8 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	21 10	22 14	20 11	20 11	24 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 11	6 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	17 0	17 0	16 14	16 14	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	8 13	8 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	15 13	16 10	18 14	17 6	19 8	17 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	17 10	17 8	20 0	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	7 5	7 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	20 8	20 8	23 13	23 13	22 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	9 14	9 0	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 6	8 14	...	...	12 0	11 13	12 10	12 6	16 10	16 13	*	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 3	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 11	10 10	18 8	18 8	16 14	16 14	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 0	6 11	...	...	9 0	8 13	9 10	9 6	*	*	14 8	14 8	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 6	*	*	12 8	12 8	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	15 8	15 8	16 8	16 8	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 10	8 11	10 14	10 8	*	*	16 14	16 14	15 14	16 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 8	...	...	9 10	9 2	10 0	9 10	*	*	14 8	14 8	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	9 3	13 5	13 5	12 11	12 11	15 11	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 0	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 0	8 6	9 5	8 14	13 13	13 13	13 3	13 3	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	7 8	6 4	6 8	6 4	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	17 0	15 8	16 8	23 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	9 12	8 0	...	...	13 8	13 0	96 0	114 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	10 0	10 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	19 8	19 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 8	13 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 8	6 0	6 4	8 8	8 8	10 4	9 12	20 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tumkur	7 8	7 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	9 8	200 0	200 0	9 8	9 0
Kadur	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 0	8 6	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	13 10	29 6	28 6	...	...	35 11	34 2	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	14 11	12 10	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	11 0	11 0	28 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	13 8	13 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	8 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	7 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	28 8	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 8th, 1893.

During the week under review the weather has been unsettled over Northern India. Although so late in the season, two depressions have appeared in the North-West, and the depressions themselves, or low pressure areas originating from them, have crossed Northern India to Bengal. Strong squally winds have prevailed around them and showers of rain fallen in their neighbourhood, both in North-Western and North-Eastern India, but over parts of the North-Western Provinces the passage of the disturbance only slightly affected the weather. Over the Peninsula the weather was steadily fine. Owing to the disturbed weather described above, the rise of temperature which had commenced last week was interrupted, and about the middle of the week the abnormal depression of temperature again became large.

On the morning of the 2nd April a well marked depression lay over the Eastern Punjab and Northern Rajputana. The barometer was, however, rising over North-Western India, and the disturbance was slighter than at the close of the preceding week. The winds over North-Western India were irregularly cyclonic, while elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Showers of rain were reported from Kashmir, from the north-west of the Punjab, and from Baluchistan. Murree received 1½ inches, but elsewhere the amounts were small. On the morning of the 3rd a low pressure area extended south-eastward from the Punjab down the Gangetic plain to Orissa, having slight centres of depression, one over Central Punjab, and a second near Lucknow. Readings were high in the west and south of the Peninsula and in Assam. The winds varied very considerably in direction, but were fresh to strong in force at several stations. Rain had fallen over the greater part of the Punjab, over the west of the North-Western Provinces, and at Jacobabad and Bikanir. The amounts were generally less than ½ inch. The chart of the 4th showed that pressure had risen rapidly over North-Western India, and that the area of lowest pressure lay over the east of the North-Western Provinces and of the Central Provinces and the west of Bengal. Gradients were steepish for northerly winds over North-Western India, and a strong northerly current prevailed throughout that region. Cyclonic winds blew around the low pressure area, and elsewhere the directions were variable. The force continued fresh. Rain continued to fall over a large part of the Punjab and the west of the North-Western Provinces, and had commenced at Dhubri, Burdwan, and Barisal. At Srinagar, Ludhiana, and Dhubri the amount received exceeded one inch. On the 5th pressure was giving way again in the north-west, but was rising elsewhere. Consequently the steepish gradients noticed on the preceding day had disappeared, though the general distribution of pressure had not materially changed. North-westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic plain and north-easterly winds over the central parts of the country and the north of the Bombay Presidency. The normal southerly winds prevailed over the west and north of the Bay, the force at Saugor Island and False Point being strong. The rainfall in North-Western India had ceased, but showers were falling

over Assam and Bengal. The amounts were moderate. On the 6th the barometer was still falling in the north-west and rising elsewhere, and in consequence pressure had become very uniform throughout the Indian region. The winds were very little changed, and the strong southerly winds at the head of the Bay continued. A few showers were reported from Bengal and Assam, the heaviest fall being 1·11 inch at Dacca. The chart of the 7th showed that a depression had appeared over North-Western India, the centre being near Bikanir. Cyclonic winds prevailed around the low pressure area, but, except in Sind, the force was light. Except in North-Western India, the uniformity of pressure noticed on the preceding day continued, and the winds, except at the head of the Bay, were variable. Showers had recommenced in the north-west of the Punjab, and continued at a few places in Bengal and Assam. On the 8th a large depression overlay the western desert and the Gangetic plain, the lowest pressures being near Allahabad. Readings were highest in Assam and Burma. Strong southerly winds were blowing over the north of the Bay, while an irregular cyclonic circulation prevailed over Northern India. Rain was falling over the North-Western Himalayas, over the north of the Punjab, over North Bengal, over Assam, and over Malabar. At Sibsagar and Gnatong the fall exceeded one inch, and at Darjeeling two inches.

Temperature.—The rise of temperature which had commenced at the close of the previous week was maintained throughout India during the first two days of the week under review, but on the 4th a sudden fall took place, and the abnormal depression of temperature on the 4th, 5th, and 6th was nearly as large as at the commencement of last week. On the 7th temperature again rose, and on that and the following day the mean temperature was only 1½° below the normal average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	2nd	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—0·8	—1·0	—0·9	—0·4	—0·6	+0·1	—1·4	—0·7
Bengal and Assam	—2·6	—1·6	—1·1	—2·3	—4·1	—2·1	—2·1	—2·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—0·8	+1·7	—1·2	—4·3	—5·5	—3·8	—1·0	—2·1
Punjab	+1·3	—0·8	—9·3	—6·0	—3·4	+0·2	—3·5	—3·1
Bombay	—0·3	—0·3	—0·2	+0·4	+0·3	—0·1	—0·3	—0·1
Central Provinces and Berar	—1·8	—0·4	—0·2	—2·5	—4·6	—5·2	—3·6	—2·6
Central India and Guzerat	+1·4	+2·4	—0·6	—3·9	—3·6	—2·3	—0·1	—1·0
Sind and Rajputana	+3·2	+1·2	—3·7	—5·1	—3·9	—0·3	+1·3	—1·0
Madras	—1·8	—1·7	—1·6	—0·9	—1·2	—1·9	—1·5	—1·5
Mean for whole India	—0·2	—0·1	—2·1	—2·8	—3·0	—1·7	—1·4	—1·6

The above shows that for the whole of India there was a mean deficiency for the week of 1·6°, and that the provincial variations were all in defect. In the Punjab the mean deficiency exceeded 3·0°; in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and the Central Provinces it exceeded 2·0°; and in Central India, Guzerat, Sind, Rajputana, and Madras it was about 1·0°. In Burma and Bombay it was less than 1·0°.

Rain.—During the week under review the rainfall of India was confined mainly to the north-east and north-west divisions, the central and southern divisions remaining almost without rain. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, twelve received effective rain—*i.e.*, the average actual rainfall of the division exceeded one-tenth of an inch; twelve more received some rain, but the average actual amount for the week was less than one-tenth of an inch, while twenty-seven divisions received absolutely no rain during the week. The regions which received actually or practically no rain included the following divisions:—All the Burma divisions, Orissa, Behar, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, the south and centre of the Punjab, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, Rajputana, and all the central and southern divisions, except Malabar. The heaviest average actual rainfall reported is 2·04 inches in North Bengal: this is followed by 1·77 inch in the Brahmaputra division, Assam, and by 1·62 inch in the Surma division. Of the twenty-four divisions which received rain, twelve had more than the normal average fall of the week. These twelve were East Bengal, the Brahmaputra division of Assam, Deltaic Bengal, North Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab (South, Central, Submontane, North-West, West, and the Hill districts), and the East Coast (Central). The greatest excess was in North Bengal, the greatest deficiency in Assam (Surma), but, with the exception of these two divisions, the variations of the actual from the normal fall are small.

The three concluding columns of the table show that no practical change has taken place in the relative distribution of rainfall for the period. In the Assam and Burma divisions, in the south of the Punjab, in the Konkan, in Kathiawar, in Sind, and in Rajputana (West) the rainfall for the period from February 26th to the present date has been in defect of the average, while, on the contrary, in all other divisions it has been in excess—in some cases by very large amounts.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	2·14 inches.
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	3·55 "
Deltaic Bengal	Khulna	Satkhira	2·45 "
North Bengal	Rangpur	Kurigram	4·75 "
Punjab (Submontane)	Hoshiarpur	Dasuya	1·31 "
Punjab (North-West)	Rawalpindi	Kahuta	2·30 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 8TH.			RAINFALL DATA FROM FEBRUARY 26TH TO APRIL 8TH, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 8th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	0	0·58	— 0·58	0	0·83	— 100
	Lower Burma	0	0·44	— 0·44	0·35	0·55	— 36
	Central Burma	0	0·20	— 0·20	0·21	0·28	— 25
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·42	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·07	— 0·07	0	0·41	— 100
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	0·75	0·45	+ 0·30	4·14	3·15	+ 31
	Assam (Surma)	1·62	2·93	— 1·31	6·40	12·40	— 48
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·77	1·35	+ 0·42	4·41	5·45	— 19
	Deltaic Bengal	0·47	0·33	+ 0·14	3·22	2·32	+ 39
	Central Bengal	0·19	0·20	— 0·01	2·05	1·21	+ 69
	North Bengal	2·04	0·43	+ 1·61	3·58	2·04	+ 75
	Orissa	0	0·17	— 0·17	2·20	1·28	+ 72
	Chota Nagpur	0·15	0·09	+ 0·06	2·42	1·12	+ 116
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·54	0·43	+ 26
	Do. (North)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·54	0·47	+ 15
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·65	0·32	+ 103
	Oudh (South)	0·03	0·04	— 0·01	0·48	0·36	+ 33
	Do. (North)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·02	0·49	+ 108
	North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·58	0·34	+ 71
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·55	0·48	+ 15
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·03	0·09	— 0·06	1·24	1·14	+ 9
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	0·44	0·57	— 23
	Do. (Central)	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	0·92	0·58	+ 59
	Do. (Submontane)	0·55	0·11	+ 0·44	1·70	1·23	+ 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·55	0·44	+ 0·11	3·90	3·59	+ 9
	Do. (North-West)	0·69	0·35	+ 0·34	2·22	2·33	— 5
	Do. (West)	0·51	0·13	+ 0·38	0·93	0·78	+ 19
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	0·19	0·28	— 0·09	3·55	0·99	+ 259
	Madras (South Central)	0·03	0·53	— 0·50	5·29	1·69	+ 213
	Coorg	0	0·37	— 0·37	3·64	1·36	+ 168
	Mysore	0·01	0·16	— 0·15	1·59	0·48	+ 231
	Konkan	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·05	0·07	— 29
	Bombay Deccan	0·03	0·13	— 0·10	1·03	0·32	+ 222
	Hyderabad (North).	...	...	...	...	..	..
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·77	0·05	+ 1440
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	4·33	0·41	+ 956
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	3·48	0·37	+ 841
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	3·08	0·62	+ 397
	Ditto (East).	0	0·14	— 0·14	2·20	0·83	+ 165
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·12	— 100
	Sind	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·03	0·27	— 89
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·97	0·19	+ 411
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·46	0·18	+ 155
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·15	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·08	0·09	— 0·01	3·03	0·65	+ 366
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·07	— 0·07	6·65	1·17	+ 468
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	5·08	0·72	+ 607
	Madras (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·33	0·19	+ 600
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	2·27	0·34	+ 568
	Ditto (South)	0	0·07	— 0·07	2·60	0·45	+ 478
	Madras (South)	0·04	0·23	— 0·19	4·73	1·42	+ 233

SIMLA, *13th April, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 8th April.*—Few showers in parts of the Circars and Southern and West Coast districts. Sowings continue in Southern districts, and preparation for next season proceeding on West Coast. Harvest still proceeding in parts with moderate outturn. Water supply and fodder generally sufficient, and condition of stock generally good. Prices almost stationary or very slightly easier, but abnormally high rate in Southern districts still prevailing.

Bombay.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Slight rain in parts of four districts. Standing crops damaged by hail, blight, rats, or other causes in parts of four districts; otherwise condition good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in six districts and progressing in others. Preparations for next season continue in thirteen and cotton picking in seven districts. Poppy in Baroda diseased and outturn below the average. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 8th April*—There was general rain during the week in Central, Northern, and Eastern Bengal; practically no rain elsewhere. The spring harvest is nearly completed, and reports of the outturn continue satisfactory with few exceptions. In parts of the Burdwan division distress necessitating relief may occur if conditions prove adverse, but there is no cause for immediate anxiety. Opium is being weighed with fair results. Spring rice, indigo, and sugarcane are doing well. Sowing of autumn rice and jute is well forward. Prices are steady. Cattle are generally reported to be in good condition, and supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Weather seasonable. Spring harvest approaching completion in most districts. Threshing and winnowing continue in some districts; outturn generally good. Irrigation of sugarcane, indigo, and extra crops continues. Prices have fallen in many districts. Fodder and water supply ample.

Punjab.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Rain has fallen in most districts. Reaping of certain spring crops commenced; extra spring sowings and autumn ploughings going on. Prospects of standing crops generally good. The recent rain will probably lessen the yield in part of the Amritsar district. Locusts have appeared in Umballa, but did not do much harm to crops. Slight injury is reported to have been done to crops by hail in parts of the Shahpur district. Condition of cattle generally fair. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prospect of poppy crops is good. Prices rising in one district, falling in another, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 12th April.*—The progress of threshing is showing that in the Southern districts that portion of the wheat crop which was soon after the rain of October has yielded less than a half crop of shrivelled grain, but the early sown crop shows better, and in the Northern districts the harvest is generally satisfactory. Prices have a downward tendency.

Burma.—*For week ending 8th April.*—LOWER BURMA: Crops in the Karen hill clearings in Tavoy much improved owing to cessation of rain. UPPER BURMA: Sowing and transplanting of dry-weather paddy progressing. Reaping of wheat, gram, and sesamum continues in Sagaing, and of beans in Lower

Chindwin. Reaping of wheat completed in Southern Shan States. Condition of standing crops good, except in part of one district, where crops have failed. Except for slight increases in two districts, the price of paddy in Upper and Lower Burma is practically unchanged. In Lower Burma the price of rice has risen slightly in one district and fallen in three others, while in Upper Burma it has risen in three districts and fallen in one. Number on relief works: Meiktila 325.

Assam.—*For week ending 11th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of late rice continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 12th April.*—MYSORE: Crops and prospects favourable, except in parts of three districts, where the rainfall was insufficient. Sugarcane being harvested in parts. Prices risen in one district.

COORG.—No rain. Prospects of coffee and cardamom crops fair. Prices stationary. Fodder and water supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 12th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Many tanks are full. Prices risen slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Harvesting of crops completed in Neemuch district and in progress in other parts of Central India. Outturn in Neemuch good; in other parts expected to be fair, except in Gwalior and Goona, where it will be below average. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in two States; steady or high elsewhere. Opium collected in Bhopawar and being collected in Bhopal and Western Malwa. The yield will probably be fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 12th April.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory; harvesting going on. Standing crops and harvest prospects generally good, except in two Agencies, where wheat is reported bad. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient. Prices falling in four States, fluctuating in Ajmere and two States, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 7th April.*—Weather fine. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{6}{40}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 8th April, 1893.

Read—

Letter No. 138, dated 8th February 1893, from the Director of the Geological Survey of India, submitting the Annual Report on the Geological Department and Museum for the year 1892.

RESOLUTION.

The issue of the Resolution with which the Annual Report on the operations of the Geological Department is published has on this occasion awaited the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the final scheme for the reorganization of the department which was submitted in 1892, the year under report.

2. During the earlier period of its history the duties of the department were almost entirely confined to scientific investigation and to the examination of the most prominent geological rocks and formations of India itself or of the border regions beyond it. The explorations made, although primarily of purely scientific interest, were also necessary as a basis for the discovery of the mineral resources of the country. In recent years, however, the demand both by the State and the public for more complete and positive information regarding the commercial minerals has expanded so greatly that the attention of the officers of the department has been considerably, and perhaps unduly, diverted from exploration of a scientific character to investigations of more practical interest. Thus oil, coal, tin, and iron have successively found a prominent place in the more recent annual programmes. The wider scientific scheme, upon which a sound and comprehensive knowledge of the distribution of minerals mainly depends, appeared to be in danger of serious interruption. Proposals were accordingly submitted to the Secretary of State which, while securing the steady progress of the scientific survey, would admit also of a definite and material amount of practical investigation, as well as, if necessary, of the employment of trained experts on explorations requiring special and technical knowledge. The scheme has now been established, and was explained in detail in the Resolution No. 3—74 issued by the Government of India on the 8th March 1893.

Briefly the scheme requires that two-thirds of the officers of the department should be primarily engaged on the scientific explorations necessary for the completion of the Geological Survey, and the remaining third on the practical investigation of mineral fields. The exploration of fields of commercial minerals will, however, be confined to such preliminary examination of them as may be necessary to supply general information regarding their character and extent to capitalists and promoters, upon whom will rest the responsibility of the more detailed prospecting required for the conduct of actual operations.

3. The work upon which the officers of the department were engaged during the year under review is shown in the following table, in which also is roughly indicated the character of the exploration, or, in other words, whether

the main object of the work performed was the continuation of the scientific survey or the collection of further information regarding commercial minerals for practical purposes. In some cases both objects have been more or less simultaneously secured.

Name of Officer.	Locality where employed.	Character of work.	Whether main object scientific or practical.
Dr. W. King	Khatan, Baluchistan	Experimental boring for oil	Practical.
	Sukkur and Rohri on Indus, North-Western Railway.	Do. do.	Do.
Mr. Holland	Madras (Salem)	Petrological study of certain ores and associated rocks. Iron ores and corundum in Salem.	Chiefly practical, partly scientific.
Do.	Presidency College	Lectures to Geological students	Educational.
Mr. LaTouche	Mohpani in the Central Provinces.	Extension of the Nerbudda coal-fields	Practical.
Do.	Mogulkot, Punjab	Oil research in the Sherani country	Do.
Do.	Do.	Contributed to geology of Sherani country	Scientific.
Do.	Bhaganwalla, North-Western Railway.	Trial borings, coal	Practical.
Mr. Hughes	Mergui, Burma	Completion of tin exploitation	Do.
Do.	Tenasserim	Investigation of coal resources	Do.
Do.	Rewah	Started towards end of year examination of Sone valley for lead ore and other minerals.	Do.
Dr. Noetling	Bhamo, Upper Burma	Report on jadeite or burmite in Bhamo	Do.
Mr. Griesbach	Country bordering on Yunan.	Report on coal and gold spinel and rubies	Do.
Do.	Bhamo	Geology of country	Scientific.
Do.	Central Himalayas	Dr. Diener's expedition-collection of fossils, geology of country.	Do.
Mr. Oldham	Calcutta	Manual of the Geology of India nearly completed	Do.
Mr. Middlemiss	Hazara	Purely Geological Survey	Do.
Do.	Central Himalayas	Dr. Diener's expedition	Do.
Mr. Bose	Southern Burma	Geological Research	Do.
Mr. Datta	Thayetmyo, Burma	Geological Survey.	Do.

4. The most important of the scientific operations indicated in the above abstract were those conducted in the Central Himalayas in co-operation with Dr. Diener, an eminent specialist sent out from Vienna by Messrs. Griesbach and Middlemiss of the Geological Survey. The expedition was under the superintendence of Mr. Griesbach, to whom much credit is due for the tact and energy which have led to success in the prosecution of researches which are certain to prove of high scientific interest.

Valuable contributions to the scientific survey were also made in the course of their work by Mr. Holland in Madras, Messrs. Noetling and Griesbach in Burma, Mr. Middlemiss in Hazara, and Mr. LaTouche on the North-Western Frontier.

5. The advance due to exploration by Geological officers in knowledge of the coal-fields of the country has been great. A reference to the "Statistical Tables of British India" will show that between 1878 and 1890 the annual outturn of coal has increased by over a million tons; and, in fact, has

nearly doubled. The centres of production, which in the former year were almost confined to Bengal, have now been extended to Assam, Punjab, Central Provinces, the Nizam's territory, and recently to Burma. There can be little doubt that this large extension, which is capable of indefinite development, is in a great measure due to the pioneering of the Geological Survey Department.

The department has also done much to determine the character of the oil resources of India. Although the prospects are not very encouraging, the special researches of Mr. Oldham in Baluchistan and Mr. LaTouche in the Sherani country are being followed up by experimental borings at Sukkur, the outcome of which, combined with the experience gained by the Punjab Oriental Oil Company, will probably set at rest at an early date the question whether any important or permanent supply of oil can be secured in Northern India. More practical results have been attained in Burma where leases of several important areas in the oil tracts previously surveyed by Dr. Noetling were concluded during the year.

The researches in Tenasserim have resulted in the concession of a large tin field in Southern Burma, which is not unlikely to lead to the further development of that metal in the same neighbourhood, and have also brought to prominent notice the existence of extensive fields of coal of a quality equal or superior to any yet discovered on Indian territory. These researches were conducted by Mr. Hughes, and the Governor General in Council takes this opportunity to express his deep regret at the serious accident which has interrupted the energetic and useful career of this officer.

6. The Government of India are anxious to associate natives of India educated in the country with the European officers of the department in the work of original investigation and research, and it was with this object that two apprenticeships were opened a short time ago for Indian students. But the attempt has for the present had to be abandoned in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining young men suitably educated for such a career. Students must, when young, be instructed how to observe, and how to draw precise conclusions from observations, before they can be expected to become competent for efficient work in any branch of scientific exploration. One step in the right direction has been taken by the Government of Bengal, which has opened Geological classes at the Presidency College under the teaching of Mr. Holland of the Geological Department; but it is still doubtful whether college lectures will secure the results required unless the students who attend them have previously received an education which will ensure their being able to turn their new knowledge to practical account.

7. The thanks of the Government of India are due to Dr. King, the Director, and the officers of the department mentioned in this Resolution for the ability and vigour with which the work of the department has been conducted throughout the year of report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Director, Geological Survey of India, and to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. LI OF 1892-93.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1892*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Last five days of March 1892.			Last six days of March 1893.			Earnings from 1st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.	Earnings from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	Increases in 1892-93.	Decreases in 1892-93.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open.				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian (*a*)	590	1,636	8,15,719	499	1,634	9,23,740	565	5,01,70,088	4,94,90,321	...	6,79,767
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,36,698	164	862	1,75,645	204	64,86,683	60,28,442	...	4,58,241
Indian Midland	127	752	1,02,563	136	752	86,435	115	49,68,774	50,01,200	32,426	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,672	3,51,397	210	1,699	4,29,429	253	2,20,83,417	2,24,57,001	3,73,584	...
South Indian	150	1,043	93,336	89	1,043	1,43,386	137	72,54,864	78,42,390	5,87,526	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	63,506	61	1,107	1,16,370	105	46,49,965	47,49,915	99,950	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	130	755	1,00,644	133	756	1,25,331	166	48,89,301	53,03,046	4,73,745	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,630	74	223	13,754	62	5,75,241	7,01,296	1,26,055	...
TOTAL	250	7,932	16,78,493	212	8,076	20,14,090	249	10,10,78,333	10,16,33,611	5,55,278	...
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*e*)	264	2,460	4,42,553	180	2,509	5,31,726	212	3,30,16,956	2,59,08,278	...	71,08,678
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	1,75,300	253	692	1,77,535	257	88,09,199	84,44,627	...	3,64,572
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,06,938	138	777	1,57,183	202	1,14,83,260	1,18,18,632	3,35,372	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	9,820	79	125	12,703	102	7,61,103	7,76,689	15,586	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (*g*)	203	615	1,19,772	195	715	1,41,364	198	62,99,881	71,96,843	8,96,962	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	456	16	28	806	29	63,565	66,688	3,123	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	71	9	8	473	59	18,411	19,683	1,272	...
TOTAL	251	4,705	8,54,910	182	4,854	10,21,790	211	6,04,52,375	5,42,31,440	...	62,20,935
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	572	1,492	7,98,549	535	1,490	8,75,886	588	4,43,45,510	3,96,52,008	...	46,93,502
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	2,49,136	540	461	3,54,000	768	1,41,39,005	1,44,47,784	3,08,779	...
Madras	216	840	1,31,907	157	840	1,64,077	195	94,55,563	98,72,750	4,17,187	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	11,79,592	422	2,791	13,93,963	499	6,79,40,078	6,39,72,542	...	39,67,536
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,430	37,12,995	241	15,721	44,29,843	282	22,94,70,786	21,98,37,593	...	96,33,193
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	24,484	151	161	19,770	123	10,93,021	10,86,182	...	6,839
Tárakeshwar	258	22	4,342	197	22	4,699	214	2,95,424	2,88,582	...	6,842
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkhand-Kumaun (Company's section)	114	67	10,425	156	67	7,585	113	3,98,039	4,09,226	11,187	...
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	7,037	90	78	7,281	93	5,17,973	4,94,170	...	23,803
TOTAL	135	329	46,288	141	328	39,335	120	23,04,457	22,78,160	...	26,297
Lines owned by native states and worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*i*)	154	354	35,947	102	445	74,794	168	28,37,270	28,20,349	...	16,921
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	877	67	13	1,980	152	61,436	64,706	3,270	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	15,875	51	331	32,836	99	13,43,553	15,57,588	2,14,035	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	3,813	41	93	8,272	89	2,21,041	2,82,561	61,520	...
Kolhápur	55	29	947	33	29	1,671	58	(*j*) 79,789	96,854	17,065	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	4,550	63	72	7,011	97	2,07,137	2,46,619	39,482	...
TOTAL	107	872	62,009	71	983	1,26,564	129	47,50,226	50,68,677	3,18,451	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by state railway agency.											
Standard gauge—											
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	6,405	59	108	8,725	81	6,62,123	5,15,019	...	1,47,104
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	26,227	79	334	47,945	144	14,36,692	17,67,331	3,30,639	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	12,527	43	364	17,486	48	8,47,734	9,13,533	65,799	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	4,211	45	94	5,180	55	3,08,797	3,17,133	8,336	...
TOTAL	76	719	42,965	60	792	70,611	89	25,93,223	29,97,997	4,04,774	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,458	38,70,662	222	17,932	46,75,078	261	23,97,80,815	23,06,97,446	...	90,83,369

(*a*) Includes the Patna-Gya state railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st January 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Mu Valley state railway.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Includes the East Coast railway.
(*j*) Total receipts from 21st April 1891 to 31st March 1892.

SIMLA, *the 13th April 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1893.

No. 16.—The unexpired portion, *viz.*, four days, of the special leave for four months and fifteen days granted to Mr. S. Harvey James, I.C.S, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in Notification No. 25, dated the 20th November 1892, is cancelled.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th April, 1893.

No. 518.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5, sub-section (*2*), clause (*b*), of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), and in modification of the rules made by the various Local Governments thereunder, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule as to the fee to be charged for licenses to possess explosives granted to contractors, cultivators and other persons:

No fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators or other persons to possess gunpowder, fuses or other explosives in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide*, in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators or other persons, for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

2. Home Department Notification No. 1989, dated the 25th July 1888, is hereby cancelled.

MEDICAL.

The 18th April, 1893.

No. 193.—Surgeon-Colonel G Thomson, M.B., is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on

which he assumed charge of his office from Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Center, who has retired from the service.

POLICE.

The 21st April, 1893.

No. 175.—The services of Mr. M. F. Beamish, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

EDUCATION.

The 19th April, 1893.

No. 113.—The services of Mr. M. E. DuS. Prothero, Officiating Director of Public Instruction in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in Assam.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 18th April, 1893.

No. 863—34.—Veterinary Lieutenant R. L. Cranford is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department on probation, with effect from the 5th April 1893, and posted to the Punjab.

FORESTS.

The 19th April, 1893.

No. 432-*F.*—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No. 396-F., dated the 7th instant, Mr. Bagshawe assumed charge of the Berar Forest Circle on 31st March 1893, on which date Mr. Dickinson, Officiating Conservator, availed himself of the furlough granted him in Notification No. 339-F., dated the 17th ultimo.

The 21st April, 1893.

No. 439-*F.*—Mr. Dansey, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, Bengal, availed himself on 14th April 1893 of the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 206-F., dated the 17th February last; and Mr. Chester's appointment as Officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Bengal, took effect from that date.

Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd Grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators from the same date.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1893.

No. 631-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 87-G., dated the 17th January, 1893, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. J. H. Kruger as Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 17th April, 1893.

No. 636-*G.*—Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted, on reversion from foreign service for duty under the orders of the British Agent at Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1265-*I.*—Lieutenant G. C. Rigby, of the 2nd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class, as described in sections 32 and 33 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be exercised within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 1st March, 1893.

No. 1266-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28 of Act III of 1880, as applied to the Sipri Cantonment, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant G. C. Rigby, of the 2nd Battalion, the Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment, with power to try breaches of any rule made under section 25 of the said Act within the limits of the Sipri Cantonment, with effect from the 1st March, 1893.

The 18th April, 1893.

No. 646-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1996-G., dated the 12th December, 1892, Mr. Karl Prumler, Acting Consul-General for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 1st April, 1893.

No. 650-*G.*—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 652-*G*—Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to be also Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 4th April, 1893, *vice* Mr. G. Adams, transferred.

The 19th April, 1893.

No. 961-*F.*—The services of Lieutenant C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, substantive *pro tempore*, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Assistant Political Officer in the Khyber, with effect from the 4th April, 1893, on which date he relinquished charge of his duties as Attaché in the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

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The 20th April, 1893.

No. 666-*G*.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the French Vice-Consulate at Rangoon has been raised by the Government of France to the rank of a Consulate, and that, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur E. Lorgeon as Acting Consul.

No. 1331-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions, so far as suitable, of sections 19 and 167 (together with article 8 of the schedule appended to the said section 167) of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), subject to the following modification, *viz.:—For* the words "British India" wherever they occur *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

2. In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878) as so applied, the Governor-General in Council is further pleased to prohibit the bringing into the said Hyderabad Assigned Districts of copper or bronze coin issued by the State of Baroda:

Provided that the bringing of such coin into the said districts by a traveller, in any quantity not exceeding one rupee's worth at any one time, in good faith for his own use shall not be deemed to be prohibited by this notification.

The 21st April, 1893.

No. 670-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E. H. P. Porchero.a as Acting Consular Agent for Italy at Madras during the absence of Mr. D. E. W. Leighton.

No. 1356-*I*.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into one lakh, one thousand, five hundred and twenty rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor-General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors, has undertaken to abstain, during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification, from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in silver coins of the Government of India, shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in the cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the said Maharaja for himself, his heirs, and successors has agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said Bikanir State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them:

And has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation:

And has also agreed that, if at any time the Government of India call in their coinage in silver and copper, he, the said Maharaja, his heirs, or successors, will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him:

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876), section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Bikanir, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), be a legal tender in British India.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

Simla, the 19th April, 1893.

No. 1698-*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing into British India by sea or by land of copper or bronze coin issued by the State of Baroda:

Provided that the bringing of such coin into British India by a traveller, in any quantity not exceeding one rupee's worth at any one time, in good faith for his own use shall not be deemed to be prohibited by this Notification.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th April, 1893.

No. 1653-*P.*—Mr. H. G. Warburton, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 3rd May next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 18th April, 1893.

No. 1682-*P.*—Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st May 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 20th April, 1893.

No. 1711-*P.*—Babu Shyama Charan Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th April 1893.

Mr. H. C. King, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent, Class V, in that Office, *vice* Babu S. C. Chakravarti, or until further orders.

The 21st April, 1893.

No. 1727-*P.*—Mr. A. Saravanum, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is appointed Chief Superintendent, Class V, in that Office, with effect from the 16th March 1893, *vice* Mr. P. E. Clague, retired.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

The 21st April, 1893.

No. 1724-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (*b*), of the Indian Salt Act (XII of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit on refuse salt of the Punjab Mines issued with the sanction of the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue to manufacturers of glazed stoneware and pottery the duty imposed by Notification No. 343, dated the 19th January 1888, on salt manufactured in the Punjab.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 21st April, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 333.—Major G. C. Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel H. F. Grant, C.B., appointed Inspector-General of Cavalry in India; Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., Derbyshire Regiment, station staff officer, Cawnpore, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major Kitson,—

with effect from the 1st April 1893.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 334.—Colonel H. F. Grant, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Sirhind District, to be Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, *vice* Major-General G. Luck, C.B., whose extended tenure of the appointment has expired. Dated 1st April 1893.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 335.—With reference to clause 41, India Army Circulars, 1893, Lieutenant G. C. McD. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Bombay Lancers, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Saharanpur Remount Depot, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 336.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 16th April 1893:

Captain R. C. Broome, Indian Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Kurnal Remount Depot, to be Superintendent of the Ahmednugger Remount Depot, *vice* Captain A. P. Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Cavalry, who has reverted to regimental duty.

Lieutenant G. C. McD. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of the Saharanpur Remount Depot, to be Superintendent of the Kurnal Remount Depot, *vice* Captain Broome.

Lieutenant E. Brandreth, Indian Staff Corps, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Assistant Superintendent of the Saharanpur Remount Depot, *vice* Lieutenant Birdwood.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 337.—Surgeon-Colonel T. Maunsell, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel C. H. Y. Godwin, deceased. Dated 8th March 1893.

No. 338.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 310 of 1893, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, M.B., in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, Bengal, will reckon from the 2nd April 1893.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 339.—Captain H. B. Foote, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 4th April 1893.

No. 340.—Lieutenant F. A. Tighe, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 5th March 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 341.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect

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from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Charles Roderick Maclagan Hutchinson, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles,—21st January 1892.

Hugh Wilson Cruddas, Royal Irish Regiment, officiating wing officer, 37th Bengal Infantry,—4th February 1892.

Robert Eaton Travers, Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles,—10th February 1892.

No. 342.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Ian Hope Grant, Suffolk Regiment, officiating wing officer, 39th Bengal Infantry,—2nd July 1891.

Frederic Thornton Trevor Moore, Connaught Rangers, officiating wing officer, 20th Bengal Infantry,—5th September 1891.

Owen Annesley Smith, Royal Artillery, officiating wing officer, 36th Bengal Infantry,—10th September 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Hercules Cobbe, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 18th Bengal Lancers,—11th July 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Cobbe will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 11th July 1891, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 343.—Lieutenant William Robert Walker, Derbyshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 15th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th October 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 344.—Second-Lieutenant Charles John Cumberlege, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating wing officer, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 29th August 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Cumberlege will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 345.—Second-Lieutenant E. A. E. Muntz, who has been appointed to the unattached list of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, has been posted to the Bombay presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

CANTONMENTS.

TAXATION.

No. 346.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt departmental honorary commissioned and warrant officers and departmental non-commissioned officers from the payment of the latrine fee prescribed by section 321 of the Bengal Municipal Act (III of 1884) in any cantonment in which the same has been imposed by notification under section 17 of the said Cantonments Act.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 347.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Colonel W. S. Brooke, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st class, Central Provinces, (m. c.) till 26th June 1893, under rule XIV, clause (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Captain H R. W. Lumsden, Indian Staff Corps, second-in-command, 3rd Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for two years, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant O. K. Tancock, Royal Artillery, subaltern, No. 7 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

No. 348.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain G. J. Younghusband, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, Corps of Guides, Cavalry, for four months. Pension service—15th year commenced 1st May 1892

Lieutenant R. G. Macpherson, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 19th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—5th year commenced 12th September 1892.

Lieutenant R. G. Munn, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 36th Bengal Infantry, for seven months. Pension service—5th year commenced 23rd March 1893.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. McB. Davis, M.D., 4th Sikh Infantry, for one year. Pension service—24th year commenced 6th July 1892.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Seaman, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—23rd year commenced 11th May 1892.

No. 349.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant G. B. Sanford, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, for nine months. Pension service—3rd year commenced 8th October 1892.

No. 350.—Captain E. H. F. Finch, East Lancashire Regiment, Adjutant, North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for eight months, under article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No 351.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant F. G. C. Humfrey, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 12th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant J. L. Orr, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for three months.

No. 352.—Lieutenant H. A. H. Thompson, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, was granted an extension of leave, (p. a.) to the 6th February 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 353.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 28th February, 1893, page 1140.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 28th February, 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

Unattached List.—Lieutenant Edward Algernon Ernest Muntz, from 3rd Battalion, the King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), to be Second-Lieutenant with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 1st March 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 7th March, 1893, page 1478.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 7th March, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :

J. R. Carden, the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).

A. V. Alexander, the Royal Irish Regiment.

R. W. Burton, the Lancashire Fusiliers.

F. W. Hawks, the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

H. Brand, the Highland Light Infantry.

"London Gazette," dated the 21st March, 1893, page 1768.

WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 21st March, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary Henry Staff, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 22nd March 1893.

PENSIONS.

No. 354.—Conductor Thomas Johnston, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 355.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Frederick Gibson Tyrrell Welch,—20th April 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

David Douglas Cunningham, M.B., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel L. D. Spencer, promoted. Dated 24th October 1892.

Archibald Cameron, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Thomson, promoted. Dated 1st April 1893.

James Charles Gordon Carmichael, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. Center, retired. Dated 2nd April 1893.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 356.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th April 1893 :

Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, C.I.E.

Colonel John MacDonald Smith.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 357.—Sergeant Charles Houston Allen, Supervisor, 1st grade, temporary rank, Mu Valley Railway, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th February 1893, *vice* Sub-Conductor Andrew Learmouth, deceased.

No. 358.—Sergeant Frederick Beaufort, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th February 1893, *vice* Sub-Conductor Joseph James Williams, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, deceased.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No 359.—First grade Assistant Apothecary Oliver William Howard Smith to be second grade Apothecary ;

Sub-Assistant Apothecary George Patrick O'Brien to be second grade Assistant Apothecary,—

with effect from the 25th January 1893, *vice* first grade Apothecary T. Baron, superannuated.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 360.—*24th Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Yasin Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mula Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Suhel Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1893.

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No. 361.—*44th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Chhabilal Jaisi to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Kaberaj Kárki to be Jemadar, *vice* Gajbahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th March 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 362.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

FitzCharles MacDonald, Gentleman, to be Chief Engineer to complete the establishment.

No. 363.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Malcolm Macaulay Mackenzie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* D'Oyly, promoted.

George Thomas Hennessy, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Paget, promoted.

No. 364.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John William Macdonald, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Crimmins, promoted.

No. 365.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Hill Burnand, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Fraser, promoted.

John Caleb Mitchell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Jewell, promoted.

No. 366.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Edward George Mumford, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carnell, promoted.

William Thomas Hall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, transferred to the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 367.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Henry Arthur Hindmarsh, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 18th March 1893, to complete the establishment.

No. 368.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

James Henry Cuming, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Faulds, promoted.

No. 369.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Henry Dawson, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Larmour, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 370.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant Hastings Hadley D'Oyly to be Lieutenant, *vice* Macgregor, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Albert Manners Paget to be Lieutenant, *vice* Shaw, resigned.

No. 371.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Crimmins to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sinclair, resigned.

No. 372.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Edward Fraser to be Lieutenant, *vice* Dale, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Witherow Jewell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Boylan, promoted.

No. 373.—*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant David Faulds to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lang, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 374.—Captain E. S. Green, of the late Gauhati Rifles, resigns his commission.

No. 375.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Lieutenant F. A. Shaw resigns his commission.

No. 376.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant C. M. Sinclair resigns his commission.

No. 377.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant R. Dalley resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 20.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Sub-Lieutenant E. J. C. Hordern, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 21.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 39 of 1892, Mr. A. McLean, Assistant Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, is granted an extension of leave (m. c.) for six months.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 22.—Mr. F. J. Wilson, Engineer, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th April, 1893.

No. 150.—The following is published for general information :

No. 177-R.T., dated 11th April, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, promulgating General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892 the Circular and the General Rules read above.

Government of India Resolution No. 0047 R.T., dated the 19th January 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st January 1893 under Public Works Department Notification No. 30, dated the 20th January 1893.

Government of India Resolution No. 0058 R.T., dated the 28th February 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March 1893 under Public Works Department Notification No. 82, dated the 1st March 1893.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 240 R., dated the 21st March 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Engineer-in-Chief, Bengal Dooars Railway, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892, as modified by the Government of India Resolutions Nos. 0047 R.T. and 0058 R.T., dated respectively the 19th January 1893 and the 28th February 1893, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 21st January 1893 and the 4th March 1893 under Public Works Department Notifications Nos. 30, dated the 20th January 1893, and 82, dated the 1st March 1893, may be made applicable to the Bengal Dooars Railway from the date on which it may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the Bengal Dooars Railway of the General Rules for Indian railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th May 1892, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as modified by the resolutions of the 19th January 1893 and 28th February 1893, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

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The 17th April, 1893.

No. 151.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 152.—Mr. H. B. Addis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, is retransferred to the Public Works Department and is granted six months' furlough in extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No. 81 of the 1st March 1893, as corrected by Public Works Department Notification No. 101, dated 14th March 1893.

The 18th April, 1893.

No. 153.—Mr. R. A. Cordner, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, with effect from the 22nd March 1892, with the rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary.

No. 154.—Mr. A. J. Chew, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on railways.

No. 155.—The services of Lieutenant H. Prentice, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are, on his return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

The 19th April, 1893.

No. 156.—Mr. R. T. Denne, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

No. 157.—Mr. A. H. Gleadowe-Newcomen, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class III, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the 15th March 1893.

No. 158.—Mr. A. G. R. Trapmann, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, with effect from the 19th March 1893.

The 20th April, 1893.

No. 159.—Mr. W. K. Stent, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 4th April 1893.

No. 160.—Mr. Srish Chandra Chakraverti, passed student of the Poona College of Science, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Apprentice Engineer, and posted to Assam.

No. 161.—Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, is permanently transferred to the Railway Branch.

The 21st April, 1893.

No. 162.—Mr. W. H. Mills, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is permanently transferred from Baluchistan to Punjab.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 20th April 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1020 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 15th April 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 112 of 1893.—Richard John Birrell Carruthers, Indigo planter, of Nyagong Factory in the Sub-division of Begooserai, in the district of Monghyr, for the improvement in the cultivation of Indian crops generally, but indigo in particular, called "The Carruthers' Puppri Breaker."

No. 113 of 1893.—Albert William Atwater and John Francis Mackie, constituting the legal firm of Atwater and Mackie, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, Advocates, for Improvements in heat deflectors.

No. 1021 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 139 of 1892.—Albert Henry Bristow, an Engineer in the employment of T. E. Thomson & Co., Ld., Calcutta, residing at No. 88, Jaun Bazar in the city of Calcutta, for securely fastening the ordinary handcuff now in use in the jail and police departments. (Filed 22nd March 1893.)

No. 196 of 1892.—Sorabji Shavuksha, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, late of Bengal, transferred to the North-West Provinces, and an inhabitant of Bombay, for a self-acting latrine. (Filed 29th March 1893.)

No. 297 of 1892.—Luis Teweles and Thomas Arthur Robinson, Mechanical Engineers of Dale Mill, Paterson, in the County of Passaic and

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State of New Jersey, United States, America, for improvements in looms for weaving two widths of fabrics simultaneously. (Filed 6th April 1893.)

No. 321 of 1892.—Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, Electrician, and Villeroy Corney Doubleday, Accountant, both of 27 Walbrook, in the city of London in England, for improvements in secondary batteries. (Filed 6th April 1893.)

No. 1 of 1893.—Jacques Aime Vagner of No. 42, Boulevard Magenta, Paris, in the Republic of France, Engineer, for a novel system of Burner for mineral oil. (Filed 11th April 1893.)

No. 1022P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 7 of 1889.—Edmund Burke of Dublin, Ireland, Tea Merchant, for an improved apparatus for mixing or bulking tea or other similar substances. (From 11th April 1893 to 10th April 1894.)

No. 37 of 1889.—Samuel Cleland Davidson of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April 1893 to 24th April 1894.)

No 50 of 1889 —Charles Dixon Aria of 175, Piccadilly, London, England, Lamp Manufacturer, for improvements in oil-lamps. (From 16th May 1893 to 15th May 1894.)

W. H. WILKINS, *Colonel, S.C.*,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th April, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,61,467	9	2	1,93,59,404	5	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,22,97,936	12	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,47,31,427	14	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				5,29,062	7	11
Sundries				32,92,354	6	4
RUPEES				9,28,12,249	2	3

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				61,84,056	0	0
Other authorized Investments				50,59,443	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,63,68,503	12	5
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,10,56,359	5	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,78,05,308	0	10
Balances with other Banks				7,42,974	2	6
Bullion				6,04,318	14	4
Dead Stock				12,53,819	11	7
Stamps				10,817	15	3
Sundries				19,95,001	10	11
				7,10,80,603	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	57,54,720	0	2	2,17,31,646	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,59,76,926	0	10			
RUPEES				9,28,12,249	2	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 20th April, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent
Percentage 31·9.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops, and B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En. Lt. Infy	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 10, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet, M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A., Sergt. Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co., 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	.....	Julia-B. and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	.....	C.-William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David-Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin, Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W. Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt.	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June „ 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En. B. Frs.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 19, 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland, J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Earnest-Reuben	40	7	3
Aug. 13, 1877	Meehan, Peter, Private	2nd Bn., The Royal Scotts	Joseph	37	1	8

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

JOHN FORDYCE, *Major*,

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio *Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.*

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MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

List of Government Promissory Notes, etc., remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, on 31st March, 1893, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment.						
		3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1865.	Bank deposit receipt.				Total.
		R	R	R				R
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, A B., Calcutta		28,600					28,600
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.B., Allahabad		23,700					23,700
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.B., Agra		22,600					22,600
4	" " " " Lucknow		30,000					30,000
5	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.B., Bareilly		20,000					20,000
6	" " " " Meerut	500	74,900					75,400
7	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat	500	39,500					40,000
8	Superintendent of Khedas, Dacca		1,500					1,500
9	Superintendent of Remount Rearing Depôt, Saharanpore		1,500					1,500
10	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore		16,500					16,500
11	Superintendent, H. and S. Factory, Cawnpore		26,500					26,500
12	Superintendent, Gun Carriage Factory, Futtehgarh		500					500
13	Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli		10,000					10,000
14	Ordnance Officer, Fort William		500					500
15	" Allahabad		300					300
16	" Agra		500					500
17	Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment		4,500					4,500
18	Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle		1,000					1,000
19	Officer Commanding Meywar Bheel Corps, Kherwara		10,000					10,000
		1,000	3,12,600					3,13,600
	Cases not converted.							
1	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat		13,700					13 700
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.-B., Bareilly		2,000					2,000
			15,700					15,700
	Safe Custody.		Various 4 p.c.					
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.-B., Calcutta		15,400					15,400
2	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.-B., Allahabad		2,500					2,500
3	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.-B., Agra		7,900					7,900
4	" " " " Lucknow		31,200	3,210				34,410
5	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.-B., Bareilly		1,500					1,500
6	Chief Commissariat Officer, A.-B., Meerut		18,000					(a)18,000
7	Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat		10,500					10,500
8	Superintendent, Army Clothing, Alipore		14,100					14,100
9	Medical Store-keeper to Government		800					800
10	Superintendent, S. A. A. Factory, Dum-Dum		11,000					11,000
11	Ordnance Officer, Fort William		1,000					1,000
12	" " Allahabad	500	2,000					2,500
13	Inspector General of Ordnance, E. C.			5,000				5,000
		500	1,15,900	8,210				1,24,610

The following Government Promissory Notes have been received and been brought to account after 1st April, 1893:—
Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Balooghat (4 upper halves) R400

(a) Exclusive of one Government Promissory Note for R500 received back from the Comptroller General for transmission to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Accounts Branch, Meerut, for inspection.

J. A. MILEY, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, EASTERN CIRCLE:
Calcutta, the 20th April, 1893.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 19th April, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 12th April, 1893 . . .	26,97,559	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	11,48,177	38,45,736
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,09,898	
Ditto ditto Government	83	1,09,981
		39,55,717
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,45,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	1,45,000
Balance on the evening of the 19th April, 1893 . . .	...	38,10,717
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department .	26,93,624	
Ditto ditto Government	11,17,093	38,10,717
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	2,44,266	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,44,266

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 20th April, 1893.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 13th April, 1893.

No. 1191-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 559-G., dated the 30th March, 1893, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant S. Clay, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, on the 6th April, 1893.

The 14th April, 1893.

No. 1209-G.—Colonel S. B. Miles, I.S.C., Resident, Meywar, is granted 2 months and 16 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 25th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 15th April, 1893.

No. 1217-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel P. W. Smith, G. L. I. (Bengal), Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 8th May, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 18th April, 1893.

No. 2386.—Sardar Gurdit Sing, Native Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 371 (*a*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

C. HERBERT,
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 7th April, 1893.

No. 1785.—In supersession of this Office Notification No. 7500, dated the 2nd December, 1892, which is hereby cancelled, Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, First Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for one month and 25 days, under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th March, 1893.

No. 1786.—On recall from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 87-F. C., dated the 24th January 1893, Khan Bahadur Kazi Jallal-ud-din Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is posted as First Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, or until further orders. Khan Bahadur Kazi Jallal-ud-din Khan assumed charge of the office of First Extra Assistant Commissioner in Zhob from Khan Bahadur Hak Nawaz Khan, on the afternoon of 16th March.

Notifications Nos. 7501 and 7987, dated respectively the 2nd and 20th December, 1892, are hereby cancelled.

The 12th April, 1893.

No. 1896.—With reference to Notification of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 674-E., dated the 20th March, 1893, Lieutenant F. J. D. Henslowe, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his appointment as Adjutant and 2nd-in-Command of the Zhob Levy Corps in the afternoon of the 23rd December, 1892.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 10th February, 1893.

No. 104-I—269.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation (I of 1877) the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to appoint Rao Kesri Singh of Bhinai, Honorary Magistrate of Bhinai, to be a Munsiff in the district of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH, *Captain,*

First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

The 11th April, 1893.

No. 391—648.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to extend the provisions of section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the Town of Sawar in the Ajmere District.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*

for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 13th April, 1893.

No. 6.—Mr. G. P. Rose, C. I. E., Officiating Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, is granted, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from 18th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

G. BOUGHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Manager, N. W. Railway.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1893.

No. 11-*A*.—Lieutenant E. D. Swinton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, officiated as Executive Engineer, Lucknow Division, Military Works, from 1st to 13th March, 1893, inclusive.

The 17th April, 1893.

No. 12-*A*.—Lieutenant A. L. Schreiber, R. E., Attached Officer, Military Works Department, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 22nd March, 1893.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 14th April, 1893.

No. 4.—Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted 18 months' furlough, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 28th April, 1893, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,

Offg. Manager.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th April, 1893.

No. 1.—Mr. J. H. Lane, Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, is allowed furlough for seven months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April, 1893.

No. 2.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified against each:—

NAMES.	From	To	Dates from
			1892.
P. M. Madge	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	5th Nov.
R. Elrington	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	24th Dec.
N. U. K. Leslie	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	24th Dec.
R. C. Barker, C.I.E.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	24th Dec.
F. Mercer	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade, and tempy. class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	24th Dec.
C. W. Sowerby-Coo.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	24th Dec.
			1893.
A. W. Foord	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 1st grade.	11th Feb.

W. R. BROOKE,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

No. 3.—Offices reported opened and closed during March, 1893 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Burkhal	Chittagong	15th Mar.	Closed.
Contai	Bengal	16th "	Opened.
Dinbazar	Bengal	28th "	Ditto.
Harihar	Bombay	2nd "	Ditto.
Kabounghman (Bank Office)	Burma	24th "	Ditto.
Kaimganj	N.-W. Provinces.	19th "	Ditto.
Karachi Depôt	S. and B.	11th "	Closed.
Kyaiklat	Burma	1st "	Opened.
Lalthuama	Chin-Lushai	7th "	Closed.
Lungsin	Ditto	7th "	Ditto.
Manoomukh	Assam	15th "	Opened.
Mashobra	Punjab	16th "	Ditto.
Munshibazar	Assam	31st "	Ditto.
Nanchandi Fair	(Meerut)	12th "	Ditto.
Ditto	(Ditto)	20th "	Closed.
Pallavaram	Madras	22nd "	Opened.
Pandharpur	Bombay	7th "	Ditto.
Pyapon	Burma	13th "	Ditto.
Rajmai	Assam	1st "	Ditto.
Ramgopalpur	E. Bengal	20th "	Ditto.
Sabhar	Ditto	19th "	Ditto.
Shwenoungbin	Burma	27th "	Closed.
Waltair	East Coast	8th "	Opened.
Ywatoung	Burma	10th "	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Chalsa Road	Bengal Doars	20th Mar.	Opened.
Domani	Ditto	20th "	Ditto.
Gour	Bengal North-Western.	28th "	Ditto.
		1892.	
Kawlin	Burma State Ry.	4th April	Ditto.
		1893.	
Kissengunge	Assam-Behar Ry.	1st Feb.	Ditto.
Kolaparu	East Coast Ry.	27th Mar.	Ditto.
		1892.	
Kyathin	Burma State Ry.	4th April	Ditto.
		1893.	
Laltiguri	Bengal Doars	20th Mar.	Ditto.
Lilooah	East Indian Ry.	1st "	Ditto.
Mirpur	Eastern Bengal	28th "	Ditto.
Mustabad	East Coast Ry.	27th "	Ditto.
		1892.	
Myingatha	Burma State Ry.	4th April	Ditto.
Pintha	Ditto	4th "	Ditto.
Thityabin	Ditto	4th "	Ditto.
Tongon	Ditto	4th "	Ditto.
		1893.	
Veravilli	East Coast Ry.	28th Mar.	Ditto.
		1892.	
Wuntho	Burma State Ry.	4th April	Ditto.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th April, 1893.

No. 24.—Mr. J. F. H. Collet, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 15th April, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 14th April, 1893.

No. 25.—Mr. A Peyton, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II, with effect from the 1st February, 1893, and until further orders.

HORACE BELL,
Offg. Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment of Infantry, dated at Rangoon, this 15th day of April, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2209, Private Albert Harrison.
Age,—23 years.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, pale; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—9th April, 1893.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Rangoon.
Date of Enlistment,—20th June, 1888.
At what place Enlisted,—Hounslow.
Parish and County in which Born,—Stepney, Middlesex.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—
Marks,—A. J. L. D. front of right forearm, A. J. and dot back of left forearm, mole left side of back.
Trade,—Plumber.
Regimentals, or plain clothes.—Plain clothes, grey check suit.
REMARKS,—Deserted. Under five years' service.

H. GUNTER, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Buttn., Norfolk Regiment.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th June, 1893, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in the Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

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All applications must reach the Principal 30 days before the date of examination.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be rereturned :—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)

(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ, or an employé under District Boards.

(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination, or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

6. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish a fresh fee and certificates.

7. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the Province or Railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

8. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 3rd April, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th April, 1893

No. 908.—Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E. A. Doran, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, as Third Assistant Director General, the following promotions are made with effect from the 1st May, 1893 :—

Mr. C. J. Dease, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to the 2nd grade.

Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to the 3rd grade.

Pundit Siva Pal, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 18th April, 1893.

Bengal Indian Family Pension Fund Secretary.
Bendter, C.
Bruder, Gras.
Duncan & Co., T.
Foote, Mrs. H. B.
Foote, Captain F.W.
Irvine, W. H. B., Esq.
Nelson & Co.
Parker, W. H., Esq.
Powell & Son, Wm.
Sherston, J. D., and Taylor, B., Messrs.
Shearwood, J. A., Esq.
Sutherland, E. H., Esq.
Tale Tit Newspaper.
Tapir, Fernand, Signor.
Thompson, J. A., Esq.
Walker, J. W., Esq.
Zeigler, Louis.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agabeg, C., Esq.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Andreas, Geo., Esq.
Anderson, Mr. Theodore I.
Arrakiel, Miss.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Armstrong, Mrs.
Atkinson, Mr. A. J.
Augustine, S. M.
Bailey, H. D., Esq.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Benbow, Mr. A. J.
Bentley, Captain Edward.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Brady, Joseph, Esq.
Bradley, James.
Brown, Norman P., Esq.
Brydon, Mrs. E.
Burr, H., Esq.
Burt, Cecil.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Casanovis, G.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cleveland, Mrs. Leah.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Coles, J. A.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Cooke, Mr.
Crawley, John G.
Curtis, A. C.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dicks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Edwards, W. Wm. H.
Ewing, W. R.
Fane, Miss.
Fawns, Miss.
Forster, Miss.
Freedman J. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Gibbons, Madam Stanley.
Glaser, Mr. G.
Godfrey, F. E., Esq.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Gordon, Robert, Esq.
Grant, Archibald.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Greany, A. L., Esq.
Green, J. T.
Gutter, A., Esq.
Harris, H.
Henry, E. R., Esq.
Hewitt, F., Esq.
Hudson, Mrs M. E.
Hunter, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jahel, B. G.
Jefferson, Mr. John P.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Laing, James.
Lawrence, Lincoln.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Long, Mr. Wm.
Lovett, T. H.
Lowe, A. M.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McMullen, W. M.
Main, J.
Martin, Henry, Esq.
Middleton, James.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Moneypenny, L. S., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Donnell, Capt, A. C.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant
Osborne, Henry, Esq.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pigott, Miss Essey.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. H. C.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Raabe, Mrs.
Reed, S.
Remmington, Captain, F. A.
Richards, G.
Richards, G.
Ritson, Stanley, Esq.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Sames, Mrs.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, T. D.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Spanna, Alfred.
Stirling, John Muir, Esq., C.E.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Tongere, A.
Usher, Mrs. J.
Walker, Mrs.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Webb, Miss C.
Webb, Mr. H. E.
Webster, Mrs.
Weichert, W.
Weissman, Bernhard
Whitelaw, John, Esq.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Davies, Mr. T. W.
Fahys, Miss.
Favel, S., Esq.
Gerschkovitch, Osip.
Henty, Thomas Henry, Esq.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Hulbert, Wm. Chas., Esq.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Rahmin, Mrs. R.
Von Bibra Lones Edward, Esq., C.E.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abram Ham, David.
Aima, Ayah.
Aslett, W. C., Captain.
Arden, W., Miss.
Ayan, A. K.
Arnold, J. B.
Blanchard, H. W.
Baird, Mrs.
Blumm, William.
Beigai Bahadur Singh Lohele.
Belemoria, J. R.
Barbour, E. D.
Brown, N. P.
Baumeyer, F., Dr.
Boyley, Cyril.
Beatley, E. M., Mrs.
Bayne, M., Captn.
Bellet, George.
Brennan, John.
Baker, Mr.
Beauchamp.
Boshecochanor, C.
Baru, Josai.
Cooke, J. E.
Chaley, F., Mrs.
Czechenney.
Church, W. T.
Crouch, Thomas.
Corke, W. C.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Clerke, L. H.
Contonia, R.
Cristopher, Col.
Carlsen, J.
Coyne, J. S.
Copland, C.
Coisus, the Earl.
Damory, C.
Durand, D.
Dansey, E. P.
D'Souza, F.
Dillon, J.
Doggi Bhawen.
Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Bhorodu.
Dalip Singh.
Daffy, A. C.
English, J.
Ellis, A. F.
Forester, F.
Fainfef, Morkins.
Freerer, Mrs.
Fairbanks, Walter.
Fereshaw, N. L.
Faulkner.
Goodburn, C.
Goldenburgh, F., Mrs.
Griffin, Mrs.
Gangadin, Dr.
Gosnness, R. E.
Howthorese, W.
Hastings, F. W.
Hardt, Heman.
Hammond, E., Mrs.
Harwey, H. J. A.
Hardy, W. E., Surg. Capt.
Hunter, E. J., Mrs.
Harwood, H. T.
Hodges, E., Mrs.
Harxs, E. W.
Harmandass.
Hughes, H.
Howard, W. H. L.
Hare, A. O.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hill, Thomas.
Helm, E.
Imam Sarif.
Joaquim, D. E. Souza.
Jullian, Mary.
Jones Brothers.
Joenesh, B., Dr.
Johnson, E. R., Lt.-Col.
Johnson, C.
Jeeh, Carl.
Jones, W. M.
Kain, Ernest.
Khan Bahadur Miza Alias Boil.
Kempsters, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Lowth, C.
Leslbly, L. F.
Lozarious, C. M.
Luggard, Mrs.
Lurano, A.
Littellior, J.
Luard, P. C.
Mascarenhas, A.
Miller, F. P.
MacMorton, John.
Marmbur, K. J.
Mac Gregor, J. L.
Marmburk, Joseph.
Merwali, Walter.
Masowrell, H. St. Pluger.
Munshi Maharaj Lall Saheb.
Rudh, Murzback,
Mohosanker Joshankar.
Marchettd, A.
Maidment, Mrs.
Mathew Jett' Mrs.
Marsh L. A.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Nusserwanji Dorabjee.
Norton, C. T.
Nelson, F.
Nabob, M. H. K. Patandi.
Oakley.
OBrien, A.
Oakes, Alf.
OBrigen.
Oote, G.
Oote, G.
Pehlivo wan.
Prewett, John.
Poigu, K. I..
Prences, Chall.
Phillips, H.
Pugh, I.
Parker, L.
P. Pherozshaw Peshtonjee.
Rulstom, W. C.
Rogalin, Ted.
Rolmank, Mrs.
Renouf, N. C. (R. L).
Rogowski, A.
Robinson, F. G.
Reid, D. L.
Rutherford, James.
Roxburg, James.
Roberts, Miss.
Shivdam, A., Mrs.
Sunsey, Tho.
Stuart.
Sahmedar, F.
Sallurf, P. Cobet.
Stewart, Mrs.
Spannion, A.
Sogder, Charles.
Smith, J.
Sopeza, K.
Smealor, A. D.
Simpson, T.
Sandford, F. R.
Stoddard, J. R.
Spangher, E.
Salem Narsing Row.
Thumkeer, Col.
Tomoljee Rustomjee.
Tippi, E.
Thornton, F. T.
Thomayari, C. T.
Toback Roza.
Tomboso, M.
Turnbull, W. L.
Tewiotdali.
Turnbul, M. J.
Turnbull, W. S.
Thee, M. M.
Watt, R.
Walter, C. W.
Walter, R. W.
Williamson, S.
Wetter, D. R.
Warder, G. H.
Walker, H. R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 17th April, 1893.

Carter, J. E.
Corbett, Dr. R. D.
Holland, Mrs.
Kempton, C. H.
Robinson, W. H.
Rollo, A. J.
Somway, G. B.

The 22nd April, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	26th April	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	25th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	26th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	29th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	29th ,,	Ditto.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Lindula.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	26th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Port Blair	25th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.
Mauritius	28th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

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REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden. Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the First Quarter ending 31st July 1892, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1891.

PARTICULARS.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1892.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1891	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the quarter	1,21,50,92 14 8	1,17,67,197 13 4	3,83,723 1 4	.. ...
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from May to July in the Widows' Fund	1,31,264 9 9	1,32,093 3 9	... ..	828 10 0
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	85,997 0 9	85,816 5 9	180 11 0	.
Entrance fees, etc., ditto	318 4 3	394 3 6	... ..	75 15 3
Amount at credit of subscribers under rule 55 transferred to divisible surplus	756 0 0	388 8 0	367 8 0	... .
Amount of interest charged on arrear subscription	2 2 0	.	2 2 0	... ...
Total Receipts ..	2,18,338 0 9	2,18,692 5 0	550 5 0	904 9 3
Grand Total ...	1,23,69,258 15 5	1,19,85,890 2 4	A 3,84,273 6 4	904 9 3
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions payable to incumbents in the Widows' Fund ..	1,11,452 13 11	1,04,728 14 5	6,723 15 6	
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	76,543 7 2	73,149 2 2	3,394 5 0	. .
Establishment, including house-rent and contingencies ..	9,398 4 4	9,759 10 5		361 6 1
Loss by exchange in remittances to England	19,974 4 1	15,121 12 8	4,852 7 5	.....
Commission paid on account of money-order	525 11 6	506 12 6	18 15 0	...
Amount of divisible surplus divided among qualified subscribers during 1892-93 to the Widows' Fund	2,55,918 4 0	2,20,998 12 0	34,939 8 0	.....
Ditto Children's Fund	1,41,221 4 0	1,32,003 0 0	9,218 4 0	.. ..
Total Disbursements ..	6,15,054 1 0	5,56,268 0 2	B 59,147 6 11	361 6 1
Balance in favour of the Fund	1,17,54,204 14 5	1,14,29,622 2 2	C 3,25,125 15 5	543 3 2
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to qualified members of more than five years' standing	99,289 14 0	88,250 7 0	11,039 7 0	.. ..

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,518	1,017	1,546	1,030	.....	.....	28	13
Ditto of incumbents	516	746	499	732	17	14	.....	..
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatement	1,234	802	1,239	817	... .	. ..	5	15

	Rs.
A—Net increase in grand total of receipts .	3,83,868-13-1.
B—Net increase in total disbursements . .	58,786- -10.
C—Net increase in balance	3,24,582-12-3.

S. GEORGE,
E. H. LLOYD, } *Auditors, U. S. F P. Fund.*

Published by order of the Directors.

R A. FINK, *Accountant.*

W. H RYLAND, *Secretary.*

FUND OFFICE, the 29th March 1893.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 16.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the twelve months of the official year 1892-93, and of the twenty-one preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH.																								YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.				
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	10,52	70,95	24,64	1,06,11	6,32	48,75	4,66	59,73	1,10	1,35	2,44	4,89	3,74	12,57	14,31	30,62	1,82	4,60	23,83	30,25	23,50	1,38,22	1,61,72	69,88	2,31,60	1871-72
1872-73	11,95	68,43	27,16	1,07,54	5,87	46,08	3,79	55,74	1,07	1,22	2,02	4,31	4,01	12,55	12,25	28,81	3,01	5,30	35,44	43,75	25,91	1,33,58	1,59,49	80,66	2,40,15	1872-73
1873-74	11,23	65,09	21,19	97,51	6,71	51,69	4,34	62,74	1,30	1,00	1,40	3,70	3,79	14,02	15,20	33,01	3,40	5,49	30,74	39,63	26,43	1,37,29	1,63,72	72,87	2,36,59	1873-74
1874-75	12,10	76,05	19,42	1,07,57	7,59	51,92	5,44	64,95	1,22	1,00	1,72	3,94	3,76	13,22	14,22	31,20	3,86	6,80	26,26	36,92	28,53	1,48,99	1,77,52	67,06	2,44,58	1874-75
1875-76	12,71	72,96	20,94	1,06,61	8,17	50,29	4,43	62,89	1,37	1,02	1,20	3,59	4,81	13,44	11,79	30,04	3,77	5,46	34,03	43,26	30,83	1,43,17	1,74,00	72,39	2,46,39	1875-76
1876-77	13,32	66,58	21,52	1,01,42	8,58	43,93	1,29	53,80	1,49	75	38	2,62	5,55	11,83	6,55	23,93	4,24	5,81	31,39	41,44	33,18	1,28,19	1,62,08	61,13	2,23,21	1876-77
1877-78	14,28	80,86	21,02	1,16,16	8,58	49,56	1,51	59,65	1,87	89	48	3,24	6,00	10,13	2,81	18,94	4,93	6,76	29,32	41,01	35,66	1,48,20	1,83,86	55,14	2,39,00	1877-78
1878-79	13,49	63,09	20,78	97,36	8,54	44,51	2,53	55,58	1,96	59	36	2,91	5,40	9,30	5,14	19,84	6,96	7,21	33,16	47,33	36,35	1,24,70	1,61,05	61,97	2,23,02	1878-79
1879-80	12,47	59,45	15,48	87,40	9,47	40,53	2,57	52,57	3,46	75	38	4,59	5,02	9,17	8,43	22,62	8,31	7,40	37,24	52,95	38,73	1,17,30	1,56,03	64,10	2,20,13	1879-80
1880-81	13,23	59,23	17,27	89,73	9,04	56,07	2,81	67,72	5,04	1,25	26	6,55	5,21	10,43	8,34	23,98	5,37	8,74	42,90	57,01	37,89	1,35,72	1,73,61	71,58	2,45,19	1880-81
1881-82	13,55	47,66	19,41	80,62	10,47	45,19	2,06	57,72	4,01	1,24	51	5,76	5,01	9,20	4,99	19,20	7,53	7,69	47,88	63,10	40,57	1,10,98	1,51,55	74,85	2,26,40	1881-82
1882-83	14,31	17	20,11	34,59	10,49	—96*	2,02	11,55	3,42	5	62	4,09	5,44	8	4,37	9,89	8,18	8	54,44	62,70	41,84	—58*	41,26	81,56	1,22,82	1882-83
1883-84	14,44	45	18,71	33,60	10,97	55	1,81	13,33	3,66	5	60	4,31	4,89	10	6,07	11,06	8,11	13	43,44	51,68	42,07	1,28	43,35	70,63	1,13,98	1883-84
1884-85	12,59	34	15,40	28,33	11,09	52	2,16	13,77	4,02	6	65	4,73	4,84	4	4,68	9,56	7,57	7	34,68	42,32	40,11	1,03	41,14	57,57	98,71	1884-85
1885-86	13,32	23	17,49	31,04	12,08	56	1,59	14,23	4,36	8	97	5,41	5,03	12	3,85	9,00	6,96	8	49,09	56,13	41,75	1,07	42,82	72,99	1,15,81	1885-86
1886-87	14,24	38	15,40	30,02	12,46	57	1,95	14,98	5,38	12	1,00	6,50	6,87	15	5,16	12,18	9,72	17	46,75	56,64	48,67	1,39	50,06	70,26	1,20,32	1886-87
1887-88	13,39	1,03	20,55	34,97	14,65	1,16	2,37	18,18	5,18	8	84	6,10	10,13	17	4,84	15,14	9,08	28	45,89	55,25	52,43	2,72	55,15	74,49	1,29,64	1887-88
1888-89	14,76	6,30	16,24	37,30	14,92	4,50	1,93	21,35	5,32	74	56	6,62	10,43	86	5,39	16,68	8,96	99	36,37	46,32	54,39	13,39	67,78	60,49	1,28,27	1888-89
1889-90	14,86	8,83	15,77	39,46	15,82	4,62	2,44	22,88	5,55	65	78	6,98	10,29	86	6,15	17,30	8,98	2,09	46,74	57,81	55,50	17,05	72,55	71,88	1,44,43	1889-90
1890-91	16,07	9,64	20,19	45,90	17,42	4,93	2,06	24,41	6,26	1,25	85	8,36	10,93	1,20	4,56	16,69	9,09	77	62,89	72,75	59,77	17,79	77,56	90,55	1,68,11	1890-91
1891-92	15,95	10,81	21,41	48,17	17,25	4,63	1,91	23,79	6,33	92	84	8,09	10,37	1,60	3,72	15,69	8,67	77	58,22	67,66	58,57	18,73	77,30	86,10	1,63,40	1891-92
1892-93	16,68	13,29	18,25	48,22	17,48	5,25	2,79	25,52	5,73	1,06	82	7,61	10,39	1,07	4,24	15,70	10,33	1,00	46,81	58,14	60,61	21,67	82,28	72,91	1,55,19	1892-93

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 18th April 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 15th, 1893.

Very uniform pressures have prevailed throughout India during the greater part of the week under review. This condition has, however, been accompanied with feebly unsettled weather over a large part of Northern India. As was the case in the preceding week, depressions, very slight in themselves, but sufficiently marked to disturb the weather, have slowly drifted across the country, and occasioned irregular cyclonic winds and showery weather. Over the Peninsula the weather has not been influenced by these depressions, and has been throughout fine. The temperature has increased faster than usual, so that, while at the commencement of the week the mean of the whole country was between 1½° and 2·0° below the normal, at the close of the week it was between 1½° and 2·0° above.

The chart of the 9th showed a shallow depression over the Western desert, and a second over Behar and the neighbouring parts of the North-Western and Central Provinces, while readings were highest in Assam and Upper Burma. Gradients were moderate over Bengal and very slight elsewhere. Irregular cyclonic movements of the wind were reported from the neighbourhoods of the two depressions, while elsewhere the directions were variable. Thunderstorms had given rain to parts of North-Eastern India and to parts of North-Western India. In the former region the amounts received were moderate, exceeding 1 inch at Silchar and Mymensingh, and exceeding ½ inch at Sibsagar and Dhubri. On the 10th the barometer was rising almost everywhere, but the general distribution of pressure was the same as on the previous day. The winds were also very little changed. Rain had ceased in North-Western India, but continued in North-Eastern India, the largest fall being 1·15 inch at Bogra. At Negapatam and Belgaum also light showers had fallen. On the following day, the 11th, the pressure changes were irregular, and the barometer was very uniform throughout the country. The wind directions were very variable. Light rain had fallen during thunderstorms over a large part of Bengal, and showers were also reported from Tavoy, the south of the Peninsula, and Ceylon. On the 12th pressure was falling everywhere, but the changes had not affected the distribution, the barometer readings being very uniform everywhere. The wind was easterly and south-easterly up the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain had ceased in Bengal, but scattered showers were reported from the west and south of the Peninsula, and local showers at Thayetmyo and Quetta. The chart of the 13th showed that pressure was still giving way everywhere, and that a large shallow depression had appeared over North-Western India. Pressure was high in Assam and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Easterly winds continued to blow up the Gangetic plain, and southerly winds over the west and north of the Bay. Elsewhere the directions remained variable. Thundershowers were again reported from the west and south of the Peninsula, but the amounts were small. There was no rain in other parts of

the country. On the morning of the 14th the distribution of pressure was remarkable. Pressure had risen fast over the north-west of the Punjab and steep gradients prevailed over that province. At the same time a large shallow area of low pressure overlay the western desert and the Gangetic plain. Strong winds prevailed over the Punjab, and thundershowers had fallen at several stations in the north-west of that province. Light showers were also reported from a few places in the west of the Peninsula and at Colombo. On Saturday, the 15th, relatively high pressures were reported from Burma and the south of the Bay on the one hand and from the Indus Valley on the other, while in the intervening region pressure was relatively low, with a centre of depression over Behar and the east of the North-Western Provinces. The wind was unusually northerly over North-Western India, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. A few light scattered showers was the only rainfall reported.

Temperature.—The mean temperature for the whole of India for the first time for many weeks had exceeded the normal average. The excess is only 0·2°. A very marked rise of temperature has, however, spread over India during the week. The excessive temperature first appeared over Central India, Guzerat, Sind, and Rajputana, and was confined to that region during the 9th and 10th. On the 11th it spread to the Punjab, on the 12th to Bombay, on the 13th to the North-Western Provinces, on the 14th to Burma, and on the 15th prevailed over the greater part of the country.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—1·0	—1·6	—0·1	—0·5	—0·5	+0·2	+1·3	—0·3
Bengal and Assam	—1·5	—4·1	—4·7	—3·3	—2·1	—0·8	—0·1	—2·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·2	—6·1	—4·4	—1·0	+1·5	+2·7	+3·8	—0·7
Punjab	—4·1	—2·2	+0·8	+4·3	+5·7	+6·0	+1·8	+1·8
Bombay	—1·0	—0·6	+0·2	+1·9	+1·6	—0·6	—0·7	0
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·1	—2·0	—3·8	—2·0	—0·3	+1·3	+1·5	—1·2
Central India and Guzerat	+1·3	—0·4	+0·8	+3·4	+5·3	+6·0	+1·5	+2·6
Sind and Rajputana	+1·9	+0·3	+2·3	+5·8	+5·5	+7·0	+6·7	+4·2
Madras	—1·9	—2·3	—2·4	—1·8	—1·7	—2·5	—2·2	—2·1
Mean for whole India	—1·2	—2·1	—1·3	+0·8	+1·6	+2·1	+1·5	+0·2

The above shows that for the first three days of the week the mean temperature of the whole of India remained abnormally low, and during the final four days was in excess of the normal.

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Rain.—During the week under review most of the rainfall recorded has been received in North-Eastern India and in the west of the Peninsula. Scattered showers have been received over the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Sind, and the south of the Carnatic ; but the amounts were small, and the only effective rainfall is reported from the two regions noticed above. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, fourteen divisions received effective rainfall, and eleven more received some rain, though the average actual rainfall of each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while twenty-six divisions received absolutely no rain. The regions which received effective rainfall included the following divisions :—East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, both the Assam divisions, the north-west of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, and the Bombay Deccan. In all other parts of India the rainfall of the week was practically or absolutely *nil*. The heaviest actual average rainfall for any division was 2·01 inches in the Surma division of Assam. This was followed by 0·88 inch in the Brahmaputra division, by 0·81 inch in North Bengal, by 0·74 inch in Malabar, by 0·58 inch in Madras (South-Central), and by 0·50 inch in Deltaic Bengal. The third column of the table shows that of the twenty-five divisions which received some rain, only six had more than the average normal rainfall of the week. These six divisions were Deltaic and North Bengal, Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and the East Coast (Central division). The excess in all cases was small. In all other parts of India the rainfall was less than usual, but in most divisions the anticipated rainfall of the week under review is small, and hence the deficiency is generally unimportant. In Assam however, and also in the hills and north-west divisions of the Punjab, the rainfall is ordinarily moderately heavy, and the deficiency in them is largish.

The three concluding columns of the table show that the seasonal rainfall exhibits the same general features as in the last two or three weeks, there being a more or less large excess in all divisions, except the Burma divisions, the Assam divisions, North Behar, the submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, the South, Hill and North-West divisions of the Punjab, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, and West Rajputana, where the rainfall between February 26th and April 15th has been normal or short of the average. In the Peninsula and the central parts of the country the excess has been large.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensingh	Sudder	2·12 inches.
Assam	Khasia	Ditto	3·57 ,,
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Falakata	2·27 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Palghat	3·40 ,,
Deccan	Kolhapur	Chandgad	2·78 ,,
Madras	Coimbatore	Udamalpet	2·29 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 15th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 15th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 15th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	0·62	— 0·62	1·35	1·45	— 7
	Lower Burma	0	0·42	— 0·42	0·35	0·97	— 64
	Central Burma	0	0·23	— 0·23	0·21	0·51	— 59
	Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·42	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·17	— 0·17	0	0·58	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·56	0·81	— 0·25	5·16	4·01	+ 29
	Assam (Surma)	2·01	4·00	— 1·99	8·41	16·40	— 49
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·88	1·38	— 0·50	5·29	6·84	— 23
	Deltaic Bengal	0·50	0·43	+ 0·07	3·72	2·74	+ 36
	Central Bengal	0·28	0·32	— 0·04	2·33	1·53	+ 52
	North Bengal	0·81	0·51	+ 0·30	4·39	2·55	+ 72
	Orissa	0·05	0·29	— 0·24	2·24	1·57	+ 43
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·14	— 0·13	2·42	1·26	+ 92
	Behar (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·54	0·48	+ 13
	Do. (North)	0·01	0·17	— 0·16	0·55	0·64	— 14
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·65	0·35	+ 86
	Oudh (South)	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·48	0·39	+ 23
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·06	— 0·04	1·04	0·55	+ 89
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·58	1·36	+ 61
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·55	0·53	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	1·26	1·30	— 3
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	0·46	0·73	— 37
	Do. (Central)	0	0·13	— 0·13	0·92	0·71	+ 29
	Do. (Submontane)	0	0·28	— 0·28	1·70	1·51	+ 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·81	— 0·81	3·90	4·40	— 11
	Do. (North-West)	0·11	0·52	— 0·41	2·39	2·85	— 16
	Do. (West)	0·06	0·18	— 0·12	0·99	0·96	+ 3
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·74	0·51	+ 0·23	4·29	1·50	+ 186
	Madras (South Central)	0·58	0·61	— 0·03	5·87	2·30	+ 155
	Coorg	0·17	0·48	— 0·31	3·81	1·84	+ 107
	Mysore	0·11	0·17	— 0·06	1·69	0·65	+ 160
	Konkan	0·10	0·02	+ 0·08	0·15	0·09	+ 67
	Bombay Deccan	0·36	0·12	+ 0·24	1·39	0·45	+ 209
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·78	0·08	+ 875
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	4·33	0·46	+ 841
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	3·48	0·44	+ 691
	Ditto (Central)	0	0·10	— 0·10	3·08	0·72	+ 328
	Ditto (East)	0	0·19	— 0·19	2·20	1·02	+ 116
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	0	0·22	— 100
	Sind	0·03	0·11	— 0·08	0·06	0·38	— 84
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·97	0·21	+ 362
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·52	0·21	+ 148
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·17	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	0	0·08	— 0·08	3·05	0·72	+ 324
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·12	— 0·12	6·65	1·29	+ 416
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·17	— 0·17	5·08	0·98	+ 418
	Madras (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	1·33	0·24	+ 454
	East Coast (Central)	0·04	0·03	+ 0·01	2·31	0·37	+ 524
	Ditto (South)	0·06	0·10	— 0·04	2·66	0·55	+ 384
	Madras (South)	0·26	0·28	— 0·02	4·99	1·70	+ 194

SIMLA, *20th April, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 15th April.*—Some rain in parts of Southern, Central, and West Coast districts and Nilgiris, and showers in parts of Circars. Cultivation proceeding in Southern and West Coast districts, and sowings in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but need more rain in Southern districts. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, and condition of cattle good. Prices generally very slightly easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Slight rain in parts of twelve districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, insects, blight, or rats in parts of three districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in eleven districts and progressing in others. Preparations for next season continue in twelve, and cotton picking in eight, districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 15th April.*—There has been little rain during the week. In Hooghly a violent hailstorm occurred, and in Mymensingh a tornado is reported to have destroyed some villages in the Kishorganj sub-division. Agricultural prospects are favourable. The spring crops are nearly all harvested Opium weighments are in progress. Ploughing continues, and autumn crops are being sown. Indigo prospects are good. Harvesting of spring rice has begun with good outturn. The *mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) crop proves much better than was expected. Prices of common rice are steady; wheat in the Behar districts has fallen, the new crop being now in the market. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient, except in parts of Hooghly.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Weather seasonable. Harvesting of spring crops approaching completion. Threshing and winnowing in progress. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Supplies and fodder sufficient. Prices generally falling.

Punjab.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops going on. Sowings of extra spring crops continue. Ploughings for autumn crops in progress. Prospects of standing crops are reported good. Spring and extra-spring crops doing well. Damage reported to have been done by hail, chiefly to the poppy crop in Shahpur. Condition of cattle is generally good Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices falling in two districts, rising in three others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing of winter crops continues. Fodder fairly plentiful, except in Sambalpur, where it is reported insufficient. Prices have risen in one district; elsewhere stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 15th April.*—UPPER BURMA: Transplanting of dry-weather paddy continues, while in Sagaing this crop is being reaped. Reaping of island crops in Myingyan, and of beans in the Lower Chindwin nearly completed. Prospects of standing crops generally good, but in the Pagan sub-division, Myingyan district, the crops have failed in most villages. The price of paddy has risen in two districts; elsewhere both in Lower and Upper Burma it has remained stationary. Numbers on relief works: Meiktila 299.

Assam.—*For week ending 18th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 19th April.*—MYSORE: Standing crops in good condition, except in parts where rain is much needed. Outturn of harvests fair. Prospects generally favourable. Prices falling in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Prospects of coffee and cardamom crops fair. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 19th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Some rain in Neemuch district. Weather cloudy in Bhopawar and Indore. Harvesting of spring crops in progress in all parts, except in Neemuch, where it has been completed. Sugar-cane being watered in Bhopal. Prospects of wheat harvest generally fair, except in two Agencies and in Neemuch. Condition of agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage good, except in Neemuch. Prices of food-grains rising in Neemuch, fluctuating in two Agencies, and high elsewhere. Poppy in flower in Gwalior

Rajputana.—*For week ending 19th April.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Cutting of crops going on. Harvest prospects good, except in Harowti, where wheat is reported much below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in two States, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices falling in four States, rising in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th April.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. I of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	First nine days of April 1892.			First eight days of April 1893.			Earnings from 1st to 9th April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 8th April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	13,73,971	*841	1,634	12,27,728	751	13,73,971	12,27,728	...	1,46,243
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	2,27,021	273	862	2,36,576	274	2,27,021	2,36,576	9,555	...
Indian-Midland	127	752	1,72,940	230	752	1,36,154	181	1,72,940	1,36,154	...	36,786
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	253	1,674	6,21,309	372	1,699	5,52,571	325	6,23,309	5,52,571	...	70,738
South Indian	150	1,043	1,78,459	171	1,043	1,82,485	175	1,78,459	1,82,485	4,026	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	1,18,434	113	1,107	1,59,601	144	1,18,434	1,59,601	41,167	...
Bengal and North-Western (*c*)	130	755	1,80,192	239	756	1,39,049	184	1,80,192	1,39,049	...	41,143
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	20,091	105	223	18,253	82	20,991	18,253	...	2,738
Total	250	7,932	28,95,317	365	8,076	26,52,417	328	28,95,317	26,52,417	...	2,42,900
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	204	2,460	7,27,827	296	2,509	6,93,267	276	7,27,827	6,93,267	...	34,560
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,80,891	406	692	2,41,785	349	2,80,891	2,41,785	...	39,106
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	2,09,506	270	777	2,18,257	281	2,09,506	2,18,257	8,751	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	17,381	139	125	17,847	143	17,381	17,847	466	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma	203	682	2,13,664	313	715	1,76,065	246	2,13,664	1,76,065	...	37,599
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	963	34	28	1,529	55	963	1,529	566	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	214	27	8	656	82	214	656	442	...
Total	251	4,772	14,50,446	304	4,854	13,49,406	278	14,50,446	13,49,406	...	1,01,040
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	14,77,440	990	1,460	11,42,915	767	14,77,440	11,42,915	...	3,34,525
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,60,596	993	461	4,50,000	976	4,60,596	4,50,000	...	10,596
Madras	216	840	2,31,142	275	840	2,23,306	266	2,31,142	2,23,306	...	7,836
Total	464	2,793	21,69,178	777	2,791	18,16,221	651	21,69,178	18,16,221	...	3,52,957
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	200	15,497	65,14,941	420	15,721	58,18,044	370	65,14,941	58,18,044	...	6,96,897
Assisted Companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	41,082	254	161	35,813	222	41,082	35,813	...	5,269
Tarkessur	258	22	11,307	514	22	10,320	460	11,307	10,320	...	987
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	15,403	230	67	10,733	160	15,403	10,733	...	4,670
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	14,179	182	78	11,779	151	14,179	11,779	...	2,400
Total	135	329	81,971	249	328	68,645	209	81,971	68,645	...	13,326
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state (*g*)	154	354	64,402	182	445	92,619	208	64,402	92,619	28,217	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,822	140	13	1,440	111	1,822	1,440	...	382
Rajpura-Bátinda	118	108	11,529	107	108	11,633	108	11,529	11,633	104	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section)	86	311	31,248	100	331	43,002	130	31,248	43,002	11,754	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	7,912	85	93	11,608	125	7,912	11,608	3,696	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,234	77	29	1,998	69	2,234	1,998	...	236
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	9,842	137	72	10,629	148	9,842	10,629	787	...
Total	108	980	1,28,989	132	1,091	1,72,929	158	1,28,989	1,72,929	43,940	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	50,122	150	334	64,976	195	50,122	64,976	14,854	...
Jodhpur-Bikaneer	72	291	22,870	79	364	20,814	57	22,870	20,814	...	2,056
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,958	74	94	5,757	61	6,958	5,757	...	1,201
Total	76	719	79,950	111	792	91,547	116	79,950	91,547	11,597	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,535	68,05,851	388	17,932	61,51,165	343	68,05,851	61,51,165	...	6,54,686

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*g*) Includes the open section of the East Coast railway.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *the 21st April 1893.*

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The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 24th April, 1893.

No. 215.—With a view to encourage the study of the Chinese language among officers of the Burma Commission, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that any officer of the Commission who shall pass an examination in the Chinese language equivalent to the higher standard examination which members of the Commission are required to pass in Burmese shall be entitled to a reward of Rs. 2,000. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to notify that an officer who, by passing an elementary examination in Chinese, the standard of which will be fixed by the Chief Commissioner of Burma, evinces

thereby his intention to become a candidate for the reward of Rs. 2,000, may, on application, be granted special leave on full pay to Bhamo for six months, or to China for one year, for the purpose of studying the Chinese language. The leave will be granted on the distinct understanding that it is to be spent either at Bhamo or in China, and will count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, provided that the examination for which it is granted is successfully passed. An officer will be eligible for such leave only once. The dialect in which the examination of a candidate for the abovenamed reward shall be first conducted will be either Yünnanese or Pekingese at the option of the candidate. After passing in one of these dialects, an officer will be permitted to gain a further reward of Rs. 2,000 by qualifying by the same standard in a second dialect to be approved by the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

2. Home Department Notification No. 245, dated the 17th December 1886, is hereby cancelled.

MEDICAL.

The 27th April, 1893.

No. 207.—The services of Surgeon-Captain A. G. Hendley, of the Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

JUDICIAL.

The 25th April, 1893.

No. 477.—Mr. A. Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave under Article 727 A of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th April 1893, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, to the 23rd November 1893.

No. 479.—Mr. L. P. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Phillips, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 28th April, 1893.

No. 189.—The services of Lieutenant H. C. Tytler, Indian Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Surma Valley Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 16th April 1893.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 25th April, 1893.

No. 116.—The Reverend J. F. Scobell, a Senior Chaplain of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st June 1893.

The 26th April, 1893.

No. 119.—The services of the Reverend A. H. Finn, Chaplain of Dagshai, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the 13th May 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 120.—The services of the Reverend W. G. Burroughs, a Junior Chaplain on the Burma Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from the Reverend A. H. Finn at Dagshai.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Simla, the 26th April, 1893.

No. 931—72.—Mr. T. D. La Touche, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th January 1893, during the absence on furlough of Mr. T. W. H. Hughes.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

EMIGRATION.

The 27th April, 1893.

No. 950-13.—The following is published in substitution of Notification No. $\frac{514}{13}$, dated the 7th March 1893, which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th March 1893:

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments and additions to the Rules relating to Colonial Emigration published with Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 94-E., dated the 18th March 1886:

1. Below the words "Firewood or Coal" in column "Articles" in Subdivision (A) of Colonial Emigration Form 29 following Rule 116A add the word "Water."

2. For Scale No. 2 (C)—"Of Medical Comforts" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules substitute the following:

SCALE No. 2.

(C)—OF MEDICAL COMFORTS.

Showing the Quantities to be shipped for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) In ships bound to places west of the Cape and to Fiji *viâ* South Australia, calculated for a voyage of 20 weeks.	(b) In ships bound to places east of the Cape and to Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits, calculated for a voyage of 12 weeks.	How to be packed.	REMARKS.
	lb.	lb.		
Chicken broth	50	50	In one pound and half pound tins.	
Mutton do.	50	None		
Meat Peptonoids, Carnrick's or other approved.	1	½	In four ounce tins.	
Brand's Essence of Beef	1	½		
Milk, preserved	480	240	Ditto	Half to be Anglo-Swiss brand and half unsweetened milk (if condensed), "Dhalls" or 1st Swiss brand; otherwise five times the quantity. The contents of a pound tin mixed with ¼ a gallon of warm water makes good milk. This article is intended to be used at the Surgeon's discretion for infants' nursing mothers, invalids, and others to whom its issue may be considered expedient.
Sago	80	40	In tins.	
Arrowroot	80	40	Do.	
Soujee	50	25	Do.	
Flour (fine)	30	None.	Barrels.	
Sugar	600	300	Bags.	
Tea	5	None.	Tins.	
Bael fruit (candied)	30	15	Do.	
Lime juice	40 gallons	15 gallons	Bottles.	If not the whole, at least two-thirds should be non-alcoholic.
Brandy	8 ,,	3 ,,	Do.	At Surgeon's request port or any other approved wine may be substituted in such quantity as may be equivalent to the money value of not more than one-third of the total quantity of brandy to be shipped according to scale.

The total quantity of each article shall be shipped according to above scale in either column (*a*) or column (*b*), as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage in either case, and to the total number of emigrants to be conveyed.

3. For Scale No. 2 (E)—"Of Miscellaneous Articles" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules substitute the following:

SCALE No. 2.

(E)—OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Showing the Quantities to be shipped for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI *VIÂ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA. FOR 20 WEEKS.		(b) IN SHIPS BOUND TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR FIJI *VIÂ* TORRES STRAITS. FOR 12 WEEKS.		HOW TO BE PACKED	REMARKS.
	Weight.	Number.	Weight.	Number.		
Soap	100 lb.	...	50 lb.	...	In cases.	For hospital use, washing painted parts of between decks, &c.
" Marine	600 "	...	300 "	...	Ditto	For emigrants' use.
Cloth lines	...	1 set	...	1 set	...	
Sydney stones and fire-bricks	...	25	...	12	...	
Dried cocoanuts	...	25	...	12	...	
Sand	1 ton	...	½ ton	...	Bags	
Swabs	...	8	...	4	...	
Squeegees	...	2	...	1	...	
Brooms	...	100	...	50	...	
Scrapers	...	5	...	3	...	
Pails (galvanized iron)	...	4	...	4	...	Large size.
Price's hexagonal safety lanterns, with spring sockets, three spare plates of glass, and one spare spring for each.	...	8	...	4		For the first 100 emigrants, and two more for every additional 100 emigrants.
Price's candles in two sizes, No. 5 to burn five hours and No. 7 to burn seven hours, for each lantern, for total number of nights of voyage.	No. 5. " 7.	According to length of voyage	...	According to length of voyage	In original cases.	
Rectangular iron boilers with covers and perforated false bottoms, complete, for rice, large size, 2 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep.	...	2	...	2	...	For the first 100 emigrants and one more for every additional 100 emigrants.
Smaller iron boilers, with covers, complete, for dâl, &c., 18 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 18 inches deep.	...	2	...	2	...	Ditto ditto.
Ladles (iron) for Rice	...	1	...	1	...	The ladles for rice should be shovel shape, with spade handles.
Ladles (iron) for Dâl	...	2	...	2	...	With strong iron handles.
Ladles (iron) for Chutney	...	2	...	2	...	With strong iron handles.
Curry-stones and mullers	...	2	...	2	...	
Bamboo sieves for rice	...	6	...	6	...	
Wire-gauze sieves for flour	...	1	...	1	...	

The total quantity of each article required to be shipped shall be regulated according to the above scale in either column (*a*) or column (*b*), as the case may be, in proportion to the length of voyage and to the total number of emigrants to be carried.

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4. For Scale No. 3 (A)—"Of Medicines" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules substitute the following:

SCALE No. 3.

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS.

(A)—OF MEDICINES.

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants.

MEDICINES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIA* SOUTH AUSTRALIA. For 20 weeks. Weight			Measure.			(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIA* TORRES STRAITS. For 12 weeks. Weight.			Measure.			REMARKS.
	lb.	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	
Acacia, gum, pulv.	...	8	...	...	...	.		4	...	..		...	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 emigrants, see appended table of instructions.
Acid, carbolic, crys.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	..	...	
,, boric	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	..	...	.	...	
,, gallic	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200		...		
,, hydrochloric, fort.	.	...	...		6	4		...		...	3	2	
,, hydrocyanic, dil.	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...		2	
,, nitric, fort.	.		...		1	4	...	...	.	...	..	6	
,, acetic, glacial	...		...	...	1		...	...	..	...	...	4	
,, sulphuric, fort.	...		.	...	2	...	..	...		..	1		
,, sulphurous	...	...	.	...	6		..		...	.	3	...	
,, tannic	.	1	...			..	...	...	200	.	...	...	
,, citric	...	2	...	...		...	..	1	...	...		...	
Alum, pulv	...	1		...	...	...		2	...	...	...	...	
Ammonia carb	...	8				...	...	4	...	..	...	...	
,, chloride		8	...	..		...		4	..				
,, liquor, fort.*	...	..		.	4	...	...	...	...		2	..	* In 2-oz. bottles.
,, acet liq. fort.	...		...	2	...	...	.	.	...	1			
,, spirit, aromatic	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
,, sulphide		...	..	..	1	.	.	..	...		1	...	
Antim, vinum	...	...	...	...	.	8	.	...	...		.	4	
Argenti nitras	...	.	240	...			...	...	120	...	.	...	
Arsenicalis liquor	...				4	...		.	..	...	2		
Antipyrin	...	½	...				...	¼	...		...	...	
Aconiti tinct.	..	...	...	...	1	..	.	...	...	..	..	4	
Æther†	...	.	...	1	..		..	...	.	..	4	...	† In 8-oz. bottles.
,, nitrosi, spirit	...	.	.	1		..	...	...	...	...	8	...	
Assafœtida	.	1	...	...	...	.	...	½	..		...	..	If the Surgeon going in charge should prefer some special medicines not in the list, they may be supplied in lieu of others in the list of equivalent value that he may not require.
Beladonna extract	...	...	240	...	..	...	...	.	120		...	...	
,, tinct.	..			...	1	..	...	...	..	..	½	...	
Bismuth carb	...	1		...	...	.	...	...	240	..	...	...	
Borax		1	...	...	...	...			240	.	...	...	
Benzoini tinct comp.			.		2	.	..	...	...	...	1	..	
Camphor tinct. co.	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...		10	...	
Catechu tinct.	.			1	...	..	...	...	...	.	10	...	
Chiretta	1		...			...	..	8	...	...	...	...	
Chlorodyne (Collis Brown's)‡	...	...	...		2	...	...	...	.	..	1	...	
Chloroform (Duncan & Co.'s).	..	...	...	..	4	..					2	...	
Colocynthidis c. hyoscamo pil.§	...	.	180	...		.	...	...	90	...	...	..	
Columba pulv.	...	2	..			.	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Copaiba	...	...	.	...	6		...			...	3	...	
Cupri sulphas	..	1	...	...		...	..	...	200	...	...	...	
Calx recens		4	...		.	..	..	2			...	...	‡ In 2-oz. bottles.
Camphor	...	4	.	...		...	...	2	...		...	..	
Cinchona tinct. comp.	...	...	...	...	16		...	...			8	...	§ Five-gr. pills.
Colchichi tinct	...	..		...	1	.	..	.	...	...	..	4	
Cretæ pulv aromat	..	12	...	...		...	...	6	..		...	.	
Crotonis oleum	...	..	...	.	...	1	...	...		...	...	½	
Chloral hydras	...	2	..	...	..	...	..	1	..	...	...	...	
Cinnamomi oleum	...	...	...	..	.	1	..	...	...		...	½	
Digitalis tinct.	..	...	...			8	...	...		...	..	4	
Ergotæ extract liquid	...	...	..	...	.	4	...	.	...	...	.	2	
Ferri sulphas	...	2	...	.	.		..	1	...	...		...	
,, iodid, syrup	...	...	...	..	4			...	...	..	2	...	
,, perchlorid liquor fort	...	..	...	...	4	..	..	..		...	2	...	
Ferrum redactum	...	...	240	..	...	.			120	...	.	...	
Filicis extr. liq.	..	..	...	...	...	4	...	..	..	...		1	
Gentian extr.	...	...	240	...	...	.	.	...	120	...	.	...	
Glycerine	...		..	...	8	..	...			..	4	...	
Hamatoxyli decoc	...	12	...	...	...	...	.	0	...	...	...	...	
Hydrarg subchloridum (calomelas).	..	1	..	...	.	...	..	.	200	...	...	...	
,, nitratis ung	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	
,, c creta (fresh)	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	.	200	...	...	...	
,, perchlor (corros sublim.)	...	...	240	...	..	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	
Hyoscyami tinct.	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	..	..	...	1	...	
Ipecacuanhæ pulv.	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	..	
,, pulv. c. opio.	...	6		..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
,, vinum	...	...	..	1	8	...	...	...	..		4	...	
Iodi linimentum	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Iodine tinct.	...	..	...	..	4	...		...	...	.	2	...	
Iodoform	...	½	...	..	...	...	...	¼	...	...	...	...	
Jalapæ pulv. comp.	...	2	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Kino pulv. c. opio.	...	4	...	...	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Lini farina	8	..	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Liquor epispasticus	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	..		...	...	
Magnesiæ carb.	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	
,, sulphas	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Morphiæ hydrochlor. liq.	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	
,, liquor hypoderm (P. B.)	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	½	

SCALE NO. 3—*continued.*

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES FOR EMIGRANT VESSELS—*continued.*

(A)—OF MEDICINES—*continued.*

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants—continued.

MEDICINES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÁ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA. FOR 20 WEEKS.						(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÁ* TORRES STRAITS. FOR 12 WEEKS.						REMARKS.
	Weight.			Measure.			Weight.			Measure.			
	lb.	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	lb.	oz.	grs.	o.	oz.	dr.	
Menthæ piper oleum	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	..	...	...	...	1	
Morrhuæ oleum	1	...	...	..	...		...	6	...	...	...	...	
Nucis vomicæ tinct.	...	...	...	...		4		.	...	.	...	2	
Ol Olivæ	...	...	...	2	...		...	...	...	1	...	...	
Opii linimentum	...	...	...	...	10		...	...	...	...	5	...	
Opii pulv.	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
,, tinct.	...	...	...	...	10	...	..	...	...	...	5	...	
,, vinum	...	...	...	...	.	4		...	...	...	...	2	
Plumbi acetas	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	1½	...	...	...	...	
,, liquor		...	...	...	2	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	
Potassæ bicarb.		12	...		...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
,, chloras	..	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
,, liquor		...	...	...	2	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	
,, nitras	...	8	...	...		...	...	4	...	...	...	..	
,, permanganas	...	2	...	...	...	...	..	1	..	...	..	...	
Potassæ tartras acid	...	4	...	...	...	...	..	2	...	...	...	...	
Potas bromid.	...	4	...	...	...		...	2	...	.	...	...	
,, iodid	...	2	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Quiniæ sulphas	...	5	...	...	...		...	3	...	...	.	...	
Rhei pulv.		1	...	...	...	.	...	½	...	...	...	...	
,, pulv. co.	.	3	...	.	...	...	...	1½	...	...	...	...	
,, tinct.	...	...	..	...	8	..		...	...	...	4	...	
Resinæ unguent	...	4	...	...			...	2	...	...	...	...	
Ricini oleum	...	...		9	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	..	
Scammon pulv. co.	...	1	...	...	...	...		½	...	...	...	...	
Santonin	...	...	240	...	...	...	...	.	120	...	...	...	
Saponis linimentum	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Sinapis pulv.	1	...	.	...	...	...	...	6	.	...	...	...	
Sodæ bicarb.	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
Senegæ infus. conc.	...	...	...	...	8	...	...		...	...	3	...	
Sodæ salicylat	...	2	...	...		...	...	1	...	...	..	...	
Spiritus rectificatus	..	...	..	...	16	...	...	...	...	.	8	...	
Scillæ acetum	...	...	...	1	10	..	...	...	...	..	14	...	
Sulphur sublimatum	2	...	...		..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Taraxaci extract.	.	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Terebinth oleum	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	
Unguentum simplex	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	
Zinci oxidum	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
,, sulphas	...	1		...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	
,, ungentum (B. P.)	...	8	...	.	...	...	...	4	..	...	...	...	
Zingibar tinct. fort.	...	...		...	2	...	...	.	...	...	1	...	

5. For the first part of Scale No. 3 (B)—"Miscellaneous Medical Stores" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules, "Showing quantities to be supplied for 100 Emigrants," substitute the following:

SCALE NO. 3.

(B)—MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES.

Showing the Quantities to be supplied for One Hundred Emigrants.

ARTICLES.	(a) VOYAGE TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÁ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA. FOR 20 WEEKS. Quantities.	(b) VOYAGE TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *VIÁ* TORRES STRAITS. FOR 12 WEEKS. Quantities.	REMARKS.
Adhesive plaster (spread)	4 yards	2 yards	For calculation of quantities to be supplied for more than 100 emigrants, see appended table of instructions.
Calico	16 ,,	8 ,,	
Flannel	15 ,,	5 ,,	
Lint	3 ,,	2 ,,	
Spongio piline	¼ yard	¼ yard	
Papers for powders, etc.	1 quire (white)	½ quire (white).	
Bed pans { Metal	1	1	
Bed pans { Chinaware	1	None.	
Glass syringe (urethra), male, assorted sizes	2	2	
Ditto (ditto), female	1	1	
Atropin, discs, Maw's ophthalmic	1 dozen	None.	
Cocaine, discs, ditto	1 ,,	None.	
Phials, 2-oz. and 6-oz. (marked oz.)	½ ,, of each	½ dozen of each.	
Corks, assorted sizes	2 dozens	1 dozen.	
Gutta-percha tissue	½ yard	¼ yard.	

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For the third part of Scale No. 3 B—"Miscellaneous Medical Stores" in Schedule G of the Appendix to the Rules, "Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel," substitute the following:

SCALE No. 3—*continued.*

(B)—OF MISCELLANEOUS MEDICAL STORES—*continued.*

Showing Instruments and Appliances for Hospital and Dispensary to be supplied for every Emigrant Vessel.

ARTICLES.	PROCEEDING TO PLACES WEST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	PROCEEDING TO PLACES EAST OF THE CAPE OR TO FIJI *viâ* TORRES STRAITS.	REMARKS.
	Number.	Number.	
Case of instruments, containing tourniquet, artery forceps, dissecting forceps, three amputating knives, three scalpels, one gum lancet, tooth instrument (*viz.*, upper and lower molar, upper and lower incisor, stump forceps and elevator in separate case, trephine, amputating saw, probang, bone forceps, needles, ligature silk, soft iron wire and horse-hair for sutures, a small tracheotomy tube, double; ear syringe, brass (Maw's) with Toynbee's and Abernethy's nozzles and two midwifery forceps*—one long and one short; hydrocele trochar and canula.	1 case	1 case	
Case containing enema and stomach pump (Maw's).*	1 ,,	Case containing enema and stomach pump only (Maw's).	* In the case of vessels proceeding to Natal, Mauritius, or Fiji *viâ* Torres Straits, the ear pump and hypodermic syringe and short midwifery forceps may be omitted.
Pocket dressing case (Maw's) with hypodermic syringe,* Symes' and Paget's knives and female catheter.	..	Pocket dressing case, single (Maw's).	
Post mortem case (Maw's)	1	1	
Clinical thermometers with Kew certificate	3	2	
Catheters, metallic, four, Nos. 1, 4, 6, 8, 12	7 in case	7	
Ditto gum elastic, two, No. 8			
Scale and weights (grain-dispensing)	1 set	1 set	
Two-ounce measure glass	3	2	
Minim measure glass	2	1	
Pint measure, pewter	1	1	
Four-ounce pewter pots for administering medicines	6	4	
Infusion pots	2	2	
Pestle and mortar (wedgewood)	1	1	
Glass rod stirrers	2	1	
Tin funnels	2	2	
Glass ,,	1	1	
Spatulas	2	2	
Camel-hair pencils	12 assorted	8	
Blood porringer (= 16 oz.)	1	1	
Pins in paper, half safety pins, assorted	2 packets	2 packets	
Scissors (best)	1	1	
Knife, pocket	1	1	
Slabs for pills, marked	1	1	
Tape	1 bundle	1 bundle	
Common splints	2 sets	1 set	
Long splints	1 set	1 set	
Tow, fine	2 lb.	1 lb.	
Cotton wool	3 lb.	1½ lb.	
Infant feeding bottles	6	6	
Nipples for feeding bottles	1 dozen	1 dozen	
Feeding spoons	6	3	
Test tubes, in case	1 nest	1 nest	
Matches, patent safety	1 gross boxes, safety.	½ gross boxes, safety.	
Pill boxes in nests	2 dozens	1 dozen	
Sponges, surgical, small	½ dozen	¼ dozen	
Litmus paper	2 books	1 book	
Slipper bed-pan (earthenware)	1	1	
Invalid feeding cups	3	2	
Spirit lamp	1	1	
Disinfectants.			
Calvert's powder, or Jeyes' sanitary powder, ½ each	500 lb.	300 lb.	In 2 lb. packets.
Impure carbolic acid, or Jeyes' perfect purifier, ½ each	6 gallons	4 gallons	
Sulphur, common	30 lb.	20 lb.	
Books.			
Squire's Companion to British Pharmacopœia, latest edition	1 copy	1 copy.	

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1893.

No. 692-*G.*—Colonel F. A. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th April, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1389-*I.*—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 18 of the Indian Factories Act (XV of 1881), as amended by the Indian Factories Act (XI of 1891), which Acts were respectively applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 207-I., dated the 16th January, 1884, and No. 4043-I., dated the 2nd October, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:

Every occupier of a factory in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall furnish to the Magistrate of the District the undermentioned returns on or before the dates specified against each:

I.—On or before the 15th July and the 15th January in each year, a half-yearly return relating to the first and second half of each calendar year respectively in the following form:

Name and situation of factory.	Name of owner or occupier	Name of manager.	Nature of industry.	Nature and amount of moving power.	Average daily number of operatives employed.				Whether the factory is worked by shifts or stoppages. If the latter, the hour and extent of daily stoppage	Whether there is a general holiday on Sunday or on varying week-days, or whether the factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday labour under section 5 B (*1*), clause (*c*), of the Act.	Remarks.
					Adults.		*Children.*				
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			

N.B.—The average daily number of children is to be taken from the register of children kept in the factory.

II.—On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in the following form regarding measurements and space:

Name and situation of factory.	Name of occupier.	Measurements and cubical contents of each room in the factory.	Area of the floor space of any room shown in the preceding column occupied by machinery or other fixtures.	Remarks.

III.—Before the end of each calendar month, a return giving notice of all the days on which the factory will be closed during the ensuing month.

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No. 1392-*I*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Mr. J. R. Tregear, Assistant Inspector-General of Police and Magistrate of the 1st Class, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, with powers under sections 133, 144, 186, 191 (except as regards clause (*c*)), 260 and 524 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and with power to hold inquests (section 174 of the said Code). The said powers shall be exercised within the sections of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system mentioned in Schedule A to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1008-I., dated the 21st March, 1884; and the following portions of that notification, *viz.*:

(*a*) the proviso to clause (*2*),

(*b*) clause (*3*) as amended by notification No. 1687-I., dated the 26th May, 1885, and

(*c*) clause (*4*)

shall apply as if the said powers had been conferred by that notification.

The 26th April, 1893.

No. 699-*G*.—Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from date of joining, *vice* Surgeon-Captain R. Shore, M D.

No. 1054-*F*.—The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government for employment in Kurram, with effect from the date of their joining their appointments:

Captain E. W. S. K. Maconchy, D.S O., 4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant G. O. Roos-Keppel, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

The 27th April, 1893.

No. 701-*G*.—Foreign Department notification, No. 599-G, dated the 7th April, 1893, replacing temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department the services of Captain C. V. F. Townshend, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is cancelled.

No. 706-*G*.—The services of Mr. H. S. Talbot, Executive Engineer, Gwalior State, Public Works Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department of the Government of India on the expiration of the special leave granted to him in notification by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, No. 1941, dated the 3rd April, 1893.

No. 1431-*I*.—Whereas a capital sentence is occasionally passed by a British Court exercising in or with respect to territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdicti n which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory;

And whereas there may be in such territory no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death or no suitable appliances for his execution in a decent and humane manner;

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

1. When any person is sentenced to death by a British Court in the exercise of such jurisdiction as is referred to in the first paragraph of the preamble to this notification, and, in the opinion of the Court, such sentence should for any such reason as is referred to in the second paragraph of the said preamble be executed in British India, the Court shall issue its warrant for such execution to the superintendent or keeper of a jail in British India, and shall in such warrant prescribe, as nearly as may be, the place in British India where such superintendent or keeper is to cause the execution to be carried out.

2. The jail in British India to which the Court may send its warrant under the provisions of this notification shall be such as the Governor-General in Council, or a Local Government authorised by him in this behalf, may by general or special order direct.

3. Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of death to be issued by a Court under the provisions of this notification shall be in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT.

To the Superintendent or Keeper of the Jail at in British India.

Whereas at a trial held on the day of , 189 , at (*name of place*), in (*name of territory*), before me, A. B. (*name of Judge*), being the presiding officer of a British Court exercising in (*or* with respect to) territory beyond the limits of British India jurisdiction which the Governor-General in Council has in such territory, C. D. (*name of prisoner*) was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder and sentenced to suffer death [*and the said sentence has been confirmed by E. F. (*name of authority*)] ;

And whereas there is in (*name of territory*) no secure place for the confinement of a prisoner under sentence of death (*or* no suitable appliances for the execution of a person under sentence of death in a decent and humane manner) ;

And whereas this Court is of opinion that for the reasons aforesaid the said sentence should be executed in British India ;

This is to authorise and require you, the said superintendent (*or* keeper), being a superintendent (*or* keeper) of a jail specified in an order under section 2 of Act No. V of 1893 passed by the Governor-General of India in Council, to receive the said C. D. (*prisoner's name*) into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there him safely to keep until the time hereinafter appointed, and then to carry the said sentence into execution by causing the said C. D. (*prisoner's name*) to be hanged by the neck until he be dead, at (*time and place of execution*), and to return this warrant to this Court with an endorsement certifying that the sentence has been executed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 189 .

(*Seal.*)

(*Signature*)

* To be omitted when sentence does not require confirmation.

The 28th April, 1893.

No. 716-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, Indian Staff Corps, Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel S. B. Miles, or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Martelli.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 25th April, 1893.

No. 1789-*A*.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

March 1893. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

—	In March.		To end of March.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1892-93.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1891-92.	Revised, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1891-92.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	5,41	5,17	25,55	24,63	25,58	24,64
Opium	64	71	7,99	8,01	7,97	8,01
Salt	86	82	8,65	8,64	8,65	8,64
Stamps	43	41	4,45	4,27	4,46	4,26
Excise	62	57	5,25	5,12	5,20	5,12
Provincial Rates	55	47	3,74	3,53	3,64	3,50
Customs	25	24	1,62	1,70	1,62	1,70
Assessed Taxes	10	11	1,56	1,53	1,56	1,53
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	14	8	51	48	51	50
Registration	4	4	43	40	43	40
Tributes from Native States	19	19	79	77	80	78
Other Civil Revenue	29	36	3,57	3,47	3,87	3,73
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	9,52	9,17	64,11	62,55	64,29	62,81
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 14	— 14	— 4,26	— 4,15	— 4,22	— 4,15
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 1,60	— 1,86	— 1,59	— 1,86
Other Civil Expenditure	— 3,35	— 3,28	— 23,91	— 23,57	— 24,54	— 24,82
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 3,51	— 3,44	— 29,77	— 29,58	— 30,35	— 30,83
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 1	+ 9	+ 66	+ 68	+ 99	+ 89
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 4	+ 5	+ 32	+ 23	+ 36	+ 28
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 44	+ 43	+ 4,25	+ 4,53	+ 4,15	+ 4,50
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	— 1	— 4	— 58	— 77	— 58	— 77
Military Receipts	+ 9	+ 11	+ 84	+ 79	+ 86	+ 87
Ditto Issues	— 1,39	— 1,48	— 14,99	— 15,08	— 14,97	— 15,16
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 8	+ 73	+ 70	+ 6	+ 71
Ditto Issues	— 7	— 7	— 70	— 66		— 67
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,16	+ 1,10	+ 10,95	+ 11,35	+ 41	+ 11,43
" " Issues	— 80	— 1,12	— 8,97	— 8,80		— 8,66
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 38	+ 41	+ 4,32	+ 4,36		+ 4,36
" " " Issues	— 26	— 24	— 1,60	— 1,44		— 1,45
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 24	+ 21	+ 2,47	+ 2,40		+ 2,46
" " Issues	— 1,13	— 1,30	— 7,47	— 8,40		— 8,45
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,26	— 1,77	— 9,77	— 10,11	— 8,72	— 9,66
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...		+ 25	— 5	+ 25	— 5
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 12	+ 11	— 10	+ 14	+ 4	+ 14
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 65	— 50	— 9,07	— 6,26	— 9,48	— 6,45
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 2,04	— 1,47	— 17,03	— 16,96	— 17,32	— 16,96
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	— 11	+ 14	— 64	— 32	— 79	+ 41
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,92	— 1,72	— 26,59	— 23,45	— 27,30	— 22,91
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,83	+ 2,24	— 2,02	— 59	— 2,08	— 59
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,44	15,05	17,29	17,88	17,29	17,88
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,27	17,29	15,27	17,29	15,21	17,29

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 27th April, 1893.

No. 1812-*P.*—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified:

With effect from the 10th March 1893,—

Mr. G. H. R. Hart to revert to Class II;
Mr. R. N. Ray to revert to Class III;
Mr. H. J. Brereton to revert to Class IV; and
Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 25th March 1893,—

Mr. G. D. Pudumjee is promoted substantively to Class IV;
Mr. K. B. Wagle to Class V; and
Mr. W. J. Williamson to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

The 28th April, 1893.

No. 1828-*P.*—Mr. W. G. Clague is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, with effect from the 25th February 1893, and until further orders.

No. 1831-*P.*—Mr. E. de C. Williams, Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, with effect from the 17th April 1893, and the following acting arrangements are made during his absence, or until further orders:

Mr. L G. Wait, Deputy Post Master General, 3rd Grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Deputy Post Masters General.

Mr. C. Goodburn, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Post Masters General, and to be in charge of the Rajputana Circle.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 28th April, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 378.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain C. G. Oldfield, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, from the 21st May 1893.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 379.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. D. Gordon, General List, Infantry, commandant, 2nd Bengal Infantry, for six months. Pension service—32nd year commenced 26th July 1892.

Major G. D. C. Gastrell, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—23rd year commenced 3rd September 1892.

Major C. C. Ellis, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, for one year. Pension service—21st year commenced 2nd May 1892. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 106 of 1893.)

Captain P. M. Carnegy, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—16th year commenced 30th January 1893.

Captain K. Chesney, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 18th Bengal Lancers, for six months. Pension service—13th year commenced 22nd January 1893.

No. 380.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:

Captain C. E. Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 36th Bengal Infantry, for two years, with effect from the 11th March 1892. Pension service—13th year commenced 22nd January 1893.

No. 381.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count rom the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant W N. Evans, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 5th October 1892.

No. 382.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under article 689, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I:

Major H. L. Smith-Dorrien, D.S.O., Derbyshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, (p. a.) for eight months.

Major O. E. M. Davies, Cheshire Regiment, Assistant Adjutant-General, Peshawar district, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Colonel E. O. Tandy, Principal Medical Officer, Bundelkhand and Nerbudda districts, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 383.—The leave granted to Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, General List, Infantry, in G. G. O. No. 220 of 1893, is cancelled.

No. 384.—G. G. O. No. 308 of 1893, notifying the grant of an extension of leave to Colonel E. P. Mainwaring, is cancelled.

No. 385.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 34th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for four months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Punjab, (m. c) for six months.

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Lieutenant C. R. Elliot, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and Adjutant, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Young, M.B., Bengal Sappers and Miners, (m. c.) for six months.

No. 386.—Colonel G. W. C. Plowden, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to reside out of India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 387.—The following extracts are published for general information:

London Gazette, dated the 4th April, 1893, page 2082.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 4th April, 1893.

Major C. E Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst employed on special duty in the Kushk Valley, Russo-Afghan Frontier. Dated 5th April 1893

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Osmond Barnes is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list Dated 4th March 1893.

Colonel Charles A. Munro is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 17th March 1893.

PENSIONS.

No. 388.—Sub-Conductor Robert Bale, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS

No. 389.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Henry Beaufoy Thornhill,—23rd April 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 390.—*15th Bengal Lancers*—

Kot-Dafadar Ghulam Kasim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Ali Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 391.—*2nd Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Parameshwari-din Upádhya to be Jemadar, *vice* Bishnath Tiwári, deceased, with effect from the 14th February 1893.

No. 392.—*17th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Imám Khan to be Subadar and Pay-Havildar Wazir Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Jumman, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 393.—*1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles*—

Havildar Dhanbir Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarab-Jit Khatri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 394.—*5th Punjab Infantry*—

Subadar Wazir Khan to be Subadar-Major, Jemadars Uttam Singh, Lahauri, and Bhagwan Singh to be Subadars, and Havildars Bhan Singh, Mir Alam, and Bhuri Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Budh Singh, *Bahadur*, Sham Singh, and Hasham, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

Havildar Jaimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Faiz Talab, deceased, with effect from the 14th March 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 395.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith Griffith, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 396.—*Calcutta Naval Volunteers*—

Engineer W. R. Steele resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 397.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel T. G. Johnson, Indian Staff Corps, commandant, resigns his appointment.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 23.—Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough out of India for one year, under para. 560, rule 1, Marine Regulations, India, vol. I.

No. 24.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Engineer R. Malcolm, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 25.—The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 1st March 1893:

To be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class.

Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Commander W. H. W. Searle, Royal Indian Marine, retired.

To be Assistant Surveyor, 3rd class.

Sub-Lieutenant F. Dobson, Royal Indian Marine, *vice* Lieutenant Beauchamp.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 26.—The date of the transfer of Commander H. J. Pryce, Royal Indian Marine, to the retired list is 4th April 1893, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1 of 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 22nd April, 1893.

No. 163.—With reference to Punjab Government Notification No. 327, dated 20th March 1893, Mr. E. P. Henderson, C.S., Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Punjab, is placed on special duty with the Government of India in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th February 1893.

No. 164.—The services of Lieutenant A. E. Panet, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 25th April, 1893.

No. 165.—Mr. H. F. Storey, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Hyderabad, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 30th April 1893.

No. 166.—Mr. P. J. Creameor, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras.

No. 168.—Mr M. King, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permanently promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and transferred to Burma.

The 26th April, 1893.

No 169.—Mr. W. Drew, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways during the absence of Mr. G. P. Rose, C.I.E., on leave, or until further orders.

No. 170.—The services of Mr. M. Nethersole, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Kashmir State

No. 171.—In continuation of Government of India Notification No. 68, dated 4th March 1892, it is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Railway Despatch No. 28, dated 9th March 1893, accorded sanction to a total expenditure of Rs. 26,08,522 on capital account for the construction of the Sitamarhi Extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, excluding "indirect charges."

No. 172.—Mr. C. H. Croudace, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 720 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th April 1893

No. 174.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Lund, F.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	10th March 1893.
Turner, W. H. E.	Assistant Examiner	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Temporary	
English, R. A.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	26th March 1893.
Harrison, A. G.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Le Maistre, G. H.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Durant, W. E.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Rulla Ram	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, *officiating.*	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Godfrey, F. E.	Examiner, 3rd Class	Examiner, 2nd Class	Temporary	7th April 1893.
Braddon, J. B.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class	Temporary	
Eicke, F. W.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	
Dover, F. C. W.	Assistant Examiner	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Temporary	

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Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Bayley, W. G.	Examiner, 3rd Class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 3rd Class	Permanent	22nd April 1893.
Barrow, W. F.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Permanent	
English, R. A.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade	Permanent	
Harrison, A. G.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade	Permanent	
Curry, W. E.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade	Permanent	
Mungal Sain, *Rai Sahib*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Permanent.	
Rulla Ram	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Permanent	1st April 1893.
Partridge, J. S.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	22nd April 1893.
Balston, C. R. T.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	
Yeats, S. K. L.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary*.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Sub *pro tem.*	
Gaynor, M. H.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade	Sub *pro tem*	
Turner, W. H. E.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, *temporary*.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	
Dover, F. C. W.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, *temporary*.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade	Sub. *pro tem.*	

No. 175.—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the execution from borrowed funds of the work in connection with the extension of the Cawnpore Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal as a separate project in the North-Western Provinces.

This Notification is published for general information :

	Secretary of State's sanction to the estimate for the Cawnpore Branch Extension Project of the Lower Ganges Canal.				Remarks.
	Direct.	Indirect.	Despatch.		
			No.	Date.	
	Rs.	*Rs*			
North-Western Provinces.					
Cawnpore Branch Extension Project, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	10-P. W.	16th March 1893.	

The 27th April, 1893.

No 176.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 153, dated 18th April 1893, regarding the appointment of Mr. R. A. Cordner to officiate as Superintending Engineer, *for* "22nd March 1892" *read* "22nd March 1893."

The 28th April, 1893.

No. 177.—Mr. T. Higham, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Ottley, C.I.E., R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. A. G. W. Reid, C.M.G., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. T. Higham.

No. 178.—The following is published for general information:

No. 202-R. T., dated 22nd April, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890 respectively.

Public Works Department Notification No 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all railways in India, and Government of India Circular No 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India Resolution No. 88 R.T, dated the 21st January 1886, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 30th January 1886.

Government of India Resolution No 467 R.T., dated the 15th August 1890, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 28th August 1890, under Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 735, dated the 13th April 1893, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, No. 4516, dated the 4th April 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in India which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council and published under Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880, as modified by the Government of India Resolution No. 467 R.T., dated the 15th August 1890 —which was published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th August 1890 under Public Works Department Notification No. 361, dated the 28th August 1890— may be made applicable to the Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway from Dharmavaram to the Mysore frontier beyond Hindupur, to the same extent as those rules now apply to the Southern Mahratta Railway, from the date on which the said railway may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations to the Dharmavaram-Hindupur Railway from Dharmavaram to the Mysore frontier beyond Hindupur, to the same extent as those rules now apply to the Southern Mahratta Railway under the Government of India Resolutions of the 21st January 1886 and 15th August 1890 now read again

---

ORDER —Ordered, that the General Rules which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 18th September 1880, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as modified by the Resolution of the 15th August 1890, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 25th April, 1893.

No. 167.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th March 1893.

Names	From	To
Sealy, G. W.	Officiating Engineer and Electrician.	Superintendent
Hawkins, J. P.	Temporary Superintendent	Assistant Superintendent.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*.

The 26th April, 1893.

No. 173.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating and temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Dates.
Reynolds, C. H. . . .	Director, Class III . .	Officiating Deputy Director General of Telegraphs, Class II.	3rd April 1893.
Melhuish, W. F. . . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class III, *temporary rank.*	3rd April 1893.
Pitman, C. E., C.I.E. . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.	Director, Class III, *temporary rank.*	26th March 1893.

No. 62-T. E., dated 22nd April, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Retransfer to London of the control of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and resuscitation of the appointment of Director-in-Chief.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 33-T.E., dated 15th February 1888.

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 632-I.E, dated 30th July 1892.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 15 Telegraph, dated 21st September 1892.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 28 Telegraph, dated 10th November 1892.

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 1017-I.E., dated 16th December 1892, and enclosures.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 1 Telegraph, dated 25th January 1893.

Letter to the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 11-T.E., dated 25th January 1893.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 17th February 1893.

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 114-I.E., dated 17th February 1893.

Memorandum from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 13-I.E., dated 20th February 1893.

Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 21st February 1893.

Letter to the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 35-T. E., dated 4th March 1893.

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 157-I.E, dated 9th March 1893.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 14th March 1893.

Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated 15th March 1893.

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 9 Telegraph, dated 29th March 1893.

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 4 Telegraph, dated 16th March 1893.

Letter from the Director-General of Telegraphs, No. 225-I. E., dated 18th April 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—In Despatch No. 28 Telegraph, dated 10th November 1892, Her Majesty's Secretary of State agreed to the recommendation of the Government of India that for purposes of administrative convenience the control of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, which, under Public Works Department Resolution No. 33-T.E., dated 15th February 1888, had been vested in the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, should be retransferred to London. In Despatch No. 4 Telegraph, dated 16th March 1893, Her Majesty's Secretary of State intimated that he had selected Mr. B. T. Ffinch, Director of the Persian Gulf Section, to be Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Department under the new arrangement.

RESOLUTION.—In accordance with the decision detailed above, Mr. B. T. Ffinch assumed charge of his duties as Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department with effect from 1st April 1893. The head-quarters of the new Director-in-Chief are located at the India Office from that date, and all communications relating to the affairs of the Indo-European Department should be addressed accordingly.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India and to the Local Governments and Administrations and officers marginally noted for information, and be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Foreign, Finance and Commerce, Home, Revenue and Agricultural, Legislative, and Military Departments.
The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, in the Public Works Department.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Secretary to the Agents to the Governor-General for Central India and Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor-General for Baluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Director-General of Military Works.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be communicated to the Director-General of Telegraphs and to the Directors of the Persian and Persian Gulf Sections of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for information and guidance.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla*.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 163.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Dec. 1891.	April 1892 to Dec. 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	12,158,100	12,742,300	584,200	...
II	Opium	7,634,600	6,035,600	6,247,600	212,000	...
III	Salt	8,544,700	6,389,700	6,449,900	60,200	...
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	3,130,500	3,291,700	161,200	...
V	Excise	5,102,400	3,732,600	3,788,200	55,600	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	2,111,000	2,217,000	106,000	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	1,061,900	1,001,400	...	60,500
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	1,304,600	1,320,400	15,800	...
IX	Forest	1,567,200	891,000	1,040,300	149,300	...
X	Registration	392,200	296,800	325,500	28,700	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	330,700	338,500	7,800	...
XII	Interest	873,500	565,800	588,100	22,300	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	1,080,800	1,114,200	33,400	...
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	647,000	696,900	49,900	...
XV	Mint	227,000	71,500	193,300	121,800	...
XVI	Law and Justice — Courts of Law	364,500	283,000	284,100	1,100	...
	Law and Justice — Jails	310,600	192,200	182,800	...	9,400
XVII	Police	366,500	273,000	268,500	...	4,500
XVIII	Marine	219,500	131,200	140,300	9,100	...
XIX	Education	213,500	147,800	143,900	...	3,900
XX	Medical	60,900	40,100	39,000	...	1,100
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	70,700	59,800	58,300	...	1,500
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	137,700	127,500	...	10,200
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	48,600	47,100	...	1,500
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	226,700	223,800	...	2,900
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	11,982,900	11,430,600	...	552,300
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	2,573,200	2,339,700	...	233,500
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	14,600	19,000	4,400	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,200	893,000	987,500	94,500	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	127,400	119,800	...	7,600
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	36,300	31,800	...	4,500
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	363,400	353,300	...	10,100
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	473,100	495,200	22,100	...
	" Non-effective	54,300	45,400	48,600	3,200	...
		88,066,700	57,857,000	58,696,100	839,100	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	194,800	162,500	...	32,300
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	80,400	96,100	15,700	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	58,132,200	58,954,700	822,500	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 27th April, 1893.

nine months of the year 1892-93 as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Dec. 1891.	April 1892 to Dec. 1892.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	193,200	172,200	...	21,000
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	547,600	605,800	...	41,800
3	Land Revenue	4,929,900	2,609,400	2,673,600	64,200	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	1,711,500	1,452,200	...	259,300
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	374,200	387,000	12,800	...
6	Stamps	86,900	65,600	67,100	1,500	...
7	Excise	206,100	94,700	98,500	3,800	...
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	41,000	39,400	...	1,600
9	Customs	142,200	99,400	103,900	4,500	...
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	21,500	22,300	800	...
11	Forest	968,000	498,800	540,100	41,300	...
12	Registration	213,800	155,500	161,700	6,200	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,156,600	3,191,500	3,075,600	...	115,900
14	Do. on other Obligations	506,300	67,000	60,600	...	6,400
15	Post Office	1,410,000	948,400	971,800	23,400	...
16	Telegraph	642,700	427,100	444,700	17,600	...
17	Mint	95,800	60,400	69,400	9,000	...
18	General Administration	1,458,600	1,036,900	1,070,400	33,500	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,854,300	2,097,500	2,143,000	45,500	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	908,900	641,100	662,600	21,500	...
20	Police	3,910,000	2,776,300	2,817,500	41,200	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	295,800	332,200	36,400	...
22	Education	1,494,300	958,400	979,200	20,800	...
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	118,100	124,300	6,200	..
24	Medical	918,700	630,800	668,200	37,400	.
25	Political	738,400	535,200	527,200	...	8,000
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	512,700	401,800	...	110,900
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	374,300	376,500	2,200	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	600	500	...	100
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	634,000	662,400	28,400	....
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	418,000	419,900	1,900	...
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	162,800	162,800	...	...
33	Famine Relief	130,000	5,300	68,800	63,500	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700	...	980,600	980,600	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	58,800	41,700	.	17,100
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,300	43,100	110,200	67,100	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,878,800	6,017,100	5,688,300	...	328,800
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,200	17,500	24,200	6,700	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	739,100	577,100	...	162,000
	Interest	38,600	18,800	1,500	...	17,300
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	44,900	25,900	15,500	...	10,400
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	65,900	—44,500	...	110,400
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	549,800	554,400	4,600	...
43	„ Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,600	608,400	636,900	28,500	...
44	Military Works	1,126,200	757,800	677,300	...	80,500
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	2,841,400	2,674,000	...	167,400
46	Army: Effective	14,082,100	10,878,000	10,803,300	...	74,700
	„ Non-effective	924,600	732,300	730,700	...	1,600
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	167,300	166,400	...	900
		65,457,400	45,985,800	46,060,800	75,000	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,950,400	10,828,300	11,359,800	531,500	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure . . . Rx.	7,975,200	4,468,600	6,718,300	2,249,700	...
		89,383,000	61,282,700	64,138,900	2,856,200	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	1,161,700	133,200	147,600	...	14,400
		88,221,300	61,149,500	63,991,300	2,841,800	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	1,154,000	1,361,300	207,300	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	472,100	307,800	...	164,300
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	619,400	852,200	232,800	...
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	4,700	2,900	...	1,800
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	..	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue . . Rx.	692,800	257,500	505,700	248,200	...
		4,035,000	2,507,700	3,029,900	522,200	...
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	63,657,200	67,021,200	3,364,000	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th April 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1102P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 22nd April 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 114 of 1893.—Bhannamull, of Chowry Bazar, Delhi, Aurutdar, etc., for "a new or improved pump."

No. 115 of 1893.—Charles Cheers Wakefield, Manager, of Beech Lea, Edge Lane, Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in sight feed lubricators for steam engines.

No. 116 of 1893.—James Buckingham, C.I.E., of Amgoorie in the District of Sibsagar in the Province of Assam, Tea Planter, for a pneumatic gum bottle.

No. 117 of 1893.—John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of the Water of Ayr and Tam O'Shanter Hone Works, Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same and in apparatus applicable for use in the treatment of such materials by means of solvents.

No. 118 of 1893.—Bernard Charles Molloy, Member of Parliament, Barrister-at-Law, of the Middle Temple, London, England, for improvements in dissolving gold and other metals out of ores and compounds and obtaining the metals therefrom.

No. 119 of 1893.—John Cuninghame Montgomerie, of the Water of Ayr and Tam O'Shanter Hone Works, Dalmore Stair, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Manufacturer, for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same.

No. 120 of 1893.—Samuel Walker, of Lower Fazeley Street, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, Manufacturer, and Sidney Stuart Walker, of Woodside, Knowle, in the County of Warwick, England, Mechanical Engineer, for new or improved machinery for aërating liquids.

No. 1103P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in

the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 30 of 1892.—Joel Gilbert Justin, of Syracuse, New York, in the United States of America, for construction of shells for high explosives. (Filed 17th April 1893.)

No. 33 of 1892.—George Perfect, of Bahramghât, Oudh, for improvements in sugarcane-crushing mill rollers. (Filed 17th April 1893.)

No. 68 of 1892.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F.C.S., M.S.C.I., Analytical Chemist, of Sujanpur *viâ* Pathankote, Punjab, India, for a method of, and appliances for, the collection, purification, and utilization of the carbonic dioxide or carbonic acid gas given off during fermentation of saccharine and other substances. (Filed 14th April 1893.)

No. 269 of 1892.—Major-General Beresford Lovett, of the corps of Royal Engineers, at present Chief Engineer in the Military Works Department, and residing at Aucklands, Ootacamund, for cleaning grain, such as gram, kolti and rice, from grit, gravel, and sand. (Filed 14th March 1893.)

No. 326 of 1892.—Charles Hodgson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals. (Filed 14th April 1893.)

No. 4 of 1893.—Nicolaus Potschinsky, of Odessa in the Empire of Russia, Colonel of Engineers, at present residing at deKeyser's Royal Hotel, London, England, for a new or improved method of, and means for, automatically taking and indicating soundings for purposes of navigation ; applicable also for taking and indicating soundings for hydrographical, topographical, geological, and like purposes. (Filed 14th April 1893.)

No. 8 of 1893.—Edouard Cari-Mantrand and Ludovic Cari-Mantrand, Chemical Engineers, both of Cours Devilliers 61, Amédie Poulain, Merchant, of Grande Rue Marengo 68, and Léon Garbet, Broker, of Rue Sylvabelle 13, all of Marseilles in the Republic of France, for a new method of preserving arachides and other oleaginous seeds or grains. (Filed 14th April 1893.)

No. 21 of 1893.—Anatole Edouard Decouflé, of 8, Rue Roger, Paris, in the Republic of France, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cigarettes. (Filed 15th April 1893.)

No. 66 of 1893.—Alois Riedler, of 78, Friedrich Strasse, Berlin, Germany, Professor in the Polytechnic School, for improvements in, and connected with, compressing and pumping apparatus. (Filed 14th April 1893.)

No. 83 of 1893.—Gerard Beekman, Gentleman, No. 5, East 34th Street, New York, County and State of New York, United States of America, for improvements in cotton harvesting devices. (Filed 14th April 1893.)

No. 1104P.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 24th April 1893 to 23rd April 1894 in respect of the under-mentioned invention :—

No. 29 of 1889.—George Fowler, Civil Engineer, of Peckham, in the County of Surrey, Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in telegraph insulators and appliances for suspending wires on aerial telegraphs.

No. 1105 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 1 of 1888.—Mr. E. J. Hill's invention for improvements in apparatus for coupling and uncoupling railway wagon s (Specification filed 14th January 1889.)

No. 5 of 1888.—Mr. J. J. E. Mayall's invention for improvements in the production of photographic impressions. (Specification filed 19th January 1889.)

No. 70 of 1888.—Monsieur leComte Edouard deRottermund's invention for a new or improved process for extracting gold, silver, and other metals from refractory ores, sands, and residues. (Specification filed 16th January 1889.)

No. 83 of 1888.—Invention of the Ducker Portable House Company, Limited, for improvements in portable buildings. (Specification filed 11th January 1889.)

No. 116 of 1888.—Invention of the Harden Star Lewis, and Sinclair Company, Limited, for a new or improved ejector oil vapour lamp. (Specification filed 16th January 1889.)

No. 118 of 1888.—Mr. D. Wilson's invention for improvements in the manufacture of telegraph poles, columns, pillars, flagstaffs, signal posts for railways fence posts and other posts, rolls or rollers for various purposes, pipes or tubes for containing telegraph wires, railway sleepers, pillar letter boxes, urinals, chimney-pieces, slabs for use in the construction of urinals and chimney-pieces and for pavements and stair-treads and for other uses, tiles and slabs for roofing, sewer grids or gratings and other gratings, cellar plates, wheels, pulleys, sheaves for pulley blocks, dead eyes, buckets, coal boxes, and cocks or taps. (Specification filed 14th January 1889.)

No. 129 of 1888.—Messrs. F. S. Köhler and L. Keyling's invention for improvements in the manufacture of shot or spheres or globules of iron steel or other metal and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 15th January 1889.)

No 146 of 1888.—Mr. F. H. Bowman's invention for improvements in the manufacture of lace and other reticulated fabrics from silk, wool, and other similar animal fibres. (Specification filed 11th January 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege:—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S.C.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st March, 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,52,800	3,40,67,900	15,83,26,900	3,86,95,200	1,82,77,700	25,26,07,113	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,93,38,613
Add—															
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April, 1893	...	...	11,000	8,700	...	...	...	19,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April, 1893	...	...	...	5,000	12,500	9,000	...	26,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April, 1893	...	...	...	1,00,400	88,100	1,10,500	5,000	3,04,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,04,000
	55,200	10,86,613	21,63,800	3,41,82,000	15,84,27,500	3,88,14,700	1,82,82,700	25,29,57,313	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,96,88,813
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	5,000	2,25,100	4,67,000	3,01,500	10,000	10,08,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,08,600
Balance on 15th April 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,58,800	3,39,56,900	15,79,60,500	3,85 13 200	1,82,72,700	25,19,48,713	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,86,80,213

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Feb., 1893, enfaced from India 8,122 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,862 lakhs
" 16th Feb. 1893 " 28th " " ditto 12 " ditto 12 "
" 1st Mar. " " 15th Mar. " ditto 18 " ditto 47 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 13 " ditto 9 "
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
8,173 lakhs. 6,940 lakhs.
6,940 "
Balance against India . 1,233 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 20th April, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st December, 1892.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of Proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
I.—In the English or other European Language.															
A Defence of Euclid's definition of a Geometric point.	English	J. Isaac	Science (Mathematical).	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer.—Daily Post and Examiner Press. Publisher.—J. Isaac.	26th Oct., 1892.	30	Royal octavo.	1st edition	200	Printed	0 2 0	J. Isaac, Commercial Street, C. & M. Station, Bangalore.	Copyright secured, 5th Nov., 1892.	A small pamphlet containing some correspondence of the Author with a Professor in a Calcutta College regarding Euclid's definition of a point.
The science of accounts, or the Italian method of double entry superseded by the Indian method of double entry.	Do.	Do.	Science	Ditto	Printer.—Caxton Press. Publisher.—J. Isaac.	20th Nov., 1892.	224	Do.	Do.	400	Do.	100 0 0	Ditto	Copyright secured, 2nd Dec., 1892.	An ingenious attempt at a new system of Book-keeping. The price fixed on the book, R 100, is very absurd and will probably prevent any sale of it.
II.—In the Vernaculars spoken in the province.															
Hyder Namah, or the life of Hyder, versified.	Tamil	C. V. Parthasarthy Naidu.	Biography	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer.—Rungasawmy Pillay. Publisher.—C. V. Parthasarthy Naidu.	8th Oct., 1892	35	Royal octavo.	1st edition	500	Printed	0 3 0	C. V. Parthasarthy Naidu, Ulsur, Bangalore.	Copyright secured, 11th Oct., 1892.	The life of Hyder is described in an easy, colloquial style, and is a book of interest to young boys and girls.

BANGALORE,
The 11th April, 1893.

CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the Entrance Examination:—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Abdul Jabbar ...	13-3	Calcutta Madrasa
	Abdul Khaleque ...	13-5	Munsiganj H. E. School.
	Abdul Majid ...	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Abeysiriwardhana, F. de Yosa.	19-3	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Abul Hasan ..	16-6	Saran Academy.
	Abul Hasan Abdul Qayyum.	15	Dacca Madrasa.
	Abulkhair Kabiruddin Ahmed	16	Barisal Zila School.
	Adhikari, Haripada ...	14-5	Meherpur H. C. E School.
	„ Madhabchandra	18	Midnapur L. M. School.
10	„ Nilkanta ...	16	Metropolitan Institution, Bara. Branch.
	„ Ramlal ...	15	Azimganj B. P. K. J. H. E School.
	Aftabuddin Ahmed .	17	Dacca Madrasa.
	Agarwala, Krishnaprasad	17-5	Tejpur High School.
	Ajab Khan ...	18-8	Edward's C. M. School, Peshawar
	Ajodhya Prasad ...	14-9	Patna Collegiate School
	Aksir Ahmed ...	16	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ali Haider	16	Ditto.
	Amiruddin ...	19-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Anisuzzamar Khan ...	11-11	Ditto.
20	Ashraf Ali Khan ...	18	Balasore Zila School.
	Assadazzaman ...	16	Dacca Madrasa.
	Azizul Islam ...	17-8	Sylhet Government High School.
	Bagchi, Chandrakanta ...	14	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Debendranath ...	14-9	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Gaurikanta ...	14	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnachandra	14	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Krishnanath ..	14-4	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	Balkrishna Bhasker Kokre	14-6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Balwant Appaji Pandhay	17-1	F. C. Institution Nagpur.
30	Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar.	15-2	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	„ Bamacharan.	14-4	Lohajang High School.
	„ Bamacharan.	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bansibihari.	17-6	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Bhudeb	15	Aryan Institution Calcutta.
	„ Bidhubhushan.	14	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Bijanbihari.	14	Konnagar H. E School.
	„ Binodbihari.	16	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Debendrakumar.	13-2	City Collegiate School Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Debendranath.	18	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	„ Gopalchandra	15-6	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Haralal	16-9	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Harigopal.	17	Mahisadal Raj School.
	„ Haripada.	15-5	Dainhat H. E. School.
	„ Indubhushan.	12	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Jadugopal.	14	Metropolitan Institution, Bou. Branch.
	„ Jnanendranath.	16-3	Hare School.
	„ Jogeschandra.	17	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Jogindranath.	16	Metropolitan Institution Bala Branch.
	„ Jogindranath.	14-3	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
50	„ Kalipada	16	New Indian School.
	„ Kamakhyacharan.	16	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Kedarnath.	17	Pandra H. E. School.
	„ Manindranath.	18-3	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	„ Manamathanath.	14	Howrah Municipal School.
	„ Manomohan.	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath.	17-9	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Nalinanabha.	15	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Nandalal	12-6	Berhampur Hindu Academy.
	„ Panchanan.	15	Krishnagar Collegiate School
60	„ Prasannakumar.	16-2	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Pratapchandra	16	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Radharaman.	14-10	Purnia Zila School.
	„ Rajmohan.	18	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Rebatimohan.	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Sachindranath.	15	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	„ Saratchandra	16	Bhoita H E School
	„ Sasibhushan.	17-7	Birbhum School.
	„ Satyabhushan	14-5	Hindu School.
	„ Suprabhat.	19	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
70	„ Surendranath.	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Surendranath.	14-6	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	„ Swarisswar.	15-4	Barasat Govt. School.
	Banik, Jajneswar ...	15-8	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Radhakanta ...	15-3	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Barat, Sanatkumar ...	14	New Indian School.
	Barnabas, Aruliah ...	18-1	Jaffna College.
	Barori, Atulchandra ...	13-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Manomohan ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	Baruya, Bipinchandra ...	17	Chittagong H. E. School
80	„ Mahadananda ...	15	Debrugarh High School.
	Basak, Asutosh ..	18	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Branch.
	„ Kurjabihari ...	17-6	Hindu School
	„ Rajendralal ...	14	New Indian School.
	Basu, Amarendranath ...	17	Hare School.
	„ Atulkrishna ...	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Basantakumar ...	16	New Indian School.
	„ Basantakumar ..	15-10	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra ..	16	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Girischandra ...	15	Agartala High School.
90	„ Gobindaprasad ...	14-4	Jajpur H. E School.
	„ Harinath ...	19	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Hemchandra ...	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Jaminikanta ...	13-7	Tejpur High School.

	Basu, Jatindramohan	13	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Jogeschandra	15	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	" Jytishchandra	16	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	" Jyotishchandra	13	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
	" Kalipada	14-7	Ripon Collegiate School, Howrah Branch.
	" Kisorimohan	12	Midnapur Collegiate School.
100	" Matilal	18	New Indian School.
	" Narendrakumar	15-1	Ditto.
	" Narendrakumar	14	Bongeng H. E. School
	" Narendranath	15-9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Nisanath	15	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Priyanath	17-11	B. M Institution, Barisal.
	" Rakhaldas	14-2	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Rakhalraj	15	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Rasbihari	20-7	Basirhat Municipal H. E. School.
	" Sanjibchandra	15-6	Naihati Mahendra School.
110	" Sasibhushan	18	Ulipur M. S. H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	16-8	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Satischandra	16-6	Hare School.
	" Satischandra (Jr.)	16	Midnapur Town School.
	" Satischandra	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Satyendrakumar	15-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Sudhansumohan	14-6	St. Xavier's College.
	" Surathkumar	18-4	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Taraknath	13-5	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Umacharan	15-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
120	" Upendranath	15	Barasat Government School.
	Ba Thin	15-9	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Ba U	17-6	Ditto.
	Bauwens, A.	16-1	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Berrie, John George	16-7	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Berrie, William Chalmers	15-2	Ditto.
	Bhaduri, Nitaicharan	16	Oriental Seminary.
	Bhagwan Das	16-10	Multan C. M. H. School.
	Bhandari, Hemantakumar	18	Mahisadal Raj School.
	Bhar, Haricharan	15-6	Ripon Collegiate School.
130	Bhattacharyya, Abhaychandra.	17	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Amarchandra.	16	Sylhet Govt. High School.
	" Anangachandra.	16	Brahmanbaria, Annada H. E. School.
	" Annadacharan.	15-3	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Annadacharan.	15	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Arabinda	14-7	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Basantakumar.	17	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Bipinbihari	16	Ditto.
	" Debendranath	16-6	Purulia Zila School.
	" Gangadhar	14-3	Tangail Bindubasini School.
140	" Gangeschandra.	15-4	Nabadwip Hindu School
	" Girischandra.	17-10	Shillong Govt. H. School.
	" Gopalchandra.	17-7	Hindu School.
	" Haricharan	15-8	Hughli Collegiate School
	" Hemchandra	15-5	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	" Jnaneschandra.	15	Kesab Academy.
	" Jogeschandra.	13-2	Kandi School,
	Kalikisor	20	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Kaminikumar.	15-7	Ditto.
	Bhattacharyya, Kesabchandra.	17-10	Jaynagar Institution.
150	" Kisorimohan.	15-5	Arrah Kayastha Jubilee Academy.
	" Mahendranath.	16	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Nibaranchandra.	13-2	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath.	17	Pabna Zila School.
	" Rasiklal	19	Rowile High School,
	" Saratchandra.	17	Barahanagar Vic. School.
	" Subodhchandra,	14	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Syamacharan.	16-2	Jenkin's School, Cooch Behar.
	" Tarinicharan.	16	Faridpur Zila School.
	Bhaya, Upendranath	14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
160	Biswas, Amritalal	16	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Gopalchandra	13	Khulna Zila School.
	" Jogindrakrishna	14-1	Dasghara H. E. School.
	" Kshetramohan	16	Aryan Instn. Calcutta.
	" Satishchandra	16-4	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Satyakinkar	14-8	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	B. Kesheo Harihar	18-5	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Brahmachari, Syamacharan	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Brajakisor Narayan	17	Chapra Zila School.
	" Brijakisore Prasad.	14-5	Gaya Zila School.
170	Calogreedy, A.	19-5	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Camell. J.	15-10	St. Xavier's College.
	Carmapiett, R. S.	16-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Cartland, M.	16-8	St. Xavier's College.
	Chaki, Nabogopal	12-6	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Chakrabarti, Akhilchandra	15	Barisal Zila School.
	" Akshaykumar	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Basantakumar.	16	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	" Basantakumar.	14-4	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakanta	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
180	" Haridas	19	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Jadumani	17	Jara H. E. School.
	" Jadunath	15-4	Hindu School.
	" Jnanendranath.	13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Jogindrachandra	18	Senhati High School.
	" Kailaschandra.	14	Commillah Zila School.
	" Kalisundar	13-5	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Nabakumar	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nisikanta	13	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Prasannakumar.	18	Feni H. E. School.
190	" Priyagopal	16-2	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Priyanath	15-6	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	" Purnendu	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Raicharan	19-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Raimohan	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	" Rajendrakumar.	15-6	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	" Saradindunarayan.	14-9	Gaya Zila School.
	" Saratchandra	17-4	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	" Saratchandra	16	Senhati High School.
	" Saratchandra	19-3	City Collegiate School.
200	" Srischandra	15	Jenkin's School, Cooch Bihar.
	" Surendranath	16-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Surendranath	16	City Collegiate School.
	" Sureschandra	14	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	" Susillal	16	Taki Government School.
	Chamberlain, W.	15-7	St. James' School.
	Chanda, Jamininath	16	Rowile High School.
	Chandra, Aghorlal	17-6	Hindu School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Chandra, Jnanendranath	16-6	Hughli Collegiate School
	" Satyacharan ...	17	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
210	Chandra Kumar ...	14	Chapra Zila School.
	Chandra Narayan ...	18-4	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abanichandra.	15	Hindu School.
	" Abinaschandra.	13	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Adharchandra.	17	Ditto.
	" Akhilchandra.	16-6	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	" Ambikacharan.	17-2	Barisal Zila School.
	" Asutosh	17-6	Hindu School.
	" Asutosh	13-6	Raja S. K's Institution, Rajbari.
	" Bhubanmohan.	17	Calcutta Institution.
220	" Bidhubhushan.	17	Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution.
	" Bijaykrishna.	15-4	Barasat Government School.
	Bijaykrishna.	17	Calcutta Institution.
	Bijaypada	16-6	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Binaygopal.	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bow. Branch.
	" Binaykrishna.	15-4	Aryan Institution, Calcutta
	" Binodbihari.	14	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Bisweswar	15-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Brajaballabh.	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Brajendrakumar.	15	Nelphamari H. E. School.
230	" Chandicharan.	14-8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakanta.	16	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	" Charussi	13-10	Birbhum School.
	" Dineschandra.	15-8	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Gaganchandra.	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Gopalchandra.	15-6	Hindu School.
	" Haralal ...	14	Comilla Zila School,
	" Harisadhan.	14	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Jatindralal.	15-5	City Collegiate School.
	" Jatindramohan.	15	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
240	" Jogeschandra.	14-7	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Jogeschandra.	17	B. M Institution, Barisal
	" Jogindranath.	16-10	Barisal Zila School
	" Kalipada	13-3	Midnapur Collegiate School
	" Karunakumar.	15-2	Hughli Branch School.
	" Keshabchandra.	14-2	Behala H. C. E. School.
	" Mohinimohan.	16-3	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	" Nagendranath	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy Bankipur.
	" Nisapati	14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Patiram	14-9	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
250	" Pramathanath.	14	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Purnachandra.	4	Hughli Branch School.
	" Rajanikanta.	10	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Ramapati	1[illegible]	Hare School.
	" Ramkinkar.	16	Bankura Zila School.
	Santosh	12	Raja S. K.'s Institution, Rajbari.
	Chattopadhyay, Satischandra.	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Sibnath	12	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Srishchandra	16	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	15	Chakdighi Saradaprasad Institution.
260	" Sureshchandra.	15-8	C. M. S. Boys' Boarding School.
	" Syamadhan.	17-6	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Tinkari II	16-2	City Collegiate School.
	Chaudhuri, Abinas Chandra	18	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School
	" Amiyanath ...	14-11	St Xavier's College.
	" Annadacharan	16	New Indian School.
	" Basantakumar.	17	Pabna Zila School.
	" Bipinbihari ...	16	Barasat Government School.
	" Bipinchandra	13	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Chandicharan.	16-3	Jangipur H. E. School.
270	" Dwarkanath	17	Sylhet Maulavi Bazar H. School.
	" Gangacharan	16	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	" Harilal ...	17	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	" Krishnakanta	16-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Kumudnath ...	13-9	Ditto.
	" Kunjakisor ...	18	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Prasannanath	14	Naogaon K. D. School.
	" Rajanikanta ...	16	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	13 6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Sibgobinda ...	14-4	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School
280	" Srischandra ...	14-7	City Collegiate School.
	" Suryyakumar	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	Clarke, Douglas Allan ...	17-8	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Collaco, J. ...	17-8	St. Francis deSale's School, Nagpur.
	Colthurst, Elsie Rose ...	.....	Miss O'Brien's Day School.
	Connor, J. P. ...	17-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Cumarasamy, T. T. ...	17-1	Jaffna College.
	Curtis, W. L. ...	15-2	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Das, Adharchandra ...	18-1	Oriental Seminary.
	" Asutosh ...	17	City Collegiate School.
290	" Asutosh ...	16	Chakdighi Sarada Institution.
	" Bamapada ...	14-6	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Baradakanta ...	16-8	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bhubaneswar ...	17	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	15	Hughli Branch School.
	" Bhubanmohan ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Bisweswar ...	13-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Dhaneswar ...	19-3	Janai Training School.
	" Gadadhar ...	12-9	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Gangacharan ...	15	Chittagong Collegiate School.
300	" Girischandra ...	20-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensing Branch.
	" Gobardhan ...	12	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	" Gobindachandra ...	17-9	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Golakchandra ...	16	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Harendrachandra ...	14-3	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Haripada ...	17	Chinsurah F. C. Institution
	" Hiranyamohan ...	14-3	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Jogindrachandra ...	17	Shillong Government High School.
	" Jogindranath ...	16-2	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Kartikchandra ...	15-4	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
310	" Lakshminarayan ...	16	Ghatal Municipal H. E. School.

	Das, Madhusudan	... 20	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Muktinath	... 17	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Nadiabihari	... 16	Sylhet Government High School
	„ Nagendranath	... 16	Hare School
	„ Prakaschandra	... 15-2	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 4	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Radhakrishna	... 16	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Rajkumar	... 15	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Ramchandra	... 18	Kisorganj H. E. School.
320	„ Ramlochan	... 19-1	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Rohinikumar	... 14	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 15-9	Hindu School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 15	Halisahar H. C. E School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 18-5	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 15-3	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	„ Sibaprasad	.. 17	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Srinath	... 14	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Subalchandra	... 17	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	„ Surendranath	... 17	Hughli College School
330	„ Tarinimohan	... 15-5	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Dasgupta, Anantakumar	.. 14-9	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Asutosh	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bisweswar	... 14-2	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Harimohan	... 15	Comillah Victoria School.
	„ Jatindrakumar	16-8	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	16	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Saratchandra	.. 14-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	... 15	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Surendranath	... 13	Kalia H. E. School.
340	Datta, Abinaschandra	... 14-10	Hare School.
	„ Akshaykumar	... 14-2	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Asutosh	... 17	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	„ Bijaychandra	.. 14-2	Hare School.
	„ Chintaharan	... 18-11	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Dasarathi	... 14-4	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	„ Dharanidhar	... 3	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Haridas	... 13-6	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jaychandra	... 20	Silchar High School.
	„ Kartikcharan	... 18	Calcutta Training Academy
350	„ Kiransasi	... 18	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Munindranath	... 16-4	Aryan Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nalinikanta	... 14	Kesab Academy.
	„ Nanigopal	... 15-6	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	„ Nityananda	... 15	Narayanganj H. E. School.
	„ Nripendranarayan	... 15-4	Hare School.
	„ Nrityagopal	... 14	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Pramathanath	... 16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Rajmohan	... 17	Barisal Zila School.
360	„ Ramanath	... 14-10	Shillong Govt. High School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 16-8	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 14	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-4	Habiganj High School.
	„ Sitalaprasad	... 16	Jahanabad High School.
	„ Sripati	... 13-8	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Srischandra	... 17	Gobardanga H. E. School.
	„ Surendrakisor	... 16-4	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Sureshchandra	... 16-4	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Syamacharan	... 15	Simla Bengal Academy.
370	„ Upendranath	... 15	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	Dattagupta, Taraknath	... 17	Bagerhat H. E. School.
	Davidson, Louise	.. ...	Rangoon Convent School
	D'Costa, N.	... 15-11	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	D'Cruze, Edith Julia	... ...	La Martiniere College for Girls.
	De, Bangachandra	... 14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Bisweswar	... 20-10	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Charuchandra	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Girischandra	... 14	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Goshthabihari	... 17-6	General Assembly's Institution.
380	„ Kanailal	... 15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Kedarnath	... 18	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Manarathadhan	... 16	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Narendrakrishna	... 14	New Indian School.
	„ Narendramohan	... 18-5	Silchar High School.
	„ Rajmohan	.. 14	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Ramgopal	... 17 9	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... 15-7	Mymensingh Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	... 15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Sricharan	.. 17	Midnapur Town School.
390	„ Umeschandra	... 18-2	Birbhum School.
	Deb, Rakhalchandra	... 16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	DeMello, Edith S.	... .	Private Student (Roll. Cal. P 13)
	* DePenning, V. E.	... 16-3	LaMartiniere College, Calcutta.
	D Rozario. F. E. C.	. 15-9	Doveton College.
	Devi Prasad Raghunath Prasad.	17	Jubalpur Collegiate School.
	Dhar, Jatindramohan	... 16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Kiranmay	... 19-5	Private Student (Roll. Hug. P. 1.)
	„ Krishnalal	... 16	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Nandalal	... 17	Hare School.
400	Dharma Shreedar Madhav	19	Indore English Madrasa.
	Dillon, G. F. W. L.	... 16-4	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling
	Dinker Dhundhiraj Jatar	15	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Doosworth, P. T. L.	... 18-7	Mussoorie School
	Esuf Ali ...	... 15	City Collegiate School.
	Faiznur Ally ...	... 15-8	Debrugarh High School.
	* Fernando, H. I.	... 17-8	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
	Fienbarg, A. ...	... 18-8	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Gangopadhyay, Abinaschadra.	14-3	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Baradakanta	19-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
410	„ Debendranath.	17-3	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Haricharan	15-8	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Jagadisprasad.	15-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Manmathanath.	15-5	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satischandra.	17-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Upendrachandra.	13-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Gasper, Ethel Gertrude ...	...	Loretto House, Calcutta.
	„ Florence Olive ...	...	La Martiniere College for Girls.
	Ghatak, Bisweswar	... 13-6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal	... 13	Bhagyakul H. C. E. School
420	„ Sureschandra	... 15	Pabna Zila School.
	Ghatakchaudhuri, Satischandra.	13-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Abinashchandra	... 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Aghornath	... 17-10	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Ambikadas	... 14	Rajshahi Collegiate School
	„ Annandakanta	. 17-8	Silchar High School.
	„ Annadakumar	... 16-2	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Anukulchandra	... 20-	Perozepur H. E School.
	„ Arabindaprakas	. 16-1	Hindu School.
	„ Asutosh	... 17	Metropolitan Institution.
430	„ Basantakumar	... 1	Daulatpur High School.
	„ Dhireschandra	... 7	Hindu School.
	„ Hemchandra	... 8	Amta H. E. School.
	„ Jadabchandra	... 7	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jatindranath	. 14	Ditto ditto.
	„ Jogindranath	15	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Lalitmohan	. 15	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Narendranath	.. 13 2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Panchanan	... 16-2	Purulia Zila School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Ghosh, Prabodhchandra ...	15	Barahanagar Victoria School.
440	„ Rajanikumar ...	14	Dacca Collegiate School
	„ Rajendrachandra ...	14·8	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	19	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	18	Bagirhat H E. School.
	„ Satischandra ...	15	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Sibchandra ...	17·7	Hindu School.
	„ Srischandra ...	15	Hare School.
	„ Susilchandra ...	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Upendrachandra ...	16	Kandi School.
	„ Upendralal ...	17	Noakhali Zila School.
450	„ Upendranath ...	15-11	Ranchi Zila School
	Ghoshal, Adharchandra ...	17-6	Ghatal Municipal H. E School.
	„ Biharilal ...	20	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jogindralal ...	15	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindranath ...	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kailashchandra ..	18	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	Gleeson, F. H. ...	16-9	St. George's College, Mussoorie.
	Gokul Prasad ...	16-6	Sagar High School.
	Golam Ali Hyder ...	18	Saran Academy
	*Gopal Vinayek Kekre ...	16-9	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
460	Gopinath ...	14-8	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	*Goswami, Abanimohan ...	18	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Akshayachandra	15-10	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	„ Amulyachandra.	14	L M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jugalkisor ...	15	Meherpur H. C. E. School
	„ Prabhaschandra.	18	Srirampur Union Institution.
	„ Radharaman ...	16-2	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	Gould, H.	17	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Govind Ronia ..	16	City School, Nagpur.
	Grenon, C. F. ...	16 5	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
470	Guha, Pabitra aman ...	16-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Praphullachandra .	18-4	Ditto.
	„ Sachindrachandra ...	14-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Suryyakumar ..	15-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Umeshchandra ...	22	B M Institution, Barisal.
	Gunaratnam R. ...	18-1	Jaffna College.
	*Gunpat Khando Bhalerao	15-11	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
	Gupta, Bhubanmohan ...	15-3	Burdwan Municipal School
	„ Bhubanmohan ...	16-2	Ramgopalpur P J. K. High School.
	„ Dhirendranath ...	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindra .	15-6	St. Xavier's College.
480	„ Lalitmohan I	17-9	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Lalitmohan II	17-5	Ditto.
	„ Mahendrakumar ..	16	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Nanig pal ...	16 10	Hindu School.
	„ Syamacharar ...	16-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Guria, Krittibas ..	18-3	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	Haldar, Asutosh ...	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	16	Hare School.
	„ Syam ...	16	Behala H. C. E. School.
490	Harihar Prandra Loha-	16-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Harihar Ra kere. ama Dandai-	17-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Hari Sa kar. am	17-5	Oriental Seminary.
	Hari S	15-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Hart, d, A. L.	15-4	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Ha , C. G.	16-2	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	k Ngee	17 10	Ludhiana C. B. B. School.
	er. D. J.	18-8	Maulmein Government High School.
	m Ali	17-3	Calcutta Boys' School.
	acson, H. S.	16	Mymensingh Zila School.
	hwari Prashad	17-8	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Jan Muhammad	24	Private Student (Roll. Bha. p. 6.)
	Jana, Harischandra	17	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Kusaprasad	18	Mahisadal Raj School.
	Janki Prasad, B.	17-1	Contai H. E School.
		13-7	Jabalpur Collegiate School.

	Jarbo, W. ...	16-9	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Joseph, H. P. ...	16-3	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Kabasi, Kusilal ...	16	Dhankuria H. E. School.
	„ Radhanath ...	15-10	Ditto.
510	Kamla Prasad ...	14	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Kanagasapy, A. ...	17-1	Jaffna College.
	Kanungui, Jogindralal ...	15	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Kanjilal, Jnanendranath ...	13	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Kar, Atalbihari ...	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Bhutnath ...	14-6	City Collegiate School.
	„ Dasarathi ...	16-4	Hindu School.
	„ Mathuranath ..	15	Khararia High School.
	Karmakar, Adharchandra	18	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Nabinchandra	20	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
520	„ Raimohan ...	14-4	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	16-1	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	„ Srikanta ...	14-6	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	Karmchand ..	16-2	Lahore C. M. School.
	Khamaru, Upendranath ...	16	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	Khan, Harischandra ...	14-2	Howrah Municipal School.
	Khasnabis, Rajendrakumar.	15	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	Khastgir, Upendralal ...	18	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Khushi Ram Agarwala ...	15-3	Lahore C. M. School.
	Konar, Bamapada ...	17	Chakdighi Sarada Institution.
530	Krishna Lakshman Peshawe.	17-5	Nagpur High School.
	Krishna Sahay ...	14-9	Gaya Zila School.
	Kundu, Bijaychandra ...	16-6	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Haripada ...	16-6.	Barrackpur Government School.
	„ Kunjobinod ...	1 42	Lohajang H. C. E. School.
	„ Sasadhar ...	13-5	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Satischandra ...	15-2	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Laha, Sasibhushan ...	16	F. C. of Scotland's Instn. and Duff College.
	Lahiri, Baradaprasad ...	18-5	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	„ Bhujangabhushan	17	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
540	Satischandra ...	14-7	Faridpur Zila School.
	Lucas, C. J. ...	16-10	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Luffmann, B. E. ...	15-10	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Lydiard, L. W. C ...	17-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Mackay, J. S. ...	16-10	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Madak, Gobindachandra ...	15-2	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	Madanmohan Sahay ...	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Madho Charan ...	12	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Mahajan, Hari Kashinath	18-2	Indore English Madrasa.
	Mahamed Akbar Ali ...	14-6	Mymensingh Zila School.
550	Mahanti, Adwaitacharan ...	15	Puri Zila School.
	„ Narsinhacharan	17-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Mahtabuddin Ahmed ...	15	Dinajpur Zila School.
	Maitra, Aswinikumar ...	14	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	„ Basantakumar ...	16	Jenkin's School. Kuch Bihar.
	„ Jnanadaprasad ...	18	Naral Victoria Collegiate School
	„ Nalinikanta ...	17-1	Tejpur High School.
	„ Radhikanath ...	17	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	15	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Taracharan ...	15	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E School.
560	Majumdar, Atulchandra ...	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Bagalamohan	15	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	„ Basantakumar	16-5	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Binodlal ...	17	Daulatpur High School.
	„ Bipinbihari ...	14-6	Hughli Branch School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Majumdar, Birendranath...	17-5	Netrokona Dutt H School.
	" Girischandra...	15-4	Khulna Zila School.
	" Haricharan ...	15-6	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Haridas ...	16-5	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Kalachand ...	16-5	Purulia Zila School.
570	" Kisorimohan ...	15-6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Mahimchandra	16-9	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Nripalchandra	17-4	Sri Bharati Institution.
	" Nripendrakumar.	16	Nowgong High School.
	" Rajendralal ...	14-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Ramanikisor ...	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Santichandra...	16-4	Ditto.
	" Satyakumar ...	14-3	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Sukumar ...	18	Murarichand Collegiate School, Sylhet.
	" Tarinicharan ...	16	Kushtia H. E. School.
580	Malakar, Pyarimohan ...	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	Mallik, Bijaykrishna ...	16-2	Chapra Zila School.
	" Haridas ...	16	Oriental Seminary.
	" Kshetranath ...	18	L. M S School, Khagra.
	" Manilal ...	14-2	Hughli Branch School.
	" Panchanan ...	17	Hughli Collegiate School.
	*Mamtazbar Rahman Tarafdar.	19-6	Bogra Zila School.
	Mandal, Gobindachandra ...	15-1	Bagnan H. E. School.
	" Pulinbihari ...	14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra ...	16	Barahanagar Victoria School.
590	Manomohan Lall ...	13-9	Lahore C. M. School.
	Maqbul Hosain ...	14-10	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	Martin, O. K. ...	16-3	Doveton College.
	Maung Taw ...	14-8	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Wah ...	16-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Mazheral Haq ...	14-7	Calcutta Madrasa.
	*McDonald, Esther Stella...	...	La Martiniere College for Girls.
	*McDowell, Elsie C. ...	...	Woodstock School.
	Merces, A. ...	17-2	St. Xavier's College.
	Mirza Shegufta Bukht ...	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
600	Misra, Basudeb ...	16-6	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Mitra, Ambikacharan ...	16-0	[illegible] School.
	" Ambikacharan ...	17	Calcutta Institution.
	" Banwarilal ...	13	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Banwarilal ...	17-6	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
	" Basantakumar ...	16	Magura H. E. School.
	" Benimadhab ...	16	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Charuchandra ...	16	Garbeta H. E. School.
	" Debendranath ...	16-6	Harinavi A. S. School.
	" Girischandra ...	19	Midnapur Collegiate School.
610	" Guruprasad ...	18	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Harisatya ...	15-6	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Jnanendrachandra	14	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Jogindranath ...	13-3	Calcutta Institution.
	" Khagendranath ...	14	Howrah Municipal School.
	" Matilal ...	14	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Narendranath ...	15	L. M. S Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Narendranath ...	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Prasannachandra ...	13-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Saratchandra ...	17	Tangail Bindubasini School.
620	" Saratchandra ...	15	Jessore Zila School.
	" Sudhanyakumar ...	17-9	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Surendranath ...	14	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Upendrachandra ...	14-3	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Upendrakumar ...	16	Metropolitan Institution,
	Mohanlal, Diwan ...	16-3	Amritsar C. M. H. School.
	Mohamad Asghar Ali ...	14-4	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Moreno, H. ...	17-10	St. Xavier's College.

	Mahammad Abdul Gafore Khan.	17-8	Hosangabad Government H. School.
	Muhammad Abid ...	16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
630	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	15-4	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Kabir Ahmed Khan.	17-2	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Muhammad Mobeen ...	13	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Shafi ...	13-5	Ditto.
	Muhammad Tamizuddin Mian.	16	Rajshahyi Collegiate School,
	Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar.	16	Barrackpur Government School.
	" Anukulchandra.	17	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	" Asutosh...	196	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Atalchandra.	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bhutnath	20	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
640	" Bishnucharan.	16	Bagati H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	16	Balagarh H. E. School.
	" Debendranath.	14	Ilsoba Msondlye School.
	" Gopeschandra.	19-8	Birbhum School.
	" Gurupada	14	Dainhat H. E. School.
	" Harendrakumar.	16-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Haricharan II.	15-3	City Collegiate School.
	" Haridas	13	Jamalpur H. E. School.
	" Harilal	14-6	Balagarh H. E. School.
	" Haripada	15-5	F. C. of Scotland's Instn. and Duff College.
650	" Haripada	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Harisadhan.	14-2	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Indranath	18	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	" Janakinath.	13-10	Sil's Free College.
	" Jibanpati	18	Amta H. E. School.
	" Jugalkisor	15-10	Saran Academy.
	" Jotindramohan	18-1	Baghbazar Model School.
	" Joytischandra.	12-4	Lahajang High School.
	" Kalidhan	16-6	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Kesabchandra.	14-9	Metropolitan Institution.
660	" Kshetradas.	15	Ditto.
	" Kshetramohan.	15	Ditto.
	" Makhangopal.	16-9	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Narendranath.	15-11	[illegible]tarpara Collegiate [illegible]hool.
	" Panchanan.	16	K[illegible]m H. E. School.
	" Prakhaschandra.	18	Srira[illegible]r Union Instn.
	" Praphullakumar.	17-10	Gobard[illegible] H. E. School.
	" Praphullakumar.	16	Bangabas[illegible] School. Collegiate
	" Radharaman.	13-7	Berhampur School. Collegiate
	" Saratchandra	16-7	Metropolitan Branch [illegible]n., S.
670	" Satischandra.	13-6	Dacca Pogose [illegible]
	" Satischandra.	18-7	Century School, [illegible]a.
	" Satyendranath.	15	New Indian School.
	" Sitanath	13	Dacca Collegiate Sch[illegible]
	" Sudhirkumar.	14-2	Raniganj H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	15-1	Uttarpara Collegiat School.
	" Tinkari ..	17	South Suburban Schoo Bhowanipur.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Mukhopadhyay, Trailokyanath.	17	Khararia High School.
	„ Udaychandra.	15	Bagbazar Model School.
	„ Upendranath.	14·6	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
680	„ Muktaprasad.	20	Teacher (Roll Nag T. 2).
	Nag, Basantakumar	14-1	Commilla Victoria School.
	„ Gopalchandra	16	Noakhali Raj Kumar Jubilee School.
	Najabut Hussain	13	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Najibuddin Ahamed	20	Private Student (Roll Cal. p 32)
	Nanda, Chandrasekhar	14-11	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Nandi, Banamali	17	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Hemendranath	14	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jaykumar	18-6	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Jogeschandra	16-10	Sylhet Government High School.
690	„ Kalicharan	16-7	Hindu School.
	Narayan, Ramsa Dhole	18	City School, Nagpur.
	Narbada Prasad	16	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Naskar, Ramsankar	17	Jaynagar Institution.
	Navaratna Panday	14-5	Gaya Zila School.
	Nawab Miyan	13-5	Chittagong H. E School.
	Nayak, Bansidhar	15-3	Puri Zila School.
	„ Hrishikes	14-2	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Nene Sadashiva Neelkanth.	19-6	Indore English Madrasa.
	Nicholas, A. A.	16-2	Rangoon Collegiate School.
700	Niyogi, Banikantha	17	Monghyr K. P. Institution
	„ Binaybhushan	13-1	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	„ Jyotischandra	14-4	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Narendranath	14-3	Maldah Zila School.
	* Old, Louisa	.....	Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal.
	Ondaatje, A	17-3	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Otto, E. C.	15-5	Doveton College.
	Pal, Bidhubhusan	15	Kandi School.
	„ Durgacharan	18	Kalighat H. E. School.
	„ Gokulchandra	15	Feni H. E. School.
710	„ Haripada	15	Bandipur High School.
	„ * Kalidas	16	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	„ Narendranath	15	Hare School.
	„ Phakirchandra	18-10	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	14-4	Konnagar H. E. School,
	„ Satischandra	15-9	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Tarinicharan	14-5	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Palchaudhuri, Amarendranath.	15-4	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	Gunendranath.	16	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	Palit, Sailendranath	16-4	Hare School.
720	Pampu Sing	16	Gauhati High School.
	Pathak, Mahadeb	14-1	Katwa High School.
	Patwari, Upendranath	16-8	Bantra H C. E School.
	Peal, J.	16-4	St. Xavier's College.
	Ponniah, K.	17-11	Jaffna College.
	Pramanik, Rasbihari	14	Baharu H. E. School.
	Proctor, Robert C.	15-8	Jaffna College.
	Quillet, P. L.	15-6	La Martinere College, Calcutta.
	Quinn, A.	17-10	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Raghubans Sahay	18	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
730	Raghunath Ramchandra Bumbaywale.	18	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Raha, Anukulchandra	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Ramadeva Narayana	16	Chapra Zila School.
	* Ramchandra Balkrishna Kakde.	14-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Motiram	16-9	Raipur High School.
	Ramchandra Pralhad Deshpandey.	15-4	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ramcharan Lal	14-1	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Ramkrit Sinha	16-5	Gaya Zila School.
	Ramoo Lal	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Ram, Prashad	19	Private Student (Roll Pat P 14).
740	Rana, Bhagirath	17	Balasore Zila School.
	Ratan Singh	17-6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Ratna, M. D.	17-4	Jaffna College.
	Rattanchand Khanna	18-3	Lahore C. M. School.
	Ray, Akshaykumar	18	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Anandamohan	19-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Asutosh	17-4	Ditto.
	„ Atulkrishna	15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bipinchandra	15-2	Habiganj High School.
	„ Birpratap	16-3	Chittagong Collegiate School
750	„ Biswanath	15	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Brajanath	17	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Debendranath	15	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Dhirajchandra	14-6	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	„ Haranchandra	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ * Hemendrakumar	15-10	Hare School.
	„ Jagadananda	15	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Jogindranath	14	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Jyotindranath	15-2	City Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnagobinda	17-9	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
760	„ Lalanchandra	16-9	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Monoranjan	13-8	Khararia High School.
	„ Mohitchandra	17	Hughli Collegiate „
	„ Nagendranath	15	Khararia High „
	„ Nilratan	16-8	New Indian „
	„ Prabhakar	16-2	Jara H. E. „
	„ Prabhansukumar	15-7	City Collegiate „
	„ Prabhaschandra	15-4	Bankura Zila „
	„ Prakaschandra	16	Pabna Zilla „
	„ Pratapchandra	14-2	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
770	„ Rajendraprasad	16-7	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rameschandra	16-4	Hindu School.
	„ Rasamay	17	Banoripara Union Institution.
	„ Rasikchandra	14	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Rasikchandra	14	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra, I	13	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Satinath	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	14-7	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	„ Satyendrakumar	16-4	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Subodhchandra	15	Albert Collegiate School.
780	„ Surendramohan	14	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	„ Surendranath	15	Kuchia Kol Radha Instn.
	„ Tarapada	13-9	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	„ Taritbhushan	13	Bagyakul H. C. E. School.
	„ Tribhubaneswar	13-4	Manikganj H. C. E School.
	Raychaudhuri, Ajitnath	14-3	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Branch.
	„ Charuchandra.	17-8	Hitampur H. E. School.
	„ Debendranath.	14	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Haraprasanna.	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Paramathanath.	16-3	Madaripur H. C. E. School.
790	„ Surendranarayan.	14	Kushtia H. E. School.
	Reaks, F. H.	16-3	St. Paul's Schools Darjeeling.
	Rice, P.	15-5	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Robert, J.	15-9	Jaffna College.
	Sadashio Dhondba Kimmatkar.	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Saha, Dasaratha	17	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Harimohan	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Nabinchandra	15	Mymensingh Zila School
	„ Nrityagopal	14	Beldanga H. E. School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Saha, Premananda	... 16	Narayanganj H. E School.
800	„ Rajanikanta	... 17	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch.
	Sandrasagra, J.	... 17-9	St. Xavier's College.
	Sanyal, Binaykumar	... 16	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Ganganath	... 16	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Jyotishchandra	... 15	Cotton Institution.
	Sarkar, Benimadhab	... 16-3	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ C. N.	... 13	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Harischandra	... 13-4	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	„ Kedarnath	... 14-2	Sirajganj B L. School.
	„ Mahendranath	... 16-6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
810	„ Nalinbihari	... 15-6	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Narayanchandra	16-8	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.
	„ Narendranath	... 14-7	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Radhaballabh	... 15-6	Baraset Govt School.
	„ Satischandra	... 14	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	„ Satischandra	... 13	Berhampur Hindu Academy.
	„ Taraknath	... 15	Puri Zila School.
	„ Upendrachandra	13-11	Manikganj H. C. E. School.
	Sarma, Purnachandra	... 16	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Saw Chin Cheng	... 16-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.
820	Saw Chin Htin	... 14-7	Ditto.
	Scott, W. H.	... 16-5	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Sen, Amritalal	... 22	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Aswinikumar	... 18-3	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Atulchandra	... 17-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bamandas	... 15	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Bankubihari	... 15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Charuchandra	... 16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Debendranath	... 16-5	Senhati High School.
	„ Dineschandra	... 16	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch.
830	„ Durgaprasanna	... 16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Gopinath	... 14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Harakumar	... 16	Lohajang High School.
	„ Haridas	... 16	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	„ Indubhushan	... 18	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jagadischandra	... 13-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Jagatchandra	... 15-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 17	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Jogindranath	... 20-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Kalimohan	... 16	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
840	„ Lalitchandra	... 16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Nandakisor	... 16-6	Deogarh H. C. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	... 15	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Pramathanath	... 15	Searsole H. C. School.
	„ Radheschandra	... 15-9	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Rajendranath	... 15	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Rajkumar	... 14	Senhati High School.
	„ Rasaranjan	... 18	Ditto.
	„ Rasikchandra	... 18	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Sachindrakumar	... 14-6	Century School, Calcutta.
850	„ Sarala	... .	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Sasijiban	... 14	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Satischandra	... 14	Kesab Academy.
	„ Satischandra	... 18	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	„ Satyendranath	... 15-6	Hindu School.
	„ Sriskumar	... 13-10	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Surendrakisor	... 13	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Surendranath	... 13-6	Meherpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 13-5	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Taraprasad	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
860	„ Upendranath	... 16-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	Sengupta, Biharilal	... 18 2	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Hemantakumar	19	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Haridayranjan	15-8	Albert Collegiate School.
	Sengupta, Jaminikanta	... 14	Khararia High School.
	„ Jitendranath	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Jyotindramohan	16	Dhubri High School.
	„ Parbaticharan	15	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	„ Rajendrachandra.	18-3	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Rakhalchandra	15-7	Albert Collegiate School.
870	„ Sasibhushan	... 15-3	Dumka Zila School.
	Set, Batabihari	... 15-10	Hindu School.
	„ Sahayram	... 18	Balagarh H. E. School.
	Shadwell, K.	... 17-5	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Shafiqul Hasan	... 13	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Shaikh Inayetullah	... 14-10	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Majid Ali	... 16	Sagar High School.
	Shamsuddin Ahmed	... 17	Dacca Madrasa.
	Sankar Somaiya	... 23	Teacher (Roll. Nag. T. 3.)
	Sharman, Grace	...	Bishop's School, Nagpur.
880	Sheodas Krishna	... 15-4	Nagpur High School.
	Shriniwas Gopal Kelkar	... 17-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Siddik Ahmad	... 14	Calcutta Madrasa
	Sil, Nitaichand	... 13 3	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Sinha, Amritalal	... 16-9	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	„ Banwarilal	... 17-9	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Bholanath	... 15-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Ganapati	... 16-6	Metropolitan Institution, Bow. Branch.
	„ Hemchandra	... 16	Habiganj High School.
	„ Lalitmadnab	... 19-1	Birbhum School.
890	„ Rajanikanta	... 16	Chittagong H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16	Jhikra H. C E. School.
	„ Udaychandra	... 14-5	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.
	„ Umeschandra	... 15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Sinharay, Lalmohan	... 17	Chakdighi Sarada Institution.
	Sinnatampy, K.	... 15-9	Jaffna College.
	Sivapershad	... 13	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Sluney, W. G.	... 18	St Francis deSale's School, Nagpur.
	Smyth, Mary	... ...	Teacher (Roll. Ran. T. 2.)
	Som, Haridas	... 15-8	Hare School.
900	Southan, C. E	... 17-9	Mussoorie School.
	Sparke, Harry Charles	... 15-3	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Srimani, Charuchandra	... 16	Hare School.
	S Shaifuddin Ahmed	... 13-10	Debrugarh High School.
	Stapleton, Agatha E. L.	... ...	Pratt Memorial School.
	St Romaine, J.	... 18-9	St. Xavier's College.
	Subramaniyapillai Sivapatha Sunderampillai.	14 3	Private student (Roll Jaf. P. 6)
	Sullivan, Rose	... .	Teacher (Roll. Ran T. 3).
	Suppiramaniapillai Vytialingapillai.	17-10	Private Student (Roll. Jaf. P 5).
	Sur, Atulchandra	... 15-5	Patna Collegiate School.
910	„ Jogindrachandra	... 15	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	„ Priyanath	... 13	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
	Surya Bhan	... 19-3	Jabalpur Hitakarini Sabha H. School.
	S. Wali Muhammad	... 16-8	Sagar High School.
	* Swan, G. A.	... 15-7	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Swaries, A	... 16-3	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Syed Ahmed Ali	... 15	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Muhammed Zaki	... 17	T. K Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur
	„ Nazir Hyder	... 17-4	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ta, Radhakisor	... 16-5	Metropolitan Institution, Bara, Branch.
920	Tafazzel Husain	... 17-5*	Faridpur Zila School.
	Tagore, Manisha	... ...	Lore to House, Calcutta.
	Taharat Karim	... 17	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Talapatra, Satischandra	... 18	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
	Tarafdar, Surendranath	... 15	Majdia Railbazar H. E. School.
	Tatya, Govind Avaley	... 17	City School, Nagpur.
	Trimbak Balwant Bhanage	17	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Tripathi, Jugalkisor	... 14-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	Twidale, G. F.	... 16-11	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Tydeman, E.	... 23-10	Teacher (Roll. Lah. T. 2).

* Passed in Drawing.

930	Vaithilingan, M.	16-8	Jaffna College.
	Vaithilingan, S.	16-9	Ditto.
	Vinayak Ganesh Kanhere	16-3	City School, Nagpur.
	Vishnu Dyal	15-11	Patna Collegiate School
	Vishwanth Ganesh Udhawa	19	Private Student (Roll Nag. p. 63).
	Vyse, J. C.	14-1	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Waman Venkat Rao Gharpure.	17-3	City School, Nagpur.
	Worasut Husein	19	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	West, Ethel May	.....	La Martiniere College for Girls.
	*Wijesuriya, D. E.	17-10	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
940	Willis, Euphemia	.....	Pratt Memorial School.
	Willis, Gladys A. G.	...	Ditto.
	Wilson, Arthur Bruce	17-4	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Yeakubaly	18-11	Faridpur Hindu Institution.
	Zainulaludeen	19	Calcutta Madrasa.
945	Ziaul Huq	17-3	Kendrapara H. E. School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Aziz	14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Abdul Aziz	17	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Abdul Hafeez	15	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Abdul Hafiz	16	Darbhanga Dalton Institution.
	Abdul Hamid	19	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Abdul Jabbar	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	Abdul Majid	14	Monghyr Zila School.
	Abdul Quadir	17-2	Patna City School.
	Abdul Sattar	16-2	Chittagong Collegiate School.
10	Abdul Wahid	19	Barari Rai H. M. T. Free H. E School.
	Abdur Rahim	18	Sylhet Murari Chand Collegiate School.
	Abdur Rahim	15	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	Abdur Rahim	18	Rangpur Zila School.
	Abdur Rahman	14-7	Noakhali Zila School.
	Abraham, Aaron	19-8	Nagpur High School.
	Abu Saieed	14	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Acharyya, Jatindranath	15-6	Harinarayanpur High School.
	„ Pramodacharan	17-6	Sonamganj Jubilee High School.
	„ Prasannakumar	15-6	Bishenpur H. E. School.
20	„ Saratchandra	16	Behala H. C. E. School.
	Adhikari, Panchanan	16-5	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
	„ Pyarilal	17	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	18	Kandi School.
	„ Satischandra	16	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Ahmad	15-3	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Aich, Sureschandra	14-8	Noakhali Zila School.
	Ajudhiaprasad Bhargava	18-9	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Akhouree Ramjee Prasad	14-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	A. K. Rahat Ali Khan	15	Calcutta Madrasa.
30	Alauddin Ahmad	15	Bhagalpur Madrasa.
	Alexander, L.	15-9	St Xavier's College.
	Ali Ahmad	14	Midnapur Collegiate School
	Altaf Karim	15-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ambadas Jayram Panchabhai	25	Private Student (Roll. Nag. P. 17).
	Ambalavanar, A.	20	Jaffna College.
	Ambica Prasad	17-9	Arrah Zila School.
	Amir Hossain	13-2	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Amir Hossain	21-6	Private Student (Roll. Pat. P. 7).
	Amjad Ali	21	Sylhet Govt. High School.
40	Amjad Hussain	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Anand Gopal Deshmukha	16	Raipur High School.
	Anjumul Husain Ahmed	14-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ash, Balaichand	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	Ashraf Mohamed Shamsul Hoda	17-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Audhbehari Lall	15-9	Arrah Zila School.
	Ayodhea Sinha	19	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Ayodhya Ram Tiwari	20	Palamaw Govt. School.
	Azgar Ali	15	Comilla Zila School.
	Azharuddin Ahmed	17-8	Shazadpur H. E. School.
50	Azizar Rohman	16	Nowgong High School.
	Badiozzamal Ahmed	19	Golahat Bezharuya High School.
	Badrisaran Singh	20	Gaya Zila School.
	Bagchi, Bijaykrishna	14 8	New Indian School.
	„ Harimohan	14-10	Gaya Zila School.
	„ Herambachandra	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Krishnalal	16-10	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Madhusudan	13-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School
	„ Syamchandra	15	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	Bajrang Sahay	15	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
60	Baksi, Lalitmohan	15-7	Sirajganj B. L School.
	Balajee Govind Kapray	20-5	City School, Nagpur.
	Balaji Pandurang Wachasunder.	18	Ditto.
	Balajee Sheoram Rotiwar	19	Ditto.
	Balanki Misra	16-7	Sambalpur High School.
	Bala Ram	16 6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Baldeonarayen	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Baliram Raosaheb Joshi	18-4	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Balkishore Prasad	15-7	Arrah Kayastha Jubilee Academy.
	Balkrishna Bapujea Bhruguwar.	17	City School, Nagpur.
70	Balkrishna Laxman Bhat Degamvar.	17-6	Private student (Roll. Nag., P. 26).
	Balkrishna Sakharam Tembhekar.	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Baloo Madhao Bargi	18	Ditto.
	Balavant Shrikrishna Phatak.	19	Indore English Madrasa
	Balavant Yadava Kulkarni	19	Ditto.
	Balwant Raghao Deshmukh.	14-8	City School, Nagpur.
	Balwant Rai	16-7	Amritsar M. B. School.
	Banarsi Das	14-8	Delhi A. S. V. J. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abanimadhab.	16-4	Matihari Zila School.
	„ Aghornath.	14-6	Azimganj B. P. K. J. H. E. School.
80	„ Amarendranath.	16-10	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Amritlal	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Amulyaratna.	15-7	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Annadamohan.	13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	16	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Asutosh	13-6	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	„ Aswinikumar.	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Aswinikumar.	17	Naldanga Bhushan School.
	„ Atulkrishna.	15	Halisahar H. C. School.
	„ Baidyanath.	17	Srirampur Union Institution.
90	„ Biharilal	20-3	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	Bijaykrishna.	16	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	Bijaymadhab.	14-6	Midnapur Collegiate School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Bandyopadhyay,	Binay-krishna.	16	Private student (Roll. Cal., P. 5).
	"	Binod-bihari.	16	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	"	Binod-bihari.	16-6	Calcutta Institution.
	"	Braja-nath.	14	Muragacha H E. School
	"	Chandi-charan.	15	Chakdighi Sarada Institution.
	"	Chandra-bhushan.	19-10	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	"	Charu-chandra.	17	Metropolitan Institution.
100	"	Debendra-nath.	18	Purnea Zila School.
	"	Dwarka-nath.	15	New Indian School.
	"	Giris-chandra	18	Contai H. E. School.
	"	Gopal-chandra.	17-3	Baluti H. E. School.
	"	Gopal-chandra.	20-1	Private student (Roll. Cal. P. 51).
	"	Gopallal	21-8	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	"	Hara-narayan.	18	Khanakul Krishnagar P. K. Seminary.
	"	Hari-sadhan.	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	"	Hemlal	18	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	"	Heromba-chandra.	20	Aryan Institution Calcutta.
110	"	Jatindra-chandra.	14-1	Jamalpur. H. C. E. School.
	"	Jatindra-mohan.	14-6	Hughli Branch School.
	"	Jatindra-nath.	15-5	Hare School.
	"	Jatindra-nath.	14-10	Hindu School.
	"	Jnanendra-nath.	16-10	Mahestala H. E. School.
	"	Jogindra-nath.	14-6	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	"	Jogindra-nath.	17-2	Mahestala H. E. School.
	"	Kali-krishna.	15	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	"	Kalipada	15-8	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	"	Kamakha-charan.	18	Kishorganj H. E. School.
120	"	Khagen-dranath.	14-9	Midnapur Collegiate School
	"	Krishna-lal.	15	New Indian School.
	"	Kshetra-mohan.	17-4	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	"	Kulada-charan.	17	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.
		Lalit-mohan.	13-2	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	"	Mahendra-chandra.	19-4	Patna Collegiate School.
	"	Mahendra-lal.	15-7	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	"	Mahendra-nath.	18	Faridpur Zila School.
	"	Manmatha-nath.	16-8	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	"	Mohini-mohan.	14-9	Pakur H. E. School.
130	"	Nagendra-nath.	14-1	Khulna Zila School.
	"	Nagendra-nath.	15	Barahanagar Victoria School
	"	Nalin-chandra.	16	Metropolitan Institution, Bala. Branch.
	"	Narendra-krishna.	16	Hindu School.
	"	Nibaran-chandra.	16	Hughli Collegiate School
	"	Prabha-ranjan.	19-6	Private student (Roll. Cal. P. 1).
	"	Rajbhu-shan.	15-6	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	"	Rajendra-chandra.	17	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay,	Rajendra-lal.	19	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	"	Rajendra-nath.	17-2	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	"	Ramlal...	17-1	Jaynagar Institution.
140	"	Rangalal	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	"	Ranjan-krisna.	15-7	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	"	Sarat-chandra.	15-1	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.
	"	Sarat-kumar.	13-6	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	"	Sarat-kumar.	17	New Indian School.
	"	Saroj-ranjan.	15	Ripon Collegiate School H. Branch.
	"	Sashi-bhusan.	16-6	Kuch Kuchia High School.
	"	Satis-chandra JB.	14	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	"	Satis-chandra.	15-6	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
150	"	Satis-chandra.	16-6	South Suburban School Bhawanipur.
	"	Satis-chandra.	18-8	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	"	Satya-charan.	17-2	General Assembly's Institution.
	"	Sib-chandra.	18	Pakur H. E. School.
	"	Sripati ...	15	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	"	Surendra-krishna.	15-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	"	Surendra-nath.	13	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	"	Surendra-nath	17	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	"	Surendra-nath.	17	Pakur H. E. School.
	"	Surendra-nath.	16-5	Dacca Jubilee School.
160	"	Susilchan-dra.	11	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	"	Susil-kumar.	13	Kalia H. E. School.
	"	Syamalal	15	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	"	Upendra-chandra.	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	"	Upendra-mohan.	18-5	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	Bansi Lal ..	...	15	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	Bapu Narayan Bhave	...	21	Private student (Roll Ind. P. 6).
	Bapusingh Ramsing	...	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Baral, Jnanendranath	...	17	Palamau Govt. School.
	" Rasamay	...	19	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
170	Barat, Sadananda	...	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Baray Lal ...	...	16-10	Sagar High School.
	Bardhan, Tribenimohan	...	16	Comilla Zila School.
	Barkakoti, Brahmananda	...	16-6	Tejpur High School.
	Barman, Bipinbihari	...	14-6	Hughli Branch School.
	" Brajabihari	...	16	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	" Gaganchandra	...	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Umanath	..	15	City Collegiate School.
	Baruya, Bachalal	...	17-10	Debrugarh High School.
	" Phanibhushan	...	16	Sibsagar High School.
180	" Radhikaprasad	...	16	Ditto.
	" Rajanmath	...	18	Dibrugarh High School.
	" Umeschandra	...	17	Chittagong Municipal School.
	Basak, Haripada	...	16	Meherpur H. C. E. School.
	" Kasiswar	...	14-7	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Nitaikisor	...	18	Metropolitan Institution, Bara. Branch.
	" Saratchandra	...	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	Basheeruddin Mohomed	...	17-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Ba Shin ...	...	17-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Basu, Abinaschandra	...	12	Dacca Jubilee School.
190	" Abinaschandra	...	16-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Adharnath	...	15	Daulatpur High School.

	Basu, Akhilnath	... 16	Gusthia K. N. H. E. School.
	„ Banbihari	... 13-2	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Baradacharan	... 18-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Basantakumar	... 16-8	Hindu School.
	„ Benimadhab	... 16-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Bhabanath	... 15	New Indian School.
	„ Bhupatimohan	... 18-2	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupendranath	... 15-3	South Suburban School Bhawanipur
200	„ Bhupendranath	... 16	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... 16-6	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Bijaymadhab	... 17-3	Basirhat Municipal H. E., School.
	„ Bipinbihari	... 17-2	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Birsinhanarayan	... 17	Raj Chandra Collegiate School
	„ Brajamadhab	... 17-2	Bishop's College School.
	„ Chandrakumar	.. 18	Krishnagar A. V. School
	„ Charuchandra	.. 15	New Indian School.
	„ Debendranath	... 15-2	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Dwijendranath	... 5	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
210	„ Girindranath	... 17-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Haridas	... 17	Sri Bharati Institution.
	„ Harigopal	... 13-6	Bantra H. C. E. School.
	„ Isanchandra	.. 18 3	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Jagadischandra	... 14	Malda Zila School.
	„ Jagatchandra	... 15-10	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Jatindranath	... 14	Narial Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Jitendranath	... 15	St. Mary's Institution. Chandernagar.
	„ Jnaneschandra	... 17	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogindranath	... 13-1	Dacca Collegiate School.
220	„ Kanailal	... 16	City Collegiate School.
	„ Kedarnath	... 16	Majdia Rail Bazar H. E. School.
	„ Lalbihari	... 15	Goalunda High School.
	„ Lalitmohon	... 17-6	Darbhanga Raj School.
	„ Manatosh	... 16	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Manomohan	... 17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Mohinimohan	... 14	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Nagendranath	... 14-4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	„ Nandalal	... 17-9	Magura H. E. School.
	„ Narendranath	... 16	Ripon Collegiate School.
230	„ Narendranath II.	... 16-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narendranath	... 16	Sibpur H. C. E School.
	„ Natabar	.. 17	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nisikanta	... 14	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Phanibhushan	... 15	Boral H. C. E School.
	„ Prabhatchandra	. 15	Jabalpur Hita Karini Sabha H. School.
	„ Prakritachand	.. 17-8	City Collegiate School
	„ Pramathabhushan	16	Dacca Jubilee School
	„ Pramathanath	. 13-2	Howrah Municipal School.
	„ Prankumar	... 13	Dacca Collegiate School.
240	„ Radhikamohan	... 14-3	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Rakhaldas	... 17-7	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Ramkrishna	... 18-1	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Rasbihari	... 17-6	City Collegiate School.
	„ Rasikchandra	... 15	Madaripur H C. E. School.
	„ Rebatimohan I.	... 15-2	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Sanatkumar	... 13-2	Bagnan H. E School.
	„ Saratchandra	... 16-6	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	„ Saratchandra	.. 16-5	Simla Bengal Academy.
	„ Saratchandra	... 14	New Indian School.
250	„ Saratkumar	... 15	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Sashibhushan	.. 16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	... 14	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Satyacharan	... 15-2	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Shashthicharan	... 15	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	„ Siddheswar	... 16	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basu, Srinath	... 19	Banoripara Union Institution.
	„ Srinath	... 17	Puri Zila School.
	„ Srischandra	... 19-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Srischandra	.. 17-2	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.
260	„ Sudhansubhushan	... 14	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	„ Surendranath	... 14-1	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 19-5	Saran Academy.
	„ Susilchandra	... 17	Century School, Calcutta.
	„ Susilkumar	... 19	Private Student (Roll. Cal. P. 34).
	„ Taraknath	... 18-3	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Taraprasanna	.. 14-2	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	„ Taraprasanna	... 16	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 14	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath	... 14-8	Berhampur Collegiate School.
270	Bateswar Prasad	... 16	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Ba Thwin	... 15-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Batto Lal	... 17	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Bazlar Rahaman	... 15	Kushtia High English School.
	Bean, A. J. G.	... 16-10	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Benares Sahay	.. 15	Saran Academy.
	Bahaduri, Dinabandhu	... 14	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Krishnacharan	... 17-1	Raniganj High English School.
	„ Manmathanath	... 15	Balagarh H. E. School.
	„ Radhikaprasad	.. 15-6	Bantra H. C. E. School.
280	Bhagwant Lal	... 15	Chapra Zila School.
	Bhagwati Charan	... 17-9	Arrah Zila School.
	Bhanj, Abhiram	... 13-7	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Bhar, Debendranath	... 19	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	„ Upendranath	... 18-6	Contai H. E. School.
	Bhatta, Binodbhushan	... 14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Mahendranath	... 19	Midnapur Town School.
	Bhattacharyya, Amritalal	... 17	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Amulyachandra.	17	Srirampur Union Institution.
	„ Anandachandra.	15	Comilla Zila School.
290	„ Annadacharan.	22-3	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Annadaprasad.	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Annadaprasad.	17	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	„ Anukulchandra.	15	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Asutosh	... 15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	... 14	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Baradakanta	14	Ditto.
	„ Barendrakrishna.	16	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Bijaybasanta	14	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Chintaharan	16	Noakhali Zila School.
300	„ Girindranath	18-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	15	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Girischandra	16	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Gobindachandra.	17	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Haridhan	... 17-9	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	„ Haripada	... 16	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Hemchandra	16	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Jahnabhicharan.	18	Senhati High School.
	„ Jogeschandra.	14-5	Katwa H. E. School
	„ Kalijay	... 22-3	Teacher (Roll. Dac. T. 1.)
310	„ Kisorimohan	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Kshetramohan.	15	Barrackpur Government School.
	„ Lalitmohan	17	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Madhusudan	14	Dacca Jubilee School.

	Bhattacharyya, Nalinranjan	17-2	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Naradmohan	15-5	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	" Nilichandra	15	Patiya H. E. School.
	" Prabodchandra.	17-4	Balli Rivers Thompson School.
	" Prakaschandra.	18	Silchar High School.
	" Priyanath ...	17	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
320	" Rajendrakisor.	14	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Rajendrakumar.	18	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	" Rajendralal	14-6	Ripon Collegiate School
	" Rakhalchandra	16-5	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E. School.
	" Rakhaldas ...	17	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	" Ramandas ...	16	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	" Rasbihari ..	14-8	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	" Rohinikanta	18	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Saradacharan.	16 5	Bogra Zila School.
	" Saratchandra	16	Boral H. C. E. School.
330	" Sasankamohan.	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Sasibhushan	16	Simla Bengal Academy.
	" Shashthicharan.	20	Chittagong National Institution,
	" Srischandra	15	Mugura H. E School.
	" Swarupchandra.	18	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	" Syamacharan.	16-2	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	" Tarakeswar	16	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Taraknath ...	17	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Taraknath ...	17-2	Jaynagar Institution.
	" Tarinicharan	17	Teacher (Roll. Bau, T. 3).
340	" Trailokyanath	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	Bhaumik, Gurugobinda ...	17	L. M. S School, Khagra.
	" Jajneswar ...	19-6	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.
	" Madhusudan	16	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Mahendrachandra.	18	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Rasikkumar	15	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	" Ratikanta ...	17	Senhati High School.
	Bhawani Thakur ...	18-6	Private student (Roll. Pat. P. 19).
	Bheem Nursinha Rana Bahadur.	15-8	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Bhowal, Chandicharan ...	17	Senhati High School.
350	Bhuniya, Isanchandra ...	16	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	Bilayetuddin Chaudhuri ...	17	Nawab Abdul Gany's Free School.
	Bindeshri Prasad ...	15-9	Arrah Town School.
	Bishnucharan Lall ...	15-2	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Bishnu, Nagendranandan ..	16	Patiya H. E. School.
	Bishnudeva Narayan ...	17	Saran Academy.
	Bishundeo Narayan II. ...	20	Ditto.
	Bissell, A. C. ...	18	Jaffna College.
	Biswas, Bipinbihari ...	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Chandranath ...	17-8	Harinarayanpur High School.
360	" Dinabandhu ...	17	Kumarkhali M. N. H. E. School.
	" Haridas ...	13-8	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	" Indubhushan ...	18-8	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Janakinath	17	Kushtia H. E. School.
	" Jatindranath ...	14	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Jogindragopal ...	15	Jessore Zila School.
	" Jogindranath ...	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kunjabihari ...	17	Kesab Academy.
	" Mahendranath ...	15	Muragacha H. E. School.
	" Matimohan ...	18	Faridpur Hindu Institution.
370	Biswas, Nagendranath ...	15	South Suburban School Bhowanipur.
	" Nirmalchandra ...	19	Midnapur Town School.
	" Nisikanta ...	19-9	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nutanbihari ...	19-5	Birbhum School.
	" Prabhatchandra ...	18-9	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Praphullachandra ...	15	Balasore Zila School.
	" Rashbihari ...	18-6	L. M. S School, Khagra.
	" Samuel ..	19	C M. S. Boys' Boarding School.
	" Sasibhushan ...	16	Cotton Institution.
	" Surendranath ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
380	" Trailokyanath ..	18	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	" Upendranath ...	17-6	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	Bisweswar Sahay I. ...	17	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Blaker, P. S.	19-8	Private student (Roll. Cal. P. 6).
	Bloemink, L.	15-5	St Xavier's College.
	Bonizuddin	19	Mymensingh Zila School.
	Brahma, Chandrakanta ..	17	Banoripara Union Institution.
	Brahmadeo Narayan ...	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Brijakumar Sahay ...	18	Patna Collegiate School.
	Bryan, Charles Nicholson	18-11	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
390	B Suryaprakash Nayudu	18-9	F. C Institution, Nagpur.
	Burton, W. H. ...	18-7	Private student (Roll Rac. P. 2)
	Campbell, T. T. ...	17-5	Doveton College.
	Cartledge, G. A. ...	20-6	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Chaki, Prataphandra ...	16-7	Bogra Zila School.
	" Purnachandra ...	17	Kushthia H. E. School.
	Chakladar, Rajendrakumar.	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Upendranath ...	15	Pakur H. E. School.
	Chakrabarti, Amulyanarayan.	18	Anita H. E. School.
	" Annadakanta	17	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
400	" Annadaprasad	16-2	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	" Atulkrishna ...	15-9	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Bijaychandra	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Chandrakisor	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Chandrakumar	18	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Dinabandhu...	14-6	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Dinabundhu ...	15-7	New Indian School
	" Dineschandra	16	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Durgadas ...	16	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School.
	" Durgakumar...	16	Chandpur Hosan Ali Jubilee School
410	" Dwarkanath ...	16-6	Sherpur H. E. School.
	" Gangacharan...	19	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra ..	16	Pabna Zila School.
	" Jadabchandra	16	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	" Jajneswar ...	17	Nator Municipal High School.
	" Jnanchandra	16	Taki Government School.
	" Jogeschandra	17	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	" Jogeschandra	14	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	" Kalipada ...	16	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Kiransasi ...	17	Sodepur H. E. School.
420	" Krishnachandra.	19-6	Netrakona Dutt H. School.
	" Kumudinikanta	16-3	Shillong Government High School.
	" Kumudnath ...	16-3	L M. S Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Lalmohan ...	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Mahendranath	16	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School.
	" Manmathanath.	13	Pabna Zila School.
	" Manomohan...	14	Teghoria H. E. School.
	" Nabagopal ...	18-5	Private student (Roll Mid., P. 1).
	" Nagendranath	16	Payaragacha Ripon H. C. E. School.
	" Nilchand ...	15	Comilla Victoria School.

430	Chakrabarti, Prabhatchandra.	16-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Pramathanath	18-1	Birbhum School.
	" Purnachandra	18	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	" Rajanikanta ...	19	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	" Rajendrachandra.	13	Comilla Zila School.
	" Rajkumar ...	14	Ditto
	" Ramanimohan	14	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Rameswar ...	17	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	" Rohinikumar ..	13	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	" Saradakanta ..	15-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
440	" Sasibhushan...	18	Gauhati High School.
	" Sasibhushan...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Satischandra II.	16	Rajshahye Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra...	16	Majdia Rail Bazar H. E. School.
	" Satischandra	17	Jara H. E. School.
	" Satyendranath	16	Private student (Roll. Ban, P. 6).
	" Sitalchandra ..	13-8	Dacca Jubilee School
	" Sitanath ...	16	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	" Srischandra ...	16-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Subodhkumar	16-4	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
450	" Surendranath ..	19	Nibadhai H. E. School.
	" Surendranath...	17	Baharu H. E. School.
	" Surendranath...	16	Bag Bazar Model School.
	" Sureshchandra	12-8	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Chamanlal Dhingra ..	14-11	Amritsar M. A. O. School.
	Chamarylal Sinha ...	15-6	Gaya Zila School.
	Chanda, Sambhunath ...	17-6	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Tarakchandra ...	16-9	Manikganj H. C. E. School
	Chanderdeep Narayan ...	14	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Chandra, Debendranath ...	17	Century School, Calcutta.
460	" Jogindralal ...	16	F. C. of Scotland Institution and Duff College.
	" Satischandra ...	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Surathchandra ...	17	Ditto.
	C. Hanmantha Rao Nayudu	16-9	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Chattopadhyay, Anantalal	18-6	Andul H. C. E. School.
	" Anukulchandra.	15-2	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	" Arunchandra	16-6	Hindu School.
	" Atulchandra	16	Hare School.
	" Atulkrishna	15	Calcutta Institution.
	" Basantakumar.	15-6	Malda Zila School.
470	" Basantakumar.	17	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Basantakumar.	14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Bholanath...	16	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch
	" Bhubanmohan.	15-10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Bhupati ...	18	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	" Bhupendranath.	18-10	Uttarpara Collegiate School
	" Bijaygopal	16-1	Hughli Branch School.
	" Durgadas ...	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Harendranarayan.	14	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	" Haridas ...	19	Gossain Durgapur H. E. School.
480	" Haripada ...	14-6	Behala H. C. E. School.
	" Hemchandra	16	Mahisadal Raj School.
	" Hiranyalal	17-3	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Jnanchandra	14-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Jogindrakumar.	16	Nilphamari H. E. School.
	" Kalidas ...	12-5	Ulubaria H. C. E. School.
	" Kalipada ...	14	Bandgora H. E. School.
	" Kalipada ...	16	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Kamakhyakumar.	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Kaminimohan ...	16-7	Shillong Government High School.
490	Chattopadhyay, Karunakumar	15	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Khelatchandra	17	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	" Kirankumar	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Kisorilal ...	16	New Indian School.
	" Kisorimohan	16	Malda Zila School.
	" Kshetramohan.	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Lalitbihari	15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Lalitkumar	15	Krishnagar Collegiate School
	" Lalitmohan	20-7	Private student (Roll. Bar P. 2).
	" Lalitmohan	17-11	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
500	" Lalitmohan	16	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Mahimchandra	16-4	Hitampur H. E. School.
	" Manilal ...	17	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Manilal ...	17	Hare School.
	" Manmathanath.	18	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Manmathanath.	15	Hughli Branch School.
	" Manomohan.	14	Comilla Zila School.
	" Nagendranath.	16	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Nalinikanta	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Nilmadhab	16	Mahestala H. E. School.
510	" Niskalankachandra.	16	Metropolitan Institution, Bala. Branch.
	" Panchugopal.	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Phanindralal.	16-6	L. M. S. Institution. Bhawanipur.
	" Prabodhchandra.	17	New Indian School.
	" Pramathanath.	17-10	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Purnachandra.	18-2	Janai Training School.
	" Rakhaldas	18	Pandra H. E. School.
	" Ranginimohan.	17	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Sachinandan.	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Sanukulchandra.	16	Pakur H. E. School.
520	" Saratchandra.	15-2	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	" Saratchandra.	18-3	Hetampur H. E. School.
	" Siddheswar	16	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	" Srikumar...	16	Mankar H. E. School.
	" Sudhirchandra.	15-10	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Surendrachandra.	14	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Surendranath.	15	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	16-3	Satkhira Prannath School.
	" Syamadas	14	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Taradas ...	19	Ditto.
530	" Tarakanath	18	Senhati High School.
	" Tarapada ...	20	Purnea Zila School.
	" Upendrachandra.	16-7	City Collegiate School.
	" Upendranath.	17	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Chaudhuri, Aghornath ...	17-6	Century School, Calcutta.
	" Arindamchandra.	16	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Asutosh ...	16-8	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Asutosh ...	15	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar ...	19-6	Baduria L. M. S. School.
	" Baidyanath ...	16	Kandi School.
540	" Bhushanchandra.	18-6	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.

	Chaudhuri, Bidhubhusan	16-4	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	" Binodbihari	16	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Brajendrakumar	13-4	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	" Chandrakumar	16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	" Chandranath	16-3	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Charuchandra	15-6	Hindu School.
	" Drabyalal	19-4	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	" Harimohan	16-4	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra	16	Chaibassa Zila School.
550	" Hiranyakumar	14-6	Kalia H. E. School.
	" Iswarchandra	20-2	Habiganj High School.
	" Jadunath	16-6	Dinajpur Zila School.
	" Jnanchandra	14-8	Comilla Zila School.
	" Jyotirmay	15	Katwa H. E. School
	" Kshetramohan	19	Bongong H. E. School.
	" Kunjabihari	17-5	Puthia H. E. School.
	" Nabinchandra	17-3	Chittagong H. E. School.
	" Nabinchandra	18-4	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Narendrachandra	15	Muragacha H. E. School.
560	" Narendranath	15-3	Monghyr Zila School
	" Pareshnath	15-4	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	" Prabodhchandra	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Pramathanarayan	16	Century School, Calcutta.
	" Raimohan	13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Rajmohan	15	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	" Ramchandra	13-6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Ramescandra	18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra	13	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Umeschandra	15-2	Nabadwip Hindu School.
570	Chhatoo Lal	18	Patna City School.
	Chhedi Lall	15-5	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Chiene, P.	16-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Chirag Ali	18	Gaya Zila School.
	Choe, E.	18-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Chongdar, Niradcharan	14-4	Jara H. E. School.
	Chuni Lall	18	Bhutia Zila School.
	Cohen, E. S.	15	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Collaco, Avelina		Kampti St. Joseph's Convent School.
	Cooray, H.	19-6	St. Thomas's College, Colombo.
580	Cornelius, L. J.	14-9	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Cumarasamy, S. W.	18-4	Jaffna College.
	Cunliffe, O. C.	15-9	Doveton College.
	Dabiruddin Ahmed	15 6	Gauhati High School.
	Dabi Saran Sahay	15-8	Arrah Zila School.
	Daityari Misra	15-7	Sambalpur High School.
	Dalal, Mahendranath	16	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Damodar Balkrishna Thatte	19-5	Indore English Madrasa.
	Damodar Tewari	17	Pandra H. E. School.
	Dam, Rudranath	20	Sylhet Maulvie Bazar H. School.
590	Das, Abhaycharan	20	Pabna Zila School.
	" Achyutananda	15-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Akshaykumar	16-3	Ramendra High School, Begamganj.
	" Akshaykumar	18-2	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Anandachandra	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Anantachandra	18-5	Bogra Zila School.
	" Aswinikumar	16-4	Sibsagar High School.
	" Atulchandra	16	Chittagong National Institution.
	" Baikunthabihari	20	Sylhet Government High School.
	" Benimadhab	14-1	Midnapur Town School.
600	" Beharilal	20-6	Purnea Zila School
	" Binodbihari	17	Balasore Zila School.
	" Bipinbihari	17-3	Behala H. C. E. School.
	" Brajendrachandra	16	Comilla Victoria School.
	" Chaitanyaprasad	16	Malda Zila School.
	" Dhirendranath	17-4	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Debendranath	16	Raja S. K's Institution, Rajbari.
	" Dinaranjan	16	Hare School.
	" Durgacharan	14-6	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	Das, Gangagobinda	18	Kaliganj H. E. School.
610	" Giridhariprasad	17	Balasore Zila School.
	" Harakumar	20	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Haranarayan	18-8	Balasore Zila School.
	" Harendrachandra	16	Munshiganj H. E School.
	" Harendrakumar	15-10	Barisal Zila School.
	" Hariprasad	20	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	" Jagatballabh	18	Amta H. E. School.
	" Kalachand	20-5	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	" Kamalakanta	14	Gauhati High School.
	" Kaminikumar	17-7	Ramendra High School, Begamganj.
620	" Kshirodchandra	19	Nawab Abdul Gany's Free School.
	" Kshitischandra	15-6	Silchar High School.
	" Lakshmimanta	17	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	" Madanmohan	16	Balasore Zila School.
	" Manmathanath	17	Madaripur H. C. E. School.
	" Manmohan	19-1	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Nabinchandra	19-2	Dhubri High School.
	" Nabinchandra	20	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	" Narendrakumar	19	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Nibaranchandra	16-6	Hughli Branch School.
630	" Nibaranchandra	18	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Niradnath	16-2	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Nrityagopal	15-3	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Padmacharan	17-8	Private Student (Roll. Kat. P. 3).
	" Pitambar	19	Private Student (Roll. Dac. P. 4).
	" Pramathanath	14-9	Hindu School.
	" Prasannakumar	18	Barisal Zila School.
	" Radhagobinda	18-6	Bhadrak High School.
	" Radhakanta	16	Kandi School.
	" Radhasyam	17-11	Birbhum School.
640	" Rajendranath	17	City Collegiate School.
	" Rajkisor	17-16	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	" Rajkrishna	17	Contai H. E. School.
	" Rakhalchandra	13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Ramkumar	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Ramnath	16	Bhola H. E School.
	" Sabharam	16	Jorhat High School.
	" Sarbeswar	15	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra	15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Saratchandra	18	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
650	" Saratkumar	15-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Satram	19-10	Nowgong High School.
	" Sitanath	16	Nator Municipal High School.
	" Srinath	17	Simla Bengal Academy.
	" Suprasanna	20-5	Birbhum School.
	" Tirthabasi	18	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School.
	" Trilochan	18-8	Balasore Zila School.
	" Upendranath	17-6	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	Dasdas, Purnachandra	14-4	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	Dasgupta, Akshaykumar	18	Barisal Zila School.
660	" Anathbandhu	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Bisweswar	18	Barisal Zila School.
	" Bisweswar	18	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Chintaharan	16-11	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Debendrachandra	15-3	Madaripur H. C. E. School.
	" Hemchandra	15	Dhubri High School.
	" Jahnabhicharan	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jnanendranath	14-4	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Kaminiranjan	15-8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Radhikaprasad	16	General Assembly's Institution.
670	" Rasikchandra	16	New Indian School.
	" Surendranath	13-8	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Upendrachandra	13	Comilla Zila School.
	" Upendranarayan	16	Senhati High School.
	Dashrath Balvant Dixit	18-11	City School, Nagpur
	Datta, Akshaykumar	14	Kalia H. E. School.

	Datta, Akhaykumar	... 16	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Amalchandra	... 14	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Aswinikumar	... 15	Kushthia H. E School.
	„ Biharilal	... 17	Pandra H E. School.
680	„ Bimalacharan	... 14-6	Bhagyakul H. C. E. School.
	„ Binodbihari	... 14-5	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Bipinbihari	... 16	Senhati High School.
	„ Bishnucharan	... 20-4	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.
	„ Brajanath	... 17-4	Chandrakona Jirat H. E School
	„ Chandrakanta	.. 14-8	Comilla Zila School.
	„ Chandrakumar	... 17	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Dwarkanath	... 17	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Gopilal	... 15-6	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Harendranarayan	... 17-11	Aryya Mission Institution.
690	„ Haricharan	... 16-6	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Hridaykrishna	... 16-2	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Japakrishna	... 17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jatindranarayan	... 20	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jatindranath	... 16-11	Tejpur High School.
	„ Jogindrakumar	... 14-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindranath	... 19	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	„ Jogindranath	... 15-6	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	„ Kamakhyakumar	... 17-8	Habiganj High School.
	„ Kaminikumar	... 16	Chittagong Municipal School.
700	„ Khagendranath	... 14-10	Hindu School
	„ Krishnakali	... 16	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Lalbihari	... 18	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Mahananda	... 19	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Mahendrakumar	... 17	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Mahendranath	... 16	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendrakrishna	... 17	Century School, Calcutta.
	„ Nagendranath	... 16-10	Gaibandha H. E School.
	„ Nepalchandra	... 16-8	Jessore Zila School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	... 20	Badla H. E. School.
710	„ Nikunjabihari	... 14	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Nimaichandra	... 18-9	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Panchanan	... 14-2	Dacca College School.
	„ Prakaschandra	... 18	Kyekala H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	... 18	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Purnachandra	... 17	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Rajendrakumar	... 16	Narainganj H. E. School.
	„ Rajkrishna	... 17-5	Nabadwip Hindu School
	„ Rajmohan	... 20	Sylhet Moulvi Bazar H. School.
	„ Ramaniranjan	... 16	Nibadhai H. E. School.
720	„ Rasbihari	... 16-9	Hindu School.
	„ Sailendra	... 16-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Samarendranath	16	Hare School.
	„ Sankarnath	... 18	Bezbaruya H. School, Sibsagar.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 17	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra I.	... 14-6	Hindu School.
	„ Satischandra II.	... 15-6	Ditto.
	„ Satyacharan	... 16-4	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Satyaprasanna	... 17-6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	„ Siddheswar	... 16	New Indian School.
	„ Srischandra	... 15	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	„ Srischandra	... 14	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Tarakchandra	... 16	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Udaynath	... 17	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Upendranath	... 15-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Dattagupta, Barsdakanta	17	Tangail Bindubasini School
	Dattatraya Ramchandra Deo.	19	City School, Nagpur.
	Dawes, T. ..	... 17-5	St. Xavier's College.
	Dawson, Effie Linda	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	De, Chandrakanta	... 16-10	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Dasarathi	... 18	Badla H. E. School.
	De, Dharmanarayan	... 19	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	„ Durgacharan	... 16	Agartala High School.
	„ Ganeschandra	... 17	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	„ Gangacharan	... 16	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Jaychandra	... 16	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 17-4	Silchar High School.
	„ Kalachand	... 14	Daca Pogose School.
	„ Kalikisor	... 15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	„ Kartikram	... 18	Metropolitan Institution Bara. Branch.
750	„ Kunjakisor	... 20	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	„ Mananitadhan	... 18	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Mathuranath	... 18-6	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Mukundamohan	... 15	Teghoria H. E. School.
	„ Nabinchandra	... 18	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Nakulchandra	.. 15	Patiya H. E. School.
	„ Nepalchandra	... 15	Senhati High School.
	„ Nisikanta	... 18	Kesab Academy.
	„ Rashbihari	... 13-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Rebatimohan	... 16-8	Noakhali Zila School.
760	„ Saratchandra	.. 16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Satischandra	... 17	C. M S. School, Garden Reach.
	„ Satischandra	... 14	Ilsoba Monolye School.
	„ Sudhirchandra	... 19	C. M. S. Boys' Boarding School.
	Deb, Abinaschandra	... 17	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Narendrakumar	... 19	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	... 16-6	Lakshmannath H. E. School.
	„ Pramada ...	...	Bethune Collegiate School.
	„ Syamacharan	... 17	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	„ Tarinicharan	... 14	Comilla Zila School.
770	Debnath, Mohinimohan	... 15-6	Sirajganj B. L School
	Deen Dayal ...	... 20-6	Private student (Roll. Nag., P. 78).
	Demetrius, S....	... 17-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Deokaran ...	... 17-9	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	DeSilva, W. ...	... 17-5	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Devidas Sadashiva Avdlay	21	F. C. Institution. Nagpur.
	Devi Datt ...	... 16-2	Private student (Roll. Lah., P. 5).
	Dhali, Gunasindhu	... 19	Taki Government School.
	Dhar, Amarnath	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Gopeschandra	... 15-3	Berhampur Collegiate School.
780	„ Kshiradaranjan	... 14	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Sailendranath	... 16	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Umakanta	... 16-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	* Dharam Singh	... 16 2	Sagar High School.
	Dhiraj Sing	... 17-6	Hoshangabad Government H. School.
	Dhol, Haripada	... 17-4	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Dhondu Laxman Wani	... 16-11	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Dinkar Dhondo Sathaye	... 16-2	City School, Nagpur.
	Dionysius, L. H. J.	... 18-9	Richmond College, Galle.
	Dissent, C.	... 18-2	St. Xavier's College.
790	Donaghey, J. O'Brien	... 17-1	Mussoorie School.
	Dowera, Bishnuprasad	... 14	Golaghat Bezbaruya High School.
	* D. Suria Narayen Rao	... 17 2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ducasse, A.	... 17-3	St. Xavier's College.
	Durgaprasad Tiwari	.. 15	City School, Nagpur.
	Dwadusy Soorya Narama	... 19	Metropolitan Institution, Bara. Branch.
	Dwarka Nath	... 18	Gaya Zila School.
	Dwarkaprasad	... 13-6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Ebaratuddin Ahmed	... 18-7	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	Eliatamby, K	... 19-1	Jaffna College.
800	Endra, Abalaranjan	... ...	Akyab Government High School.
	Eqbal Hossain	... 15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	* Eradat Hossein	... 19	Nowgong High School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Ewing, A.	... 17-1	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Farajuddin Ahamed	... 17-6	Gaibanda H. E. School.
	Fatabchand Verma	... 15	Chapra Zila School.
	Fayazuddin Ahmed	... 15-5	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Fazlur Rahman Ahmed	... 14	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	Fazlur Rahman	... 16-3	Faridpur Zila School.
	Fitzpatrick, Geo.	... 16-3	Doveton College.
810	Flewker, E.	... 15-11	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Frick, Annie	... ...	St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay.
	Gandhi, Ramnidhi	... 15	Searsole H. E. School.
	Ganesh Anant Kaluskar	... 16-10	Indore English Madrasa.
	Ganesh Krishna Ketkar	... 17-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ganesh Waman Chitale	... 16	Nagpur High School.
	Gangadhar Janardan Athavale	... 16-3	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Ganga Prasad	... 17	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Gangaprasad Kayastha	... 19-2	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Ganga Pershad	... 14	Arrah Zila School.
820	Ganga Shanker M.	... 16-6	Sagar High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Asutosh	... 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Benimadhab	16	Bagirhat H. E. School.
	" Bijaychandra	... 18	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Brajendrakumar	... 19	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Dakshinacharan	... 17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Debendranath	... 18	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	" Gokulchandra	15	Santipur Municipal School
	" Hemchandra	17-4	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	Indubhushan	14	Ripon Collegiate School.
830	" Jaminikumar	... 20	Pabna Zila School.
	" Kalibhushan	16-2	Sadhubati H. E. School.
	" Kantischandra	... 13-4	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Kasichandra	... 14-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Lalbihari	... 16	Basirhat Municipal H. E. School.
	" Makhanlal	16	City School, Nagpur.
	" Manmathanath.	18	Andul H. C. E. School.
	" Narendrakisor	15-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Nilmani	... 17	Srirampur Union Institution.
	" Radhamadhab.	14	Dacca Pogose School.
840	" Surendranath.	15-2	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	Gauri Sanker	... 15	Chapra Zila School.
	Ghatak, Hridaynath	... 17	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	Gholam Ahmed	... 14	Dacca Pogose School.
	Gholam Muhammad Mati	15	Muzaffarpur Society's School
	Gholam Mustafa Khan	... 19	Matihari Zila School.
	Ghose, F. ...	... 17-10	St. Xavier's College.
	Ghosh, Abhayacharan	... 19-10	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Abinaschandra	... 16	Private Student (Roll. Bar., P. 1).
	" Anandalal	... 14-9	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
850	" Annadaprasanna	... 17-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Anukulchandra	... 17	Calcutta Institution.
	" Asutosh	... 16	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	" Asutosh	... 14-7	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Bholanath	... 16	Midnapur Town School.
	" Bholanath	... 17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Bholanath	... 15-6	New Indian School.
	" Bidhubhushan	.. 16	Kandi School.
	" Biharilal	... 18	Simla Bengal Academy.
	Ghosh, Biharilal	... 16	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
860	" Bijaykrishna	.. 15	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	" Bipinbihari	... 16	Kushthia H. E. School.
	" Bipinchandra	... 19-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Brajendrakumar	... 16-1	Ulubaria H. C. E. School.
	" Charuchandra	... 13 7	Oriental Seminary.
	" Debendranath	... 18	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Dharendranath	... 18-6	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Dolgobinda	... 17	Bankura Zila School.
	" Durgacharan	... 15	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Durgaprasanna	... 12	Monghyr Zila School.
870	" Ganeschandra	... 14-6	Kalia H. E. School.
	" Gopiballabh	... 14-7	Dumka Zila School.
	" Haranchandra	... 14-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Harischandra	... 15-8	Kalighat H. E School.
	" Hariprasanna	... 17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Hemchandra	... 16-1	Faridpur Zila School.
	" Hemendraprasad	.. 16	Hare School.
	" Jagatbandhu	... 18-9	Pabna Zila School.
	" Jatindrakumar	... 15	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Jatindramohan	... 16	Kushthia H. E. School.
880	" Jatindramohan	... 15	Kandi School.
	" Jnanendranath	... 16	Hughli Branch School.
	" Jogeschandra	... 14-3	Puri Zila School.
	" Jogeschandra	... 19-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Jogindrachandra	... 16-3	Edwards' C. M. School, Peshawar.
	" Jugalkisor	... 18-7	Kagram H. E. School.
	" Jyotindramohan	... 16	Purulia Zila School.
	" Jyotindranath	... 15-8	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Jyotischandra	... 15-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	" Kalicharan	... 16-2	Magura H. E. School.
890	" Kaliprasanna	... 14	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Kantichandra	... 13-6	Katwa H. E. School.
	" Karalchandra	... 14-3	Amta H. E. School.
	" Kedarnath	... 15	Raja S. K's Institution, Rajbari.
	" Kiranchandra	... 14-11	City Collegiate School.
	" Kiranchandra	... 16-10	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Kisorimohan	... 17	Bishnupur H. E. School.
	" Kshetranath	... 17-3	General Assembly's Institution
	" Kuladananda	... 16-2	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	" Lalitmohan	... 19-9	Narayanganj H. E. School.
900	" Madanmohan	... 16-7	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	" Manibhushan	... 13-2	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Manmathanath	... 17	City Collegiate School, S Branch.
	" Manmathanath	... 15	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Matilal	... 17-1	Sodepur H. E. School.
	*" Nagendranath	... 13-2	Munshiganj H. E. School
	" Nakuleswar	... 8	Ranchi Zila School.
	" Nalinbihari	... 16	Kampurhat H. E. School.
	" Nalinikanta	... 18	Khararia High School.
	" Napharchandra	... 15-5	Jabalpur Collegiate School
910	" Narayanchandra	... 18-11	Private student (Roll Cal P. 10).
	" Narayanchandra	... 19	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. C E. School.
	" Narendrachandra	... 15-6	Hare School.
	" Nepalchandra	... 18	Tala B. De Institution.
	" Nisikanta	... 17	Bajrajogini H. E. School
	" Phatikchandra	... 14	Lohajang H. C. E. School
	" Prabodhchandra	... 17	Srirampur Union Institution.
	" Pramathanath	.. 14-4	Ulubaria H C. E School
	" Priyanath	... 16	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	" Radhaballabh	... 17-3	Hitampur H E. School.
920	" Rajanikanta	... 15	City Collegiate School Mymensingh Branch.
	" Rajendrakumar	... 17	Behar National Collegiate School.
	" Rajendralal	... 15-6	Noakhali Zila School.
	" Rajkumar	... 14	Brahmanbaria Annada E. School.
	" Ramanimohan	... 15-6	Purulia Zila School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Ghosh, Ramranjan	... 16	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Sachindranath	... 15	Chaibassa Zila School.
	" Saratchandra	... 17-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhawanipur.
	" Saratchandra	... 18	Jahanabad High School.
	" Saratchandra	... 14	Pirozepur H. E. School.
930	" Satindrakrishna	... 15-9	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Satischandra	... 15	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Satischandra	... 14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	" Satischandra	.. 16	Metropolitan Institution, Bala. Branch.
	" Sauranalini	... ...	Dacca Eden Female School.
	" Siddheswar	... 14-11	Halisahar H C E. School.
	" Sitakantha	... 15-4	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	" Surathchandra	... 15	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	" Suruthkumar	... 15	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Surendrakumar	... 14-6	Dacca Pogose School.
940	" Surendranath	... 19	Nibodhai H. E. School.
	" Ushanath	... 14-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Ghoshdastidar, Abinashchandra.	16-8	Barisal Zila School.
	" Bhabeschandra.	16	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Amulyadhan	... 16	Salkia A. S. School.
	" Bipibihari	... 17-10	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Kalimohan	... 19	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Kalisaday	... 16-6	South Suburban School, Bhawanipur.
	" Jnanendranath	... 15	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nirmalchandra	... 17	Metropolitan Institution.
950	" Panchanan	... 17	Gaya Zila School.
	Girling, H. W.	... 15-7	La Martinière College, Calcutta.
	Gobordhan Lal	... 20	Patna Collegiate School.
	Gobinda Sahay	... 17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Gokul Persad	... 18	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Gokulprasad Tibari	... 17	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Gomes, E. ...	... 20-1	St. Xavier's College.
	Gopal Pershad	... 18	Hatwa Eden School.
	Gorakh Prasad	... 17	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Goswami, Bharatchandra	.. 13	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
960	Goswami, Haridas	... 18	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Jankinath	... 15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Jnanaranjan	... 17-11	Barisal Zila School.
	" Jatindramohan	16-5	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Kalikrishna	... 14-3	Dhubri High School.
	" Kishorimohan	.. 16-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	" Ramsundar	... 17-5	Kotalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Rukhminikanta	15-6	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Shudhirranjan	.. 15	Santipur Municipal School.
	Govind Coomerasun	... 20-2	Rangoon Collegiate School.
970	Govind Gangadhar Dewoolworkar.	17-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Govind Rao Sapre	... 18	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Govind Waman Garde	24	Indore Military High School.
	Greenway, J. A.	... 15-1	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Guha, Ambikacharan	... 19	Banoripara Union Institution.
	" Atulchandra	... 15-5	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Chandranath	... 21	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	" Debendrachandra	... 17-5	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Girijasankar	... 19	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Girischandra	... 17-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal
980	" Hemantakumar	... 15	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Jadunath	... 18-4	Barisal Zila School.
	" Jaminikumar	... 17	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Jogindrachandra	... 13-4	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Guha, Jogindramohan	... 16-5	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Jogindranath	... 15	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Kaminimohan	... 17	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	" Lalitmohan	... 19	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Nandalal	... 15	Chittagong Municipal School.
	" Narendranath	... 18	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
990	" Prakaschandra	... 19-5	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Saratchandra	... 14	Purulia Zila School.
	" Satischandra	... 17	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	Gui, Debendranath	... 19-2	Hitampur H. E. School.
	Gulam Quasim	... 17	Saran Academy.
	Gun, Harikumar	... 17-3	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	Gupta, Amalendu	... 16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Asutosh	... 18	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Aswinikumar	... 16-7	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	" Bankimbihari	... 15-7	Barajaguli H. E. School.
1000	" Dakshinaranjan	... 16	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Hemantakumar	... 16-2	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	" Hridaykrishna	... 16-8	Barasat Government School.
	" Jatindranath	... 14	Monghyr Zila School.
	" Jnanendranath	.. 16	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Nagendranath	... 16	Barrackpur Government School.
	" Rajendrabhushan	... 14	Private student (Roll. Cal., P. 37).
	" Rasbihari	... 18	Barisal Zila School.
	" Satyendranath	... 15	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Sikhareschandra	... 16	Hazaribagh Zila School.
1010	" Upendranath	... 16	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	" Upendranath	... 15-6	Chinsura F. C. Institution.
	G. Venketram	... 18	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Habibool Hassan	... 19	Private student (Roll Pat., P. 16).
	Hacohdjaniantz, A. P.	... 17	Armenian Collegiate School.
	Hajra, Janakiram	... 14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Jugalpada	... 16	Bhoita H. E. School.
	Hakumat Rai	... 18-1	Edward's C. M. School, Peshawar.
	Haldar, Giribala	...	F. C. Normal School, Calcutta.
	" Haranath	... 18-10	Diamand Harbour H. E. School.
1020	" Nilmani	... 17-6	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	" Patiram	... 19	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	" Rajmohan	... 13-5	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Harcourt, F. ...	... 19-2	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Hardinge, F. D.	... 16-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Hari Anant Chapheker	... 17-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Harihar Prasad	... 18 3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Harihar Prasada	... 16	Matihari Zila School.
	Harihar Singh	... 17	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Harinandan Sahay	... 17-9	Arrah Zila School.
1030	Hart, G. L. ...	... 17	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Hashmat-ullah	... 16-5	Chittagong H. E School.
	Hatim Tye ...	... 20	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Hati, Rameschandra	... 14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Hazarika, Laksheswar	... 15	Golaghat Bezharuya High School.
	Hecquet, W.	... 17-2	St. Francis de Sale's School.
	Henrietta, George	...	Doveton Institution.
	Herbert, J. R. F. F.	... 16-3	Mussoorie School.
	Hira Singh	... 17	Amritsar M. B. School.
	Hoar, Sitanath	... 16	Narail Victoria Collegiate School.

1040	Hoshnak Rai	15-6	D. I. Khan, Victoria Bhraturi High School.
	Ihsan Ali	17	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Irons Morwenna Frances	.....	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Ishwar Datta Misra	18	Private student (Roll. Pat., P. 4).
	Istiphan, A.	19	Teacher (Roll Lah., T. 1).
	Jadunandan Prashad	13-10	Gaya Zila School.
	Jagaddeo Narayana	16	Hatwa Eden School.
	Jaganath Prasad K.	14	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Jagannathprasad Sukul	16-6	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Jagatram Khosla	15-5	Private student (Roll. Lah., P. 12).
1050	Jagdamb Sahay	16	Bhagalpur Madrasa.
	Jageshwar Harabaji Parkhi	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Jaigopal Kayestha	16 2	Jabalpur Collegiate School
	Jaikrishna Lal	16	Matihari Zila School.
	Jaimangal Prasad	17-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jamna Prasad	15-5	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Jamuna Prasad Deolia	15-4	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Jana, Isanchandra	16-1	Midnapur L. M. School.
	,, Kailaschandra	18	Lakshannath H. E. School.
	Janardan Gopal Bhagvet	17	Raipur High School.
1060	Jang Bahadur Singh	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Jaykrishna Prashad	16-1	Gaya Zila School.
	Jha, Sasinath	17-6	Barari Rai H. M. T. Free H. E. School.
	Jhumak Lal	14-6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	John, J. B.	17	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	John, Samuel S.	17-11	Jaffna College.
	Johnson, C. C. S.	18-8	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Jones, W. E.	17-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Joshua, W. A.	17-2	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Jugalkishore	17-3	Patna Collegiate School.
1070	Jwalapershad	16-11	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Kabasi, Sadhucharan	18-6	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	Kailas Behary	20-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kampta Prasad Ganesh Prasad.	16	Raipur High School.
	Kanagasapy, M. T.	16-4	Jaffna College.
	Kanangoi, Guruprasad	19-10	Mayurbhanj H. E. School.
	Kar, Akshaykumar	16-8	City Collegiate School.
	,, Haridas	16-3	Bishop's College School.
	,, Hemendralal	15	Azimganj B. P. K. J. H. E. School.
	Mohinimohan	16	Barisal Zila School.
1080	Rajanimohan	18-9	Sylhet Government High School.
	,, Rajendramohan	15-2	Hasara Kalikisor School.
	,, Saratchandra	17	Calcutta Institution.
	,, Surendranath	14-6	Sylhet National Institution.
	Karmakar, Rajaninath	17	Banoripara Union Institution.
	Kashinath Krishna Bhataleker	17-9	Indore English Madrasa.
	*Kasinathor Sainpauther	20-3	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Kashi Prasad	15	Chapra Zila School.
	Kazi Khoda Hafiz	18-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Kelly, B.	16-7	St. Paul's High School Rangoon.
1090	Keshao Ramchandra Harue	18	Hoshangabad Government High School.
	Keshava Gopal Tare	19-6	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Kesho Balwant Sheorey	15-6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Kesho Lala	17-10	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Khan, Amalindu	15	Dhubri High School.
	,, Rajanikanta	16	Rajagram A. S. School.
	,, Satyacharan	13-7	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	,, Surendracharan	18-10	Ditto.
	Khetry, Sambhunath	15-8	Hare School.
	Kirke, A.	15-3	St. Francis deSale's School, Nagpur.
1100	Kishori Jha	18	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Kishun Lall	16-1	Patna Collegiate School.
	Kolay, Dibijaychandra	16-1	Boinchi B. L. Institution.
	Komal Tirki	19	Ranchi Zila School.
	Konar, Ganeshchandra	13	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	,, Srinibas	16	Shibpur H. C. E. School.
	Kraal, P. B.	15	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Krishnaballabh Sahay	12	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Krishnaji Sakharam Karmarkar	19-2	Nagpur High School.
	Krishna Prasad	20	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
1110	Krishna Prasad	18-5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Krishna Sitaram A	17-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	K. Sadasheo Damodher	18-4	Ditto.
	Kumbhakar, Atalbihari	17-3	Bankura Zila School.
	Kuddan Lall Sharma	15-9	Lahore C. M. School.
	Kundu, Aswinikumar	18-5	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	,, Biswambhar	15	Bandgora H. E. School.
	,, Bisweswar	17-8	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
	,, Harendranarayan	18-10	Ditto.
	,, Jagabandhu	16	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
1120	,, Jatindrabhushan	15	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	,, Jogindranath	17	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch.
	,, Nandalal	18	Kaliganj H. E. School.
	,, Nibaranchandra	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	,, Panchkari	19	Srirampur Union Institution.
	,, Srimantakumar	18	Ripon Collegiate School.
	,, Suryyakumar	18-8	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	,, Umeschandra	14	Raja S. K's Institution, Rajbari.
	Kusari, Kaliprasanna	14 6	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	Kutubuddin Ahmed	17	Nowgong High School.
1130	Kyaw Tun	15-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Laha, Nalinikanta	16	New Indian School.
	Lahiri, Bhabaniprasad	19-4	Dhubri High School.
	,, Becharam	17-6	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	,, Girijakanta	15-6	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	,, Jatindranath	16-2	Dacca Collegiate School.
	,, Janendranath	17-2	Faridpur Zilla School.
	,, Manmathanath	14-6	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	,, Manmathanath	16	Santipur Municipal School.
	,, Rai Nalinimohan	15-1	Ripon Collegiate School
1140	,, Promodchandra	15-4	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	,, Somendranath	15	Naogaon K. D. School.
	Lakshman Jagannath Deopujary	16-10	City School, Nagpur.
	Lakshmi Narayan	14-8	Bhagalpur Zila School
	Lalgobind Singh	17-6	Darchanga Raj School.
	Lalkrishna Sahay	18	Chapra Institution.
	Lalta Parshad	16-3	Peshawar M. B. High School.
	Lalta Prashad	15-9	Gaya Zila School.
	Lawrence, J.E LeMarchant	15-7	St Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Laxman Balwant	15	*Jabalpur Collegtate School.
1150	Laxman Ganesh Piplay	17	Private student (Roll Nag. P. 48).
	Laxuman Ramchandra Jagdeo	23-6	Private student (Roll Nag., P. 29).
	Lewis, J.	16-3	Ludhiana C B. B. School.
	Lilavatti	...	Lady Dufferin C. G. School, Lahore.
	Lyford, Lizzie	...	Girls' High School, Galle.
	Lumsden, A. E.	...	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Lutfar Rahman	14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Madak, Bisweswar	18	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	*Madhao Narayan Khare	19-3	Nagpur High School.
	Madhava Martand Dabadghao.	15-10	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
1160	Mahabirprasad	18-6	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mahadeo Bhasker Goshi	19-6	Nagpur High School.
	Mahadeo Lal	17	Chapra Institution.
	Mahadeo Moreshwar Suley	18	City School, Nagpur.
	Mahadeo Prasad	13-2	Arrah Town School.
	Mahadeo Sinha	17	Private student (Roll Pat., p. 13).
	Mahammad Ismayel	21-9	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mahanti, Dibyasinha	15-2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	,, Kripasindhu	17	Puri Zila School.
	,, Pareswar	14-5	Kendrapara H. E. School.
1170	,, Upendranath	17	Balasore Zila School.
	Mahapatra, Bhagirath	13-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

* Passed in drawing.

	Mahapatra, Raghunath	15-7	Balasore Zila School.
	Mahip Sinha	17-9	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Maiti, Mihirlal	18	Maju R. N. Basu's School.
	Maitra, Annadacharan	16	Gaya Zila School.
	„ Anupamchandra	16	Sri Bharati Institution.
	„ Asutosh	16	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Hemchandra	18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Jadunath	16	Goalunda High School.
1180	„ Kalicharan	15-5	Metropolitan Institution, Bala, Branch.
	„ Tarinicharan	12-5	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Majumdar, Akshaykumar	17	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	„ Aswinikumar	17	Puthia H. E. School.
	„ Baradakanta	16	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	„ Baradaprasad	17-5	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Binodbihari	16	Hare School.
	„ Chandramohan	14-4	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Debendrakumar	14	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Ganeschandra	18-2	Harinarayanpur High School.
1190	„ Hemchandra	16-8	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Jagadiskumar	13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jasadakumar	15-3	Shillong Government High School.
	„ Jatindranath	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Karunakanta	16	Naogaon K. D. School.
	„ Kshetranath	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Ladlimohan	16-6	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal	13	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Mukundakisor	15-3	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Narayanchandra.	14	Maju R. N. Basu's School.
1200	„ Nityananda	18-2	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Prabodhchandra.	14	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Pramathanath	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajmohan	14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Rajendralal	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Rasbihari	15	New Indian School.
	„ Sarachandra	15	Feni H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	Mallik, Aswinikumar	14-2	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Atulkrishna	16-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
1210	„ Bamacharan	14	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Bipinbihari	19	Sil's Free College.
	„ Dhrubanarayan	14-3	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Haralal	16-3	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Jatindranath	17	New Indian School.
	„ Jnanendrachandra	12	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Jogindranath	21	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Manimohan	16-5	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Nakuleswar	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Panchugopal	15-6	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
1220	„ Purnachandra	17-8	Hindu School.
	„ Radharaman	17	Private student (Roll Cal., p. 44).
	„ Saratchandra	16-9	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Satischandra	18-2	Hare School
	„ Satyacharan	18	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	„ Satyanarayan	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Shashthidas	15	City Collegiate School.
	„ Sitanath	15-6	Malda Zila School.
	Malvery, H. S.	18-4	Private student (Roll. Lan., p 7).
	Manasseh, Elias	15-6	St. Xavier's College.
1230	Mandal, Amarendra	15-8	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Hitlal	16	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Nanitosh	15	Burdwan Municipal School
	„ Phakirchandra	17-10	Jahanabad High School.
	„ Rajaninath	17	Garbeta H. E School.
	„ Rampada	15	Dainhat H. E. School.
	„ Umacharan	16	Dhankuria H. E School.
	Manna, Manmathanath	14-4	Metropolitan Institution.
	Maqboolal Hasan	17	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Maqbul Ahmed	17	Chittagong Collegiate School.
1240	Martin, C.	15-9	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Mathura Prasad	18	Arrah Zila School.
	Maulik, Haranchandra	14-9	Sadhuhati H. E. School.
	„ Rajendrakumar	14	Habiganj High School.
	„ Saratchandra	15-2	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	Maung Ba	16-9	Bassein High School.
	Maung Ba	17-7	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Ba Myaing	17-11	Maulmein Government High School.
	Maung, E	14-9	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Gale	18	Bassein High School.
1250	Maung Htoon Myine	17-6	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Maung On Bu	21-3	Municipal High School, Prome.
	Maung On Pe	18	Rangoon Collegiate School,
	Maung Sain	19	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Tha Nhyin	15-11	Maulmein Government High School.
	Md. Nasirulhuq	15	Bhagalpur Madrasa.
	Md. Yakoob	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Medlycott, H. E.	17-6	St. Xavier's College.
	Meik, C.	16-10	St. Xavier's College.
	Mendieta, Inez		Dovton Institution.
1260	Mendietta, R.	15-8	St. James's School.
	Middleton, W. E.	16-7	La Martiniere College, Calcutta.
	Milne, W. S.	16-9	Bishop Cotton School Simla.
	Mina Bahadur	17-7	Darbar School, Nepal.
	Mirza Ahmad Ally	16-5	St. Xavier's College.
	Misra, Jibankrishna	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Syamasankar	17	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	„ Trilochan	17	Century School, Calcutta.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	14-11	Searsole H. E. School.
	„ Achintanath	15-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.
1270	„ Amarnath	15	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Amulyachandra	15	New Indian School.
	„ Amritalal	17	Barasat Government School.
	„ Anukulchandra	16-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Aswinikumar	16	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Aswinikumar	15-4	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Baidyanath	14-3	Ulubaria H. C. E. School.
	„ Bhupendranath	15	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Bhupendranath	17-2	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Bhupendranath II.	16	New Indian School.
1280	„ Charuchandra	15-6	Aryya Mission Institution,
	„ Ganeschandra	18	Janai Training School.
	„ Girindrachandra	18	New Indian School.
	„ Guruprasanna	16-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Hemchandra	15	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Hemmohini	.....	Lady Dufferin C. G. School Lahore.
	„ Jatindrachandra	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Jogeschandra	19-6	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Jogindranath	19	Private student (Roll Cal., p. 23).
	„ Jogindranath	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
1290	„ Jyotindrakumar	16-6	Doveton College.
	„ Jyotindramohan	18	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Kalidas	12-5	Katwa H. E School.
	„ Khagendrakrishna	12-7	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	„ Krishnachandra	17	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	„ Krishnaprasad	17-7	Bhadrak High School.
	„ Manilal	19	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Narendranath	19-6	Aryya Mission Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	14-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nareschandra	15	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
1300	„ Nirmalchandra	14-8	Bhagalpur Zila School.

	Mitra, Paresnath	15-4	Mahanad F. C. Mission School.
	" Phanibhushan	15	Hatwa Eden School.
	" Pramathanath	13	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Pramathanath	15-6	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Ramkrishna	19	Pakur H. E. School.
	" Saradindubhushan	14	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Surendranath	15	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Sureschandra	17	New Indian School.
	" Tulsicharan	15-7	Hindu School.
1310	Mitramustaphi, Haratosh	16	Balagarh H. E. School.
	M. M. Bakhsh	18-6	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Mobinuddin Ahmad	14-3	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Mohomed Fazil	16-6	Chapra Zila School.
	Mohamed Haniff	19	Nowgong High School.
	Mohan Lal Goariprasad	17-4	Nagpur High School.
	Moreshwar Ramchandra J.	15-7	Sagar High School.
	Mra Tha U.	17-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Mrityunjay Sahay	17	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	M. Shioram Moreshwar	15-9	City School, Nagpur.
1320	Muhammad Abdul Jalil	16	Ditto.
	" Abdul Quddoos	17	Arrah Zila School.
	" Abdur Rahim	20	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	" Abdus Samad	15	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	" Ahsan	16	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	" Akhtar	14	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Amir	18	Chapra Zila School.
	" Emazuddin Mian.	15	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Fariduddin	16	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	" Fasihuddin	20-5	M. A. A. School, Patna.
1330	" Israil	16	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Itrub Hussain	17	Arrah Zila School.
	" Jaleel	16	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	" Khorshed Hossain.	17	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	" Munshi	21	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Razee	16-6	Patna City School.
	" Yaseen	15-10	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Abinaschandra.	15	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Amritalal	15	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Amulyachandra.	15	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
1340	" Anantakumar.	19-10	Private student (Roll. Dac., p. 5).
	" Aparnaprasad.	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Asutosh	15	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Asutosh	17-8	Contai H. E. School.
	" Bamacharan.	18	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Bankabihari.	15-3	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	" Bankimchandra.	17-3	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	" Bhudharnath.	14	Mugkalyan H. C. E. School.
	" Bhupendranath.	15-2	Hare School.
	" Binodbihari	17-7	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
1350	" Binodbihari	14	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Bishnupada	16	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	" Charuchandra.	17	New Indian School.
	" Dharmadas	15-11	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Gopalchandra.	16-6	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Branch.
	" Gopinath	18	Bagbazar Model School.
	" Gunendrahnath.	14	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Haricharan	14-7	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra.	16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Hrishikes	14	Mankar H. E. School.
1360	" Jagannath	19 8	Janai Training School.
	" Jatindranath.	13-6	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanadacharan.	15	Howrah Municipal School.
	" Jnanendranath.	15	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	" Jogindranath.	16-2	Gaya Zila School.
	" Jogindranath.	14-5	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	" Jyotindranath(A).	15	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur
	" Kalibhusan	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Kalidas	16	Hatwa Eden School.
	" Kalidas	17-5	Banwaribad H. E. School.
1370	" Karunamay	14	Nibodhai H. E. School.
	" Kedarnath	16	Private student (Roll Dac., p. 6).
	" Kirtichandra.	15	Oriental Seminary.
	" Kirtichandra.	15	New Indian School.
	" Krishnagopal.	16	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	" Kshetranath	15	Bandipur High School.
	" Kshitindrakumar.	15	Muragachha H. E. School.
	" Kusumkumar.	15-1	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalitmohan	15-2	Ditto.
	" Manasacharan.	17	Barisal Zila School.
1380	" Manmathanath.	13-6	Lahore C. M. School.
	" Manmathanath.	19	Salkia A. S. School.
	" Mukundamurari.	14	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Munindranath.	14-4	Bandipur High School.
	" Nabagopal	15-6	Dainhat H. E School.
	" Nalinbihari	16-8	Birbhum School.
	" Narendranath.	13	New Indian School.
	" Nityadhan	18	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	" Prabhanath	16-11	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Prabodhchandra.	14	Gusthia K. N. H. E. School.
1390	" Prakaschandra.	19-6	Gar Bhowanipur H. E. School.
	" Pramathanath.	14	Hughli Branch School.
	" Priyagopal	16-10	Payragacha Ripon H. C. E. School.
	" Purnachandra.	18	Santipur Municipal School.
	" Purnachandra.	16	Khulna Zila School.
	" Pyarilal	14-2	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Rajanikanta	18-6	Aryya Mission Institution.
	" Rakhalchandra.	16-8	Khulna Maharaja's School.
	" Rakhaldas	13	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Ramchandra.	14	Barahanagar Victoria School.
1400	" Saratchandra.	15	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Saratchandra.	14-5	Guptipara School.
	" Sarojchandra.	18-4	Hindu School.
	" Shashtidas	14-8	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	" Satischandra	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	" Satischandra	19	Daulatpur High School.
	" Satyachanda.	17	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Srigopal	18	Harinarayanpur High School.
	" Srischandra	15	Taki Government School.
	" Surendranath.	17	Arrah Zila School.

1410	Mukhopadhyay Surendranath.	13	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Surendranath.	16	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Sureschandra.	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sureschandra.	17·3	New Indian School.
	„ Tarakdas ..	16	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	„ Tarapada ..	17·2	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Upendranath.	14	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Upendranath.	16·1	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Ushanath	15·3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Muktaprasad Deviprasad	18·6	Raipur High School.
1420	Munalal Tiwari ...	15	Jabalpur Collegiate School
	Munsi, Jyotkumar ...	15	Howrah Municipal School
	„ Manmathanath ...	17·2	Raja Suryyakumar's Institution, Rajbari.
	Murli Manohor ...	18	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Murli Manohor ..	14·5	Jabalpur Collegiate School
	Mustaphi, Nilkrisna ...	18	Senhati High School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	16	Balagarh H. E. School.
	Mutter, Florence ...	...	Methodist Girls' High School, Rangoon.
	Nag, Debendrakumar ...	16	Chittagong National Institution.
	Nagchaudhuri, Rameschandra	14·4	Diamond Harbour H. E School.
1430	Nagnarayan Lal ...	13·6	Hutwa Eden School.
	Nagnarayan Lall ...	15	Arrah Kayastha Jubilee Academy.
	Naik, Madhabcharan ...	18·2	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Nan, Pannalal ...	16 8	Hindu School.
	Nanda, Gangadhar ...	15·3	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Nandi, Arunoday ...	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School
	„ Baradakumar ...	16·2	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Basantakumar ...	16	Shillong Government High School
	„ Bipinbihari ...	15	Baripur H. C. E. School.
	„ Jyotindramohan ..	16·2	Gaibandha H. E. School.
1440	„ Matilal ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	16	New Indian School.
	„ Panchanan ...	16·2	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Sitanath ...	18	Birbhum School.
	„ Sridharchandra ...	18	Midnapur Town School.
	Nand Lal ...	17·6	Jabalpur Collegiate School
	Narayan Ganesh Chimotey	15·6	Raipur High School.
	Narayan Govind Rambhajhnu ...	16	City School, Nagpur.
	Narayan Laxman Dal ...	18 6	Ditto
	Narayan Martand Dabadghao ...	17·4	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
1450	Narayan Sheoram Bhalerao	19	City School, Nagpur.
	Narayan Sitaram Mahurkar ...	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Narsingh Narayan ...	20	Private student (Roll Pat., p. 15.)
	Naseerul Huq ...	15·8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Nasimuddin Ahmed ...	20 8	Magura H. E. School.
	Nath, Chandrakumar ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Chandramadhab ...	16·3	Lakshmipur H. E. School.
	„ Rajanikanta ...	15	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Nathaniel, A. H. ...	19·2	Monghyr Zila School.
	Nathu Makund Naoleker...	17·4	Hoshangabad Government H. School.
1460	Nawab Lall	19	Patna City School.
	Nilkant Trimbok Sothe ...	17·5	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Niyogi, Atulkrishna ...	17·1	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Jatindramohan ...	15	Silchar High School.
	„ Jyotindramohan ..	17	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Ramaprasad ...	14·10	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Saradaprasad ...	17	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Upendranath ...	15	Bagbazar Model School.
	Noor Mahmed Ismail ..	17·6	St. Xavier's College.
	Nusserwanji Roostumji ...	17·2	Ditto.
1470	Omkar Prasad B. ...	16 3	Sagar High School.
	O'Sullivan, D. ...	15·6	La Martinière College, Calcutta.
	P. Abdur Rahman ...	17·4	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Pal, Banwarilal ...	16	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Bhubanmohan ...	18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Bibhutibhushan ...	14	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Biharilal	13·6	Bhagyakul H. C. E School.
	„ Harimangal	15·8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Jagatchandra ...	18	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	„ Kaliprasanna ...	17·2	Gosain Durgapur H. E. School.
1480	„ Kesabchandra ...	16 5	Baharu H. E. School.
	„ Kunjalal ...	16·6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Maniklal ...	16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Nagendranath ...	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Purnachandra ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Ramgopal ...	13	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	14	Islampur H. E. School.
	„ Syamacharan ...	17	Senhati High School.
	„ Upendranath ...	15 5	Century School, Calcutta.
	Palit, Jatindramohan ...	16	Maldah Zila School.
1490	„ Mahendranath ..	19·6	Hatwa Eden School.
	„ Tulsidas ...	18	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	Panda, Kasinath ..	16	Balasore Zila School.
	Panday, Bhupendrachandra	18·6	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Brindbau Behary	18·2	Gaya Zila School
	„ Jaynarayan ...	18	Jahanabad High School.
	Pandit Ikbal Nath ..	17·9	Gujrat S. M. High School.
	Pandurang Keshav Avadhoot	19	Indore English Madrasa.
	Panja, Narendralal ...	15	Midnapur L M. School.
	„ Surendralal ...	16	Ditto.
1500	Pannalal Muthra Lal ..	18·4	Canadian Mission High School, Ujain.
	Paspath Nath ...	14·3	Arrah Zila School.
	Patnaik, Jagannath ...	14·4	Katak P. M. Academy.
	Picachy, J.	19·6	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Po Lin	17·1	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Po Myet	18	Baptist College, Rangoon.
	Ponniah, P.	21 2	Jaffna College.
	Po Thin	19	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Po Yin	19·3	Ditto.
	Potter, W. J.	17	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
1510	Pounampalam, S. ...	18·7	Jaffna College.
	Pramanik, Gangadhar ...	15·7	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	„ Kunjabihari ...	18	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	„ Mokshadagati...	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Surendranath ...	16	Balagarh H. E. School.
	Preag Lal	18 7	Patna Collegiate School.
	Prussia, H. B. ...	16·6	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Purushotam Iyer Chennappah Iyer	18	Private student (Roll Jat. p. 3).
	Qazi Syed Mahibul Hasan	17·6	Chapra Institution.
	Quamaruddin Ahmed ..	14	Calcutta Madrasa
1520	Ragho Jagannath Killedar	18·5	City School, Nagpur.
	Raghunandan Prasad ...	16·6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Raghunandan Prasad ...	16	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Raghunandan Prasad ...	16	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	Raghunandan Upadhyay...	17	Buxar H. C. E. School.
	Raghunath Rao ...	17·3	Deogarh H. E. School.
	Raha, Ramlal... ...	19	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	„ Rukminikanta ...	16	Habiganj High School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	19	Dinhatta H. E. School.
	Rahimuddin Meah ...	16	Santosh Jannavi School.
1530	Rai Bindeswary Prasad ...	14·4	Patna Collegiate School.
	Rai Lakshminath Sahai Sinha.	16	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Rajendra Prasad ...	17·3	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Rajendra Prasad ...	20	Saran Academy.
	Rakshit, Nabinchandra ...	17·2	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Saratchandra ...	18	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	Ramachandra Bapurao Patwardhan.	18·9	City School, Nagpur.
	Ram Bahal Sinha ...	18·4	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ramchandra Tukaram Bhampoorkar.	19	City School, Nagpur.

* Passed in drawing.

	Ramcharitra Prasad	15-3	Gaya Zila School.
1540	Ram, Kalicharan	15	Monghyr Zila School.
	Ramkrishna Atmaram Chate.	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Ramkrishna Thakur	19	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Ram Lakhan Panday	16	Buxar H. E. S. School.
	Ram Lakshan Lall	14	Hutwa Eden School.
	Ram Lall	23-5	M. A. A. School Patna.
	Ramnath ...	17-10	Peshawar M. B. High School.
	Ramprasada Singh	15	Monghyr K. P. Institution
	Ramratan Jagannath	18	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Ram Rao S. ...	21	Hoshangabad Government High School.
1550	Rauth, Damodar	15	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Harendrachandra	14-10	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Ray, Adharchandra	19	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Adharnath	15	Jara H. E. School.
	„ Aghornath	14-3	Raja Suryyakumar's Institution. Rajbari.
	„ Atulchandra	16	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Atulchandra	16-1	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	„ Atulchandra	18	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Atulkrishna	15	Hughli Branch School.
	„ Atulkumar	16-6	Barisal Zila School.
1560	„ Baradakishor	15-8	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Baradaranjan	13	Sherpur Victoria Academy.
	„ Benimadhab	17	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Bijaykrishna	16	Metropolitan Institution Bara, Branch.
	„ Birchandra	14-9	Rampurhat H. E. School.
	„ Durgacharan	16	Puri Zila School.
	„ Durgakanta	16	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Durgaprasanna	13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Dwarkanath	16	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	„ Girindranath	15-2	Barrackpur Government School.
1570	„ Golaknath	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Gopalchandra	15-8	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Hemendramohan	13-11	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Hemendranath	19-6	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Jatindrakumar	13	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Jogeschandra	16-8	Jara H. E. School
	„ Jogeschandra	22	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Kalimohan	14-3	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Kalipada	16-5	Barajaguli H. E School.
	„ Kamininath	14	Chakdighi Sarada Institution.
1580	„ Karaliprasad	15-3	Jangipur H E. School.
	„ Kedarnath	16-6	Ranchi Zila School.
	„ Kedarnath	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Kshirodpati	15	Jara H. E. School.
	„ Kumarishchandra	15-2	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Kumudbandhu	12-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Lalitmohan	17	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Madhusudan	13-5	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Manindranath	15	Taki Govt. School.
	„ Manindranath	18-7	Gar Bhawanipur H. E. School.
1590	„ Matilal	17	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Munindradeb	15-4	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Munindranath	15-2	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	„ Nagendranath	13-2	Bishenpur H. E. School.
	„ Narendrabhushan	16	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Nilkanta	14	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Panchugopal	14	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	„ Pramathanath	17	Bandipur High School.
	„ Purnachandra	16-11	Birbhum School.
	„ Rajendraprasad	13-1	Jenkins' School, Kuch Bihar.
1600	„ Rajgopal	13-5	Purbasthali Victoria Institution.
	„ Rajkumar	16-2	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	Ray, Rameswar	17-1	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	„ Rasiklal	19-8	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Saradacharan	16	Chandpur Hasanali Jubilee School.
	„ Saradindu	14-6	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra	14-6	Mugra H. E School.
	„ Saratchandra	16	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Saratchandra, II	18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Saratkamar	17-9	Hindu School.
1610	„ Sarbaranjan	15	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Sasibhushan	18	Nawab's High School, Murshidabad.
	„ Sasimohan	15-5	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	16-10	Bajitpur H. E School.
	„ Satischandra	17-9	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	16-6	Birbhum School
	„ Satischandra	14	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	16-6	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Satischandra	13-5	Munsiganj H. E. School.
	„ Surendrakumar	18	Simla Bengal Academy.
1620	„ Sitaballabh	18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Surendramohan	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Surendranath	17-2	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Tarakanta	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Tarakjiban	19-8	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Umeschandra	21	Teacher (Roll. Bar T. 1.)
	„ Upendrachandra	15-9	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Upendranath	16-5	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Ray, Brajanandan Pershad	14-5	Darbhanga Raj School.
	Raychaudhuri, Chamundalal.	18-7	Birbhum School.
1630	„ Jatindrakumar.	14	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Jatindramohan.	15	Santosh Jahnabhi School.
	„ Jatindranath.	15	Balasore Zila School.
	„ Kaminikumar.	16	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	„ Lalitmohan.	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nilkanta	15	Taki Government School.
	„ Raghunath	15	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Rakhalchandra.	15	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	„ Ramkamal	17	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Ratiranjan	19-3	Udaynarayanpur S. C. Institution.
1640	Raza Hosan	19-2	Patna Collegiate School.
	Reaks, S H.	14-6	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Rebeiro, P.	17-3	St. Joseph's Boarding School.
	Reid, Winifred	...	Methodist Girls' High School, Rangoon.
	Revati Nandan	15	Gaya Zila School.
	Ruja, Suryyakanta	18	Bandgora H. E. School.
	Saadatali Khan	17	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Sadad Abul Musood	12	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Sadanand Chandu Lal	13-10	Private Student (Roll Lah. P. 17).
	Sadashio Narayan Rant	17	City School, Nagpur.
1650	Sadashiva Balkrishna Golwelker.	16-9	Nagpur High School.
	Sadashive Sitaram Dikshit	17-6	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 28).
	Sadasukh	14-6	Residency School, Indore.
	Saha, Banamali	14	Shazadpur H. E. School.
	„ Chandranath	16-10	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	15-8	Sirajganj B.L. School.
	„ Gokulchandra	15-4	Hare School.
	„ Jaharlal	17	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Jnanendranath	16	Hughli Collegiate School.
	„ Kedarnath	17	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
1660	„ Kunjabihari	14-9	Kotalpur H. C. E. School.
	„ Panchanan	18	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Panditchandra	17-9	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Surendrakumar	14	Metropolitan Institution, Bala, Branch.

	Saha, Syamacharan	... 17 2	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Salimuddin Ahmed	... 24	Private student (Roll Dac., p. 2)
	Samanta, Nandalal	... 16	Bankura Zila School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 2'	Gar Bhowanipur H E. School
	Sanatan Rawany	... 17	Chybasa Zila School.
1670	San Paw ...	... 19-8	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Santra, Bidhubhushan	... 20-3	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School
	Sanyal, Binaychandra	.. 17	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Biswanath	... 16	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Herambanath	... 17	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Jagatdiswar	... 17	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Jnanendranath	... 17-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Manmathanath	... 16	Parjana M. N. H. E. School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	... 14	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Prabodhchandra	... 15	Santipur Municipal School
1680	„ Pralhadhchandra	... 16	Maldah Zila School.
	„ Sureschandra	... 16	L. M S. School, Khagra.
	Saravanamutta, S.	... 17-7	Jaffna College.
	Sarkar, Abinaschandra	... 16-3	Mymensingh Zila School
	„ Asutosh	... 14	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Branch.
	„ Bibhutibhushan, I	15 2	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Bishnupada	... 16	Matihari Zila School.
	„ Digambar	... 15-7	Bogra Zila School.
	„ Dinabandhu	... 18	Chanchal Siddeswari Institution.
	„ Dwarkalal	... 15-4	Mymensingh Zila School.
1690	„ Girischandra	... 18	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Gurudas	... 16-3	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Haricharan	... 16	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Jnanendranath	... 16-5	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 14-8	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Kedarnath	... 18	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Kirtichandra	... 16	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Kisorimohan	... 18-2	Bishop's College School
	„ Manilal	... 16	Private Student (Roll Cal. p 16).
	„ Manoharchandra	.. 16-6	Hare School.
1700	„ Radhaballabh	... 14	Mankur H. E. School.
	„ Rasiklal	... 18	Pandra H E. School
	„ Saratkumar	... 18	Private Student (Roll Bau. p. 1).
	„ Srinath	... 14	Chatmohar S. N. H. E. School.
	„ Sulochana	... ...	Private Student (Roll Cal. p 4).
	„ Surendranath, II	14-2	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Tinkari	... 16	Bandgora H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 14-3	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 16 5	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sarkhel, Syamacharan	... 16 6	Noakhali Zila School.
1710	Sarma, Bishnuchandra	... 16-2	Nowgong High School.
	„ Brikodar	... 16	Jorhat High School.
	„ Gurukumar	... 18-2	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Harajay	... 20-8	Private Student (Roll Syl. p. 1).
	„ Kailaschandra	... 17-6	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School.
	„ Kamalakanta	... 13-6	Gauhati High School.
	„ Padmanabh	... 18	Golaghat Bezbaruya High School
	„ Sasibhushan	. 17 9	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	Sarmakhan, Jnanendranath.	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sarnakar, Krishnachandra	16	Krishnagur Collegiate School.
1720	Satnarain Lall	... 16	Patna City School.
	Satpathi, Ganeshwar	... 17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Saunders, G.	... 16-7	St. Xavier's College.
	Saw Hla Pru	... 15 9	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Sayed Abdur Rahman	... 19 5	Birbhum School.
	„ Kwaz Ali	... 19	Sagar High School.
	Sayyed Muhammad Ibrahim.	16	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	Sen, Abinaschandra	... 16-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Apurbakumar	.. 17-10	Midnapur L. M. School.
	„ Asutosh	... 16	Hughli Collegiate School.
1730	„ Bhubanmohan	... 13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bidhubhushan	... 17	Habiganj High School.
	„ Bijaychandra	... 14	Senhati High School.
	„ Debendrachandra	... 13	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Debendranath	... 13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Haridas	... 18	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Hemantakumar	... 13	New Indian School.
	„ Jajneswar	... 15	Metropolitan Institution Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 14	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Jogeschandra	... 19	Kushthia H. E. School.
1740	„ Kamakhyacharan	... 17-6	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Kaminikumar	... 15	Agartala High School.
	„ Khagendranath	... 15	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Khagendranath	... 17-7	Burdwan Municipal School
	„ Kisorimohan	... 15	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Lalbihari	... 17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	... 20	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Mahendranath	... 16	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Manmohan	... 17	Bajrajogini H. E. School.
	„ Mohitkumar	... 15	Metropolitan Institution.
1750	„ Nandalal	... 16	City Collegiate School.
	„ Narendrachandra	... 12	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Narendranath	... 14	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Narmadakumar	... 18	Sylhet Maulavibazar High School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	... 18-1	Perozepur H. E. School.
	„ Nrisinhachandra	... 14	Berhampur Collegiate School
	„ Parbatikumar	... 19-10	B M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Probodhchandra	... 15-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Pradyumnachandra	... 15-3	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Pramodbihari	... 14	Dacca Jubilee School.
1760	„ Pulinbihari	... 16	Nowgong High School.
	„ Purnachandra	... 15	F. C. of Scotland's Institution & Duff College.
	„ Purnachandra	.. 17 6	Hindu School.
	„ Radhikamohan	... 13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Ramlal	... 18-5	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	„ Ranaram	... 17	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Saralchandra	... 17	Ditto.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 16	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Sasikumar	... 13-8	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	... 14	Agartala High School.
1770	„ Sricharan	... 16-6	Century School, Calcutta.
	„ Srischandra	... 14-10	Faridpur Zila School.
	„ Srischandra	... 16	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	„ Sudhansubhushan	... 16	Kalighat H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	.. 13 3	Baripur H. E. C. School.
	„ Surendranath	... 17	Narit H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath	... 16-2	Udaynarayanpur S. C. Institution.
	Sengupta, Abinaschandra	15-10	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	„ Apurbachandra	14	Commillah Zila School.
	„ Basantakumar	... 16	Noakhali Zila School.
1780	„ Indubhusan	... 15-3	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Jogindrabhusan	17	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jyotishchandra	16-3	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	„ Manmathanath	17	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Nakuleswar	... 18	Srirampur Union Institution.
	„ Nalinichandra	... 16-2	Dhubri High School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Rasbihari	... 20	Ditto
	„ Satischandra	... 15-9	Dhubri High School.
	„ Sibnath	... 17	Baharu H. E. School.
1790	„ Tarinicharan	... 15	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Seumajumdar, Sasibhushan	15	Kalia H. E. School.
	Set, Gaurdas	... 18	Metropolitan Institution, Bara Branch.
	Seth, A	... 17-6	Doveton College.
	Shadwell, C	... 16-3	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Shaikh Serajuddin Ahmed	17-6	Purulia Zila School.
	Shake, Ashamat Ullah	.. 17	Jenkin's School, Cooch Bihar.

	Shamsuddin Sadiq	... 17-7	Batala Baring High School.
	Shanti Chandu Lal	... 15-5	Private Student (Roll Lah. p. 15).
	Shareefalam	... 16	Bhagalpur Zila School,
1800	Shave, H.	... 15-2	St. James' School,
	Sheik Abdul Karim	... 14	Patiya H. E. School.
*	Sheo Baluk B.	... 18-2	Sagar High School.
	Snib Ram	... 14-10	Patiala Collegiate School.
	Shivanandan Sahay	... 21-3	Patna Collegiate School.
	Shiva Narayan	... 19-6	Ditto.
	Shreeniwas Appacharya Gomuthum.	17-6	Indore English Madrasa.
*	Shrinvashi	... 16	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Shumshul Hoda	... 15	T. K. Ghosh's Acadamy, Bankipur.
	Shwe Hman	... 17-3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
1810	Rambishun Siddhanta	... *14	Sonamukhi Jubilee H. E. School.
	Sil, Amritalal	... 16	Metropolitan Institution, Bara, Branch.
	,, Asutosh	... 17-3	Hindu School.
	,, Bhagabaticharan	... 17	Hughli Collegiate School.
	,, Narendranath	... 17-6	Harinavi A. S. School.
	Simoens, B. C.	... 15-8	St. Paul's High School, Rangoon.
	Sinha, Dasarathi	... 15	Majdia Rail Bazar H. E. School.
	,, Gaurchandra	... 19-4	Hitampur H. E. School.
	,, Harendrakumar	... 15-7	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	,, Hariprasanna	... 16	Maju R. N. Basu's School.
1820	,, Jyotishchandra	... 15	Commillah Victoria School.
	,, Krishnaprasad	... 15	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	,, Manamohan	... 13	Dacca Pogose School.
	,, Manindra	... 13-8	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	,, Nagendranath	... 19	Barajaguli H. E. School.
	,, Narendranath	... 17-4	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	,, Nrityalal	... 15	New Indian School.
	,, Rajendrakumar	... 16	Munsiganj H. E. School.
	,, Rajendralal	... 15-5	Bishop's College School.
	,, Saratchandra	... 13	Midnapur Collegiate School.
1830	,, Shashthiram	... 17-6	Birbhum School
	,, Siddheswar	... 16-3	Burdwan Municipal School.
	,, Surendranath	... 16-1	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	,, Tarakchandra	... 16	Agartala High School.
	,, Upendranath	... 16	Teacher (Roll Bau. T. 2.)
	Sinnatury, V	... 17-2	Jaffna College.
	Sital Prasad	... 17	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	Sital Prasad, II.	... 19	Monghyr Victoria Jubilee School.
	Sitalprasad	... 18-3	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Sitaram Venkatesh	... 17-10	Raipur High School.
1840	Sithampalam, C.	... 17-7	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Smart, A. W.	... 14-10	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sohan Lal	... 18-10	Edward's C. M. School, Peshawar.
	Som, Laljimohan	... 16-10	Hughli Branch School.
*	Soysa, S. J.	... 18-9	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	S. T. Hussan	... 14-4	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Sukul, Thakurprasad	... 17-6	Private Student (Roll Kat. p. 6)
	Sullanassad	... 22	Edward's C. M. School, Peshawar.
	Sundar Dass	... 18-1	Lahore, C. M. School.
	Sundarlal Kayasth	... 19	Teacher (Roll Jab. T. 1).
1850	Sur, Sarajmohan	... 14-11	St. Mary's Institution, Chandernagar.
	,, Sibchandra	... 18	Ditto.
	Surjoo, Prasad	... 20-8	Patna Collegiate School.
	Sutradhar, Haradban	... 18-2	Boinchi, B. L. Institution.
	S. W. Ahmad Soharwardi	14-2	Bihar H. C. E. School.
	Syad Wejahat Hosain	... 17	Patna Collegiate School.
	Syed Muhammad Ali	... 17	Chapra Zila School.
	Syed Tafazzal Ali	... 16-6	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	Syud Jahandar Meerza	... 21-1	Private Student (Roll Cal., p. 40).
	Syyed Muhammad Hady	... 16-2	Arrah Town School.
1860	Syyid Md. Ibrahim	... 15	Gaya, Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Tahsim Ali	... 18	Jamalpur Donough High School.
	Talukdar, Piyarimohan	... 18-3	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Tamizuddin Ahmed	... 15	Rangpur Zila School.
	Tansukh Rai	... 18-4	Ferozepur M. B. School.
	Tapsui Sinh	... 16	Hatwa Eden School.
	Tarachand Ella	... ...	Private Student, (Roll Lah., p. 3).
	Tarafdar, Abinaschandra	... 18-5	Lakshannath H. E. School.
	,, Bhushanchandra	22	Tala B. De Institution.
	,, Harischandra	... 15-4	Sherpur H. E. School.
1870	,, Surendranath	... 18-5	Simla Bengal Academy.
	Thakur, Sitanath	... 16-9	Behampur Hindu Academy.
	Thambyah, K.	... 16-4	Jaffna College.
	Theophile, J.	... 17	Ranchi Zila School.
	Thet Twe	... 18-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Timothy, P. G.	... 18-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Trivedi, Durgadas	... 16	Hare School.
	Tun Lin	... 20	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Turner, F.	... 17	St. Xavier's College.
	Udit Narayan	... 19	Private Student (Roll Pat. p. 18)
1880	Umaruddin	... 19	Edward's C. M. School, Peshwar.
	Vairamuttoo Supramaniam	18-8	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Vathavanam, C. N.	... 16-9	Ditto.
	V. B. Ghate	... 18	City School, Nagpur.
	Velayet Ali	... 15-9	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Vinayak Sadashiva Ardhey	18	Nagpur High School.
	Vinayak Vishnoo D.	... 18	Sagar High School.
	Vishnu Goondoo Puranik	18	Hosangabad Government H. School.
	Vishnu Waman Chitale	... 18	Nagpur High School.
	Vishwanath Narayan Tere.	19-6	City School, Nagpur.
1890	Wadgia Kisan Audmanay	18	City School, Nagpur.
	Walli Md. Shah	... 14	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Waman Jairam C. K.	... 17-6	Hosangabad Government High School.
	Waman Ramchandra Joshi.	18-7	Private Student (Roll Nag. P. 6.)
	Wardsworth, D.	... 18-3	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Wasimuddin Ahmad	... 14-6	Calcutta Madrasa.
	William, S. R.	... 16-8	Jaffna College.
	Wince, H. J.	... 16-3	Doveton College.
	Yadeo Amrit Deshmukha	15-10	Raipur High School.
	Yadeo Bapuji Wilankiwar	19	City School, Nagpur.
1900	Yadeo Narayan Tailang	... 20	Ditto.
1901	Zainuddin Hossain	... 15	Hughli Branch School.

* Passed in drawing.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Abdul Aziz	17	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Azizkhan	18	Chapra Zila School.
	Abdul Karim	19	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p. 437.
	Abdul Qayyom	14	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Wahed	18-6	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Abu Muhammad	17-9	Burdwan Municipal School.
	Abu Torab Koreishee	21-4	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Acharyya, Saratchandra	13-10	Bagnan H. E School.
	Adhikari, Binodbihari	18	Chandrakona Jirat H. E School.
10	" Bipinbihari	16	Oriental Seminary.
	" Mahendranath	16	Calcutta Institution.
	" Rakhalchandra	14-1	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Ahesan Ullah	19	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Akhowri Achyutanand	15-5	Sasaram H. E. School.
	" Gajendranarain Singh.	17-7	Bankipur Kayastha Pathsala
	Altafuddin Ahmed	19	Dacca Madrassa.
	Amanat Hussain	16	Baduria L. M. S. School.
	Anandiprasad Balmukund Dube.	12-6	Indore English Madrasa.
	Apcar, S. B.	15-11	Armenian Collegiate School
20	Atiq Ullah	18-5	Edward's C. M. School, Peshawar.
	Ayodhiya Persad	17	Buxar H. E. School.
	Azeemuddin Mohomed	18	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Ba Bwa	16-8	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Badaruddeen Khan	15	Jara H. E. School.
	Badriprasad Singha	15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Bagchi, Anangamohan	16-2	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Bhupendranath	18	Chatra H. C. E School.
	" Tushtalal	17	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Bakhandi, Kunjabihari	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
30	Baksi, Saratchandra	16	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	Balaji Ganpat Rao Kulkarni.	18	City School, Nagpur.
	Balkrishna Chintaman	19-4	F C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Balkrishna Sinha	20-5	M. A. A. School, Patna.
	Balmakund Lal	16-6	Dumraon Raj H. E. School.
	Balmakund Sinha	19-5	M. A. A. School. Patna.
	Balram Nand	17 6	Sambalpur High School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Amulyaratan.	16-3	Sibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Bijaykrishna.	14-3	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	" Birendrakesori,	15-2	Hare School.
40	" Bishnudas.	15-7	Sil's Free College.
	" Charuchandra.	14	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Chunilal	16	Hare School.
	" Debendranath.	19	City Collegiate School.
	" Dwijapada.	14	Dainhat H. E. School.
	" Ganeschandra.	19-6	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Gopalchandra.	15	Kandi School.
	" Hiralal	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jatindranath.	17	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	" Jnanadacharan.	14-7	Bogra Zila School.
	" Jogindranath.	15-6	Naihati Mahendra School.
	" Kalipada	18	Tala, B. De Institution.
	" Kalipada	15-6	Banwaribad H. E. School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Krishnachandra	17	Kalighat H. E. School.
	" Krishnachandra	17	Private student, (Roll Cal. p. 2.)
	" Kshetramohan	15	New Indian School.
	" Kunjabihari	18 5	Kuchia Kol Radha Institution.
	" Mahendrachandra	16	Chuadanga, V. J. H E. School.
	" Manindranath	15	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	" Manmathanath	17-6	Arra Zila School.
60	" Nagendranath	15-5	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Nagendranath.	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Nandagopal	15	Ariadah H. E. School.
	" Narayanchandra	15-3	Balagarh H. E. School.
	" Narendrachandra	16-4	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	" Nareschandra	18	City Collegiate School.
	" Nilmadhab.	15 6	Residency School, Indore.
	" Prabodhchandra.	16-2	Jessore Zila School.
	" Prabodhchandra.	14-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	" Prabodhchandra.	15-6	Mahestala H. E. School.
70	" Raghunath	14-7	Jajpur H. E. School.
	" Rajanikumar.	15-11	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	" Ramakrishna	18	Keshab Academy.
	" Sanatkumar.	15	Shibpur H. C. E. School.
	" Santoshkumar.	14-8	Halishar H. C. E School.
	" Saratkumar.	13-4	Tamluk Hamilton School.
	" Subalchandra.	15-6	Calcutta Traiping Academy.
	" Sudhamay	15 4	Jangipur H. E. School.
	" Surendranath.	15	Jahanabad High School.
	" Surendranath.	16	Calcutta Institution.
80	Banwary Sahay	16-2	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Ba On	19-5	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Baral, Gopeswar	15	Metropolitan Instn. Ban. Branch.
	Bardolai, Debnath	20	Tejpur High School.
	Baroni, Margaret	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Barnya, Duryyodhan	16-9	Tejpur High School.
	Basak, Kanailal,	20	Pabna Zila School.
	" Manmathanath	15	Oriental Seminary.

	Basanta Lall	19	Gaya Shahebganj H. E. School.
	Basu, Amritalal	18	Metropolitan Institution.
90	" Annadaprasad	18	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Asutosh	16	Hazaribagh Zila School.
	" Bankimchandra	14	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	" Bhagabaticharan	17	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bikramkumar	17	New Indian School.
	" Binodbihari	16	F. C. of Scotland's Instn. and Duff College.
	" Birendranath	15-2	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Charuchandra	15	Taki Govt. School.
	" Debendranath	16-8	Kotalpur H. C. E. School.
	" Ekkarinath	16	Hare School.
100	" Gopendranath	15-5	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	" Harendrachandra	18-10	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	" Hiralal	17	Teacher (Roll Cal. T. 2.)
	" Hiralal	17	Jessore Zila School.
	" Hiralal II	18	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Jaminikumar	15-7	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Jogindranath	15-3	Hare School.
	" Kumudcharan	19-6	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	" Mohinimohan	20	Nowgong High School.
	" Nandalal	19	Chapra Zila School.
110	" Nibaranchandra	16	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Nisikanta	16-8	Sylhet National Institution.
	" Panchugopal	14-6	Halisahar H. C. E. School.
	" Prasadpada	18	Khanakul Krishnagar P. K. Seminary.
	" Prasannakumar	19	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Ratikanta	16	Goalundo High School.
	" Rebatimohan II	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Rohininath	17	Private Student (Roll Cal. p. 36).
	" Saratchandra	15	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	" Saratchandra	14	Bantra H. C. E. School.
120	" Sitanath	19	Ripon Collegiate School K. Branch.
	" Umacharan	15	Berhampur Hindu Academy.
	Basumajumdar, Surendrakanta.	13-6	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	Bates, Alfred K.	18-6	Jaffna College.
	Bhaduri, Durgadas	16-3	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	Bhagvat Prasad	14	Monghyr Zila School.
	Bhagwan Dass	13	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Bhagwan Das, S.	16-4	Sagar High School.
	Bhagwat Prasad Bohider	17	Sambalpur High School.
	Bhanja, Haricharan	18-9	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
130	Bharath Prasad	13-6	Northbrook School, Durbhunga.
	Bhatta, Nilambar	19	Chittagong H. E. School.
	Bhattacharyya, Binodbihari	14	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Dharanidhar.	12-6	Narit H. E. School.
	" Gobindachandra.	15	Patiya H. E. School.
	" Haradhan	16	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra	18	Deogarh H. C. E. School.
	" Kaliprasanna.	19	Chapra Zila School.
	" Mahitosh	18	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	" Matilal	14	New Indian School.
140	" Nalinikanta	13	Tangail Bindubassini School.
	" Nepalchandra,	18	Private Student (Roll. Cal p. 35),
	" Nilmani	18	Sanskrit. Collegiate School.
	" Raikisor	18-5	Matabhanga H. C. E. School
	" Rajbihari	18	Oriental Seminary.
	" Saratchandra.	14	Telinipara Bhadreswar School.
	Bhattacharyya, Surendranath.	15	Bali Rivers Thompson School.
	" Surendranath.	18	New Indian School.
	" Upendrachandra.	17	Dacca Pogose School.
	Bhoowaneswar Narayan	18	Muzaffarpur Mukherjie's Seminary.
150	Birkisor Sahay	19	Ranchi Zila School.
	Biswas, Abantinath	15	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	" Amritalal	16-5	C. M. S. Boys' Boarding School.
	" Aswinikumar	16	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	" Basantanarayan	17	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Biharilal	16	Halisahar H. C. E. School
	" Jogeschandra	18-10	Dighapatya H. E. School.
	" Prakaschandra	16	Senhati High School.
	Bora, Chandradhar	18	Gauhati High School.
	Brahmachari, Girindranath	13	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
160	" Braja Behari I.	15-6	Chapra Zila School.
	" Brij Behari Saran.	17-9	Arrah Zila School.
	" Brijnandan Prasad.	17	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Carr, Annie	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Chakrabarti, Annadaprasad.	18-6	Albert Collegiate School.
	" Basantakumar	16-3	Raja S. K's Institution, Rajbari.
	" Bibhutibhushan.	17-8	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	" Biharilal	14-4	Bagnan H. E. School.
	" Chandrakisor.	19	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	" Debaprasad	15	Metropolitan Institution.
170	" Durgaprasanna.	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Girischandra	14	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	" Gopalchandra	17	L. M. S School, Khagra.
	" Jagatchandra	17	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Jaminikanta	14-10	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Jatindranath	15 6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	" Jogindranath	13	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Kailaschandra	16-5	Senhati High School.
	" Kedarnath	16	City Collegiate School.
	" Lakshmanchandra.	17-7	Andul H. C. E. School.
180	" Mangalananda	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	" Mohinimohan	14-6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	" Nistaran	23	Searsole H. E. School.
	" Purnachandra	15-6	Kisorganj H. E. School.
	" Rameswar	15-3	Purulia Zila School.
	" Sasadhar	16-8	Magura H. E. School
	" Satischandra	14	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Satyagopal	17	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	" Sibram	18	Midnapur L. M. School.
	" Srinath	16-5	Lohajang H. C. E. School
190	" Srischandra	17	Narayanganj H. E. School
	" Surendrakisor	14	Mymensingh Zila School.
	" Sureschandra	14	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Chaliha, Devasvar	15	Jorhat High School.
	Chandra, Bankimbihari	18	Konnagar H. E. School.
	" Upendranath	17	Mahisadal Raj School.
	Chan Tha	19-6	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	17	Hughli Collegiate School.
	" Aswinikumar.	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	" Atalbihari	17	Srirampur Union Institution.
200	" Bankimchandra.	17	Darbhanga Dalton Institution.
	" Benimadhab.	15	Rangpur Zila School.
	" Chandramohan.	16	South Suburban School Bhowanipur.
	" Gopimohan.	15	Howrah Municipal School
	" Jnanchandra.	14-5	Mugkalyan H. C. E. School.

	Chattopadhyay, Kartikchandra.	16	Babulia J. S. H. E School.
	„ Krishnadas.	15-6	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Nagendranath.	16-4	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	„ * Nandalal ...	16	Narit H. E. School.
	„ Nibaranchandra.	20	Private Student (Roll, Cal. p. 18).
210	„ Nilkanta	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Purnachandra.	17-7	Private student (Roll. Bur. p. 1).
	„ Sasibhushan.	17	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Satindranath.	17	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	„ Satischandra.	13-8	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Satischandra	15	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Satyapriya	15	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Tinkari, I	15	City Collegiate School.
	„ Upendranath.	20	Kyekala H. E. School.
	„ Upendranath.	17	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
220	Chaudhuri, Ajodhyaram ...	21	Chandrakona Jirat H. E. School.
	„ Akshaykumar	15-3	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra.	14-3	Abaipur Ramsundar Institution.
	„ Bhudhar ...	14	Gauhati High School.
	„ Saratchandra...	16	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Saratchandra...	16	Munshiganj H. E. School.
	„ Sasadhar ...	13	Pirozepur, H. E. School.
	„ Syamacharan...	16	C. M. S. School, Garden Reach.
	„ Umacharan ...	17	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Umeschandra	18	Kesab Academy.
230	C. Narsing Rao Nayadu ...	16	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Corbet, B. ...	17-9	St. Xavier's College.
	Coxe, C. A. ...	18-1	Katak Mission H. E. School.
	Dada Laxman Shelkey ...	16-10	Private Student (Roll, Nag p. 66)
	Dada Ramkrishna Herjewar.	23	Private Student (Roll. Nag p. 38)
	Dafadar, Jadu ...	14-7	Nawab's H. School, Murshidabad.
	Dan, Haridhan ...	17	Sanskrit Collegiate School.
	„ Kshetramohan ...	15	Jessore Zila School.
	Darshan Lal ...	17-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Das, Amulyachandra ...	17	Private student (Roll. Cal. p. 27)
240	„ Anathbandhu ...	13	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Anukulchandra ...	15	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	„ Bamacharan ...	14	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Basantakumar ...	13-3	Raja S. K's Institution, Rajbari.
	„ Binodbihari ...	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinbihari ...	13-4	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Chandrapati ...	14	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	„ Girischandra ...	15-9	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Haripada ...	15-6	Ditto ditto.
	* „ Hemchandra ...	15	Midnapur Town School.
250	„ Jogindrakisor ...	14-2	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Krishnaprasad ...	18-3	Bhadrak High School.
	„ Kunjakisor ...	15	New Indian School.
	„ Lakshmikanta ...	17	Bhola H. E. School.
	„ Monimohan ...	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Manmathanath ...	18	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Mukundalal ...	18	Chanchal Siddheswari Institution.
	„ Nabakisor ...	17	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	„ Nilkamal ...	15	Agartala High School.
	„ Nutbihari ...	16-8	Oriental Seminary.
260	„ Rechel ...	.....	Christ Church School.
	„ Raghunath ...	16	T. N. Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Das, Rajendrakumar ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Ramchandra ...	14-2	Jajpur H. E. School.
	„ Ramnarayan ...	15	Barpeta H. E. School.
	„ Rasiklal ...	18	Chuadanga V. J. H. E. School.
	„ Rasamay ...	17	Chittagong National Instn.
	„ Saratchandra ...	17	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Subodhchandra ...	16-10	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Tarinicharan ...	18	Tangail Bindubasini School.
270	„ Tarinimohan ...	16	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra ...	20	Private student (Roll. Bha. p. 7.)
	Dasgupta, Basantakumar	17-5	Private student (Roll. Bar. p. 3.)
	„ Bhabeschandra	18	Matabhanga H. C. E. School,
	„ Dwijeschandra	14	Rangpur Zila School,
	„ Jnanadakanta ...	16	Ditto.
	„ Kaminimohan ...	18	L.M.S., School, Khagra.
	„ Kisorilal ...	13	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Kunjamohan ...	16-3	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Nalinimohan ...	14-2	Agarpara H. C. E. School.
280	„ Parikshitchandra	15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Premanandas ...	15	Barisal Zila School,
	„ Purnachandra ...	19	(Private student (Roll. Dac. p. 3.)
	„ Rasikchandra ...	16	Kalaskati H. E. School.
	„ Ratneswar ...	17	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Upendramohan	17	Sylhet Government High School.
	Daspattanayak, Krishnachandra.	16-4	Lakshannath H. E. School.
	Datta, Abinaschandra ...	14	Kesab Academy.
	„ Asutosh ...	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Binodbihari ...	16	Hare School.
290	„ Binodgopal ...	18	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Bipulkumar ...	14	Bhola H. E. School.
	„ Chandramohan ...	14	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Gaganchandra ...	16	Comilla Victoria School.
	„ Haranchandra ...	14	Chinsurah F. C. Instn.
	„ Jatindranath ...	15	New Indian School.
	„ Jogindranath ...	18-7	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Jyotindramohan ...	15	Chittagong Municipal School.
	„ Kaminikumad ...	16	Patiya H. E. School.
	„ Kisorimohan ...	19	Rampur Hat H. E. School.
300	„ Kuladaprasad ...	13-4	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Lalgopal ...	15	Sudhakarpur H. E. School.
	„ Mahendralal ...	16	Chittagong Collegiate, School.
	„ Manmohan ...	19	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	„ Mohinimohan ...	15	L. M. S. School, Khagra
	„ Nagendrakumar ...	16	Chittagong National Instn.
	„ Napnarchandra ...	15-2	Barisa H. C. E. School.
	„ Nilmadhab ...	16	New Indian School.
	„ Panchanan ...	15	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Rajanikanta ...	15-1	Ditto ditto.
310	„ Rajendranath ...	14	Ripon Collegiate School, K. Branch.
	„ Rasbihari ...	19	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Sasisekhar ...	14-3	Metropolitan Institution, Bow. Branch.
	„ Suryyakumar ...	18	Aryya Mission Institution.
	Dattatraya Janardan Bhide.	18-6	Indore English Madrasa.
	Davis, C. ...	15-5	St. John's College, S. P. G. Rangoon.
	Day, W. S. ...	16	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p. 17).
	De, Apurbakrishna ...	16-3	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	„ Baikunthakumar ...	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Bholanath ...	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bow. Branch.
320	„ Debendrachandra ...	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Gosthabihari ...	16	Midnapur Town School.
	„ Haripada ...	17	General Assembly's Institution.

* Passed in drawing.

	De, Hiralal	... 16	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School.
	„ Jaladhar	... 15	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Jyotischandra	... 15	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	„ Kalichandra	... 19-10	Silchar High School.
	„ Kshitischandra	... 15	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Nagendranath	... 15	Kesab Academy.
	„ Pratapchandra	... 19	Dacca Jubilee School.
330	„ Rajanikanta	... 16	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School
	„ Ramdayal	... 18	Teacher (Roll. Chi. T. 1).
	„ Ramkrishna	... 18-3	Bishnupur H. E. School.
	„ Rasbihari	... 16	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... 16	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Satischandra	... 15-2	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Upendranath	... 20	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p. 12.)
	Deanatullah Ahmed	... 18	Mekliganj H. C. E. School.
	Deb, Asutosh	... 14	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch.
	„ Niradchandra	... 18	General Assembly's Institution
340	„ Pramathakrishna	... 14-2	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Debakinandan Misra	... 18	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	DeCourcy, Robert Stuart	... 18-1	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Deefholts, J.	... 16-7	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	DesBruslais, E. E.	... 15-10	St. Xavier's College.
	Devadhari Tiwari	... 19	Dumraon Raj H. E. School
	Dharmajumdar, Ramendranath.	20 2	Khulna Zila School.
	Dharmanath Sahay	... 14	Chapra Zila School.
	Durgaprasad Tewari	... 18	Private Student (Roll. Jab. p. 6.)
	Durshan Lall	... 15-5	Behar H. C. E. School.
350	Dyer, A. W.	... 16-10	St. Francis DeSale's School, Nagpur.
	Edwards, F. T.	... 18-10	Jaffna College.
	Ejeluddin Shaikh	... 17-2	Daulatpur High School.
	Emmer, A. H.	... 16-7	Doveton College.
	Ephraim, J.	... 17	Jaffna College.
	Faizal Huq	... 16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	Faiz Muhamud	... 32-6	Teacher (Roll. Nag T. 1.)
	Faqirchand Lall	... 17	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	*Farhad Ali	.. 15 4	Nawab Abdul Gany's Free School.
	Ganapati Lakshman Aurangabadker.	20 2	City School, Nagpur.
360	Ganeshdutt Panday	... 15-3	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Gangadhar Vasudeo M.	... 17	Hosangabad Government High School.
	Gangopadhyay, Amulyachandra.	15	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Gopalchandra.	15	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Harendrakumar.	16	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralal	... 17-6	Private student (Roll Bha. p. 2.)
	„ Lalitmohan	15 6	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Nahindramohan.	15-2	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Nanigopal	14-2	Behala H. C. E. School.
	„ Pratapchandra.	2	Purulia Zila School.
370	„ Rakhaldas	19	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Rohinikumar.	15	Dacca Pogose School.
	Gaspar, G. H. W.	... 15-4	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Ghatak, Bhabeschandra	... 15-7	Hare School.
	Gholam Ahmed	.. 14-7	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ghosh, Anandamay	... 14-11	Bankura Zila School
	„ Autulchandra	... 19-8	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Atulkrishna	... 18	Sylhet Government High School.
	„ Baidyanath	... 16	Hare School.
	„ Banwarilal	... 18	Katwa H. E. School.
380	Ghosh, Bijaygopal	... 18	Khararia High School.
	„ Binodbihari	... 15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinbihari	... 16	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bipinbihari	... 17	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Brajendrakrishna	... 18-5	Aryan Institution, Calcutta.
	„ Gangacharan	... 16	St Mary's Institution, Chandernagore.
	„ Girischandra	... 15	Jangipur H E School.
	„ Haridas	... 18	Simla Bengal Academy.
	„ Haripada	... 20	Private Student (Roll. Bha. p. 1.)
	„ Hiralal	... 18	Bantra H. C. E. School.
390	„ Jatindranath	... 16	Calcutta Training Academy.
	„ Kalidas	... 22	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 3.)
	„ Lalitmohan	... 17-11	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	„ Manindragopal	... 13-10	Kandi School.
	„ Manmathanath	... 21-6	Teacher (Roll. Cal. T. 4)
	„ Manmohan	... 16-6	C. M. S. School, Garden Reach.
	„ Nageschandra	... 15-6	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Nanigopal	... 17	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p. 15.)
	„ Narendrakumar	... 15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	.. 17-3	Madaripur H. C. E. School.
400	„ Nripendranath	... 19	Hare School.
	„ Piyushkanti	... 16	New Indian School.
	„ Priyanath	... 15	Naral Victoria Collegiate School.
	„ Rameschandra	... 15	Nawab Abdul Gany's Free School.
	„ Rangalal	... 14	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Rangalal	... 16-8	C. M. S. Garden Reach.
	„ Sailendranath	... 13-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	... 17	Krishnagar Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 18	Champanagar C. M. S. H. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 16-10	Oriental Seminary.
410	„ Surendranath	... 15	Mymensing Zila School.
	„ Tinkari	... 16	Calcutta Institution.
	„ Tulshicharn	... 16	Baidyabati English School.
	„ Umeschandra	... 17-6	Barari Rai H. M T. Free H. E. School.
	Girija Nanda	... 17	Sasaram H E. School.
	Girwardhari Persad	... 16-2	Monghyr K. P. Institution.
	Gohain, Paramananda	... 17	Bezbaruya H. School, Sibsagar.
	Gop, Abhaycharan	... 20	Lokajang High School.
	Gopinath	.. 14	Gaya Zila School.
	Goswami, Bhagabaticharan	18	Metropolitan Institution.
420	Janakijiban	.. 16 8	Hughli Collegiate School.
	Govindkrishna Kher	... 14-9	Jabalpur Collegiate School,
	Govind Vishwanath	... 15-5	Ditto.
	G. Pydiah Naidu	... 16-4	Private Student (Roll Nag. p. 41.)
	Guha, Durganath	... 14-5	Raja T. K's Institution, Rajbari.
	„ Krishnachaitanya	... 15	Teghorea H. E. School.
	„ Mathuranath	... 18	Simla Bengal Academy.
	„ Nripendranath	... 13	Hare School.
	Gupta, Chandrakanta	... 15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Debendranath	... 16-4	Sylhet National Institution.
430	„ Harendranath	... 17	Ditto.
	„ Jatindranath	... 15-6	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jagendranath	... 15-10	Cotton Institution.
	„ Khagendranath	... 15-3	F. C. Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Lalitkumar	... 17-4	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Manomohan	... 14	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Nikunjabihari	... 16	Agartala High School.
	„ Nrisinhaprasad	... 16-4	Santipur Municipal School.
	„ Rajendrachandra	... 15	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Sasibhushan	... 19	Patna City School.
440	„ Subodhchandra	... 16	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Susilchandra	.. 15	Oriental Seminary.

* Passed in drawing.

	Gupta, Tarapada	... 15	Jamalpur H. C. E. School.
	Guru Prasad	... 14-6	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Hajra, Charuchandra	... 16	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Haldar, Goshthabihari	... 20	Krishnagar A. V. School.
	„ Priyadarsan	... 18	Kahighat H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 18-5	Hindu School
	Harbans Sahay	... 15	Buxar H. E. School.
	Hari Shanker	... 16 5	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
450	Harkare Vinayak Deorao	.. 19	Indore Military High School.
	Harshanarayan Vajpeye	... 15-11	Patna Collegiate School.
	Harsoo Deyal	... 17-6	Chapra Zila School
	Hedding, Bridget	... ...	St Joseph's Convent, Maulmein
	Ho, David	... 17	Chybassa Zila School.
	Hughes, C.	... 16-2	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling
	Hui, Sripati	... 14	Bhaita H. E. School
	Idris Ali	... 19-6	Sylhet National Institution
	Jagannath Sahay	... 15	Chapra Zila School
	Jaggannathpershad Tiwari	18-6	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
460	Jaintiprasad Varma	... 16 8	Arrah Kayastha Jubilee Academy.
	Jankinath Sahay	... 15-6	Arrah Zila School
	Jana, Jadunath	... 18-6	Private Student (Roll Kat. p 2)
	Jang Bahadur	... 15	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Joseph, H.	... 18	Teacher (Roll Ran. T. 4)
	Jugeshwar Prasad	.. 18	Tikari H. C. E. School.
	Jugalkishor Misra	... 18	Jabalpur Collegiate School
	Kabasi, Udhabcharan	... 17	Dhankuria H E School.
	Kabir Hussain	... 17	Gaya Zila School.
	Kabiraj, Ramjay	... 19	Raniganj H. E School
470	Kali Prashad	... 13-6	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	Kantika Sinha	... 16 2	Saran Academy
	Kar, Banwari'al	.. 17-2	Jamalpur H C E School
	Kashinath	... 18 8	Batala Baring High School.
	Kashinath Sahay	... 16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Kayal, Jogindranath	... 18	Mahisadal Raj „
	Keshava Saran	... 15-3	Arrah Zila „
	Kelly, C.	... 17-6	St Xavier's College
	Keshco Gopal Gokhle	... 17-5	F. C. Institution, Nagpur
	Keshow Laxman Aurangabadker.	14	Ditto.
480	Khary Bahadur Singha	... 18	Saran Academy.
	Kishori Swet	.. 24	Teacher (Roll Syl T 1).
	Krishnadatta Pattak	.. 14	Matihari Zila School.
	Krishnaji Kesheo Mandwadker.	18-9	Indore English Madrasa.
	Krishna Narayan Bohde	... 16-7	City School, Nagpur.
	Kumar, Nagendranarayan	22-6	Private Student (Roll Coo p 1)
	„ Nagendranath	... 17	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Panchkari	... 16-4	Badla H E. School.
	Kundu, Jatindramohan	... 16	Maldah Zila School.
	Lachhmiprasad	... 18	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
490	Lahiri, Digindramohan	... 17	Rajshahi Collegiate School
	„ Saratchandra	... 14	Bhagalpur Zila School
	Lajpat Ram	.. 18-1	Amritsar C.M. High School
	Lakshmana Prasad Kayestha	17-7	Hosangabad Government High School.
	Lakhmanpershad	... 13	Monghyr K P. Institution.
	Lala Shri Prasad Sepaha	18	Tikamgarh School.
	Lall Bahadur Lall	... 15-2	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Law, Mary S.	... ...	Christ Church School.
	Loknath Sahay	... 15	Bankipur Kayastha Pathsala
	Madan Sinha	... 16-4	Arrah Zila School.
	Mahabir Prasad	... 19	Gaya Zila School.
	Mahadeo Narayan P.	... 15-5	Jabalpur Collegiate School
	Mahmood Jan	... 18	Patna Collegiate School
	Mahanti, Bhabagrahi	... 17-8	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Mahanti, Jagamohan	... 16	Puri Zila School.
	„ Santosh	... 17	Katak Mission H. E School
	Mahapatra, Mukteswar	... 17-2	Bhadrak High School.
	Mahendra Prasad	... 18 2	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Maheswar Prasad	... 18	Muzaffarpur Society's School
	Mahommed Ali	.. 17	City Collegiate School.
510	Maiti, Jaykrishna	... 16	Contai H. E. School.
	Maitra, Asutosh	. 18	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Binayendranath	... 16	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p 80)
	Majumdar, Asutosh	... 16	Samastipur H E. School.
	„ Bhabanidas	... 13-2	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Chandramohan	13	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	15	L M S Institution, Bhowanipur
	„ Harachandra	... 17-6	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Harendrakrishna	16	L. M S Institution, Bhowanipur
	„ Jatindranath	. 15	Oriental Seminari.
520	„ Jitendranath	... 15	Metropolitan Institution
	„ Jitendranath	.. 16 4	Saran Academy.
	„ Lalitchandra	. 15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Mohimchandra	16	Kisorganj H. E School.
	„ Mohinimohan	17	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Prabhatchandra	15-6	Aryan Institution, Calcutta
	„ Rajanikanta	16-7	Chos High School.
	„ Rajendrakumar	17	Dacca Pogose School,
	„ Sasibhushan I	16-7	New Indian School.
	„ Satischandra	19 6	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
530	„ Umeshchandra.	15	Metropolitan Institution, S Branch.
	Malakar, Nagendranath	... 18	Calcutta Institution.
	Mallik, Kalicharan	... 13	Howrah Bible H. C. E. School
	„ Nanilal	... 14	Ditto
	„ Satyendranath	... 16	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch.
	Mandal, Amritalal	... 19	Private student (Roll. Bha. p 4)
	„ Bipinbihari	... 14	Giridhi H E School.
	„ Ramchandra	... 14 2	Ditto.
	„ Suryyakanta	... 15-3	Burdwan Albert Victor Institution.
	Manuel, D.	... 19-8	Prince of Wales' College, Moratuwa.
540	Maulik, Sasadhar	... 16	Magura H. E. School.
	„ Satischandra	... 18	Dhubri High School.
	„ Trailokyanath	... 15	Rangpur Zila School.
	Maung Lon	... 17 3	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Maung Po Nyum	... 18-4	Municipal High School, Prome.
	Maung Po Saing	... 19	Bassein High School.
	McCoy, W, J	... 17 8	St Xavier's College
	Mackertich, Catherine	...	Rangoon Convent School.
	Meade, G. A.	... 18-11	St Xavier's College.
	Meharali	... 20	Teacher (Roll Nag. T 4)
550	Mendes, T.	... 15-3	St Xavier's College.
	Mernasji Cawasji Dotiwalla	18-10	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Mir Meher Ali	.. 19	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	Misra, Kalikumar	... 16	Searsole H E School.
	Mitra, Abinaschandra	... 17-8	Dinajpur Zila School.
	„ Ambikacharan	... 15-3	South Suburban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Annadaprasad	... 19	Hatuganj M. N. K. H. E. School.
	„ Apurbakrishna	.. 14	Ariadaha H. E School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... 14 6	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Bimalacharan	... 17 6	Shibpur H. C. E. School.
560	„ Chandrakumar	.. 15	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Charuchandra	... 18-3	City Collegiate School, S. Branch
	„ Gaganchandra	... 17-5	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Gopalchandra	... 17	Jhenidah H E School.
	„ Hiralal	... 18	Harinavi A. S School.
	„ Jatindranath	... 18	New Indian School.
	„ Jnanendranath	... 15	Ditto.

	Mitra, Janandranarayan	17	New Indian School.
	„ Kanailal	16	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Mahendranath	16	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
570	„ Mahendranath	17	Jahanabad High School.
	„ Rajkumar	17	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Satyendranath	19	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sukhlal	16	Babulia, J. S. H. E. School.
	„ Sitalnath	16	Chapra Zila School.
	„ Surendranath	14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Susilchandra	17-9	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Upendranath	15	Calcutta Institution.
	Mohamad Hasan	19	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Muhamed Sayiduzzaman	15	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
580	Moinuddin	18	Akyab Government High, School.
	Moreshwar Laxman Panday.	17	Nagpur High School.
	Muhammad Amir Hassan	15-6	Patna H. School Moghulpur.
	Muhammad Fazil Mia	19	Daulatpur High School.
	Muhammad Muqbool	16	Muzaffarpur Society's School
	Muhammad Nazirul Huq	19-6	Bhagalpur Madrasa.
	Muhammad Rayazul Hasan.	14-1	Gaya Zila School.
	Muhammad Zamirul Hassan.	14	Arrah Zilla School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amulyadhan.	19	Andul H. C. E. School.
	„ Aparnacharan.	20	Metropolitan Institution.
590	„ Baidyanath.	18	Chatra H. C. E. School.
	„ Baradaprasad.	16-1	Raniganj H. E. School.
	„ Basantakumar.	19-4	Salkia A. S. School.
	„ Charuchandra.	17	Konnagar H. E. School.
	„ Dakshinaranjan.	15	Agartala High School.
	„ Dwijendranath.	17	Sridhar Bansidhar School, Nawabganj.
	„ Dwijendranath.	16-4	Hare School.
	„ Gokulchandra.	16	Bagbazar Model School.
	„ Gopinath	16-9	Janai Training School.
	„ Gunendralal.	15	Baidyabati English School
600	„ Gurudas	17-7	Nabadwip Hindu School.
	„ Harendrakumar.	17-1	Kalna Maharaja's School.
	„ Harendranath.	17	Jabalpur Collegiate School
	„ Jagadischandra.	14	Rajagram A. S. School.
	„ Jatindranath.	17	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Jogindrakumar.	16-8	New Indian School.
	„ Jyotiprasad.	15	South Subarban School, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kalicharan.	17	Private Student (Roll Cal. p. 3.)
	„ Kalipada	18	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Kartikchandra.	16	Kesab Academy.
610	„ Kesablal	17-2	Ripon Collegiate School, H. Branch.
	„ Khagendranath.	17	C. M. S. School, Garden Reach.
	„ Lalitmohan.	14	Malkhanagar H. E. School
	„ Mahendranath	18-7	Sibsagar High School.
	„ Manmathanath.	17	C. M. S. School, Garden Reach.
	Mukhopadhyay, Matilal	15	South Subarban School Bhowanipur.
	„ Nagendranath	17	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nagendranath.	19-2	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Nalinikanta	19	Hindu School.
	„ Narayandas.	16	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
620	„ Nibaranchandra.	16-6	Ariadaha H. E. School.
	„ Nilratan	15-7	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	„ Nimailal	16	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prabodhchandra.	15-5	Sudhakapur H. E. School.
	„ Prasadchandra.	18-4	Janai Training School.
	„ Rajnarayan.	20-2	Uttarpara Collegiate School.
	„ Sailendranath.	16	New Indian School.
	„ Saratchandra-	13-6	Metropolitan Institution, Bow Branch.
	„ Satischandra.	17	Pandra H. E. School.
	„ Surendrakumar.	17	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
630	„ Sureschandra	13	Bagati H. E. School.
	„ Syamapati	18-7	Private Student (Roll Cal. p. 51).
	„ Upendranath.	15	Shambazar H. C. E. School.
	Mukutmani, Lalitmohan	15-3	Dighapatiya H. E. School.
	Munni Singh	18	Bankipur Kayastha Pathsala.
	Munsi, Tulsidas	16	Howrah Municipal School.
	Mustaphi, Kiranchandra	16-4	Senhati High School.
	Nag, Gaganchandra	18-9	Noakhali Zila School.
	„ Pannalal	17-11	Hindu School.
	Nagchaudhuri, Jogeschandra	16-7	Metropolitan Institution.
640	Nandan, Taraknath	18	City School, Nagpur.
	Nandi, Annadaprasad	17-4	Baripur H. C. E. School.
	„ Sanatan	14	Santipur Municipal School
	„ Tarinicharan	18-5	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.
	„ Udaychandra	18	Private Student (Roll Cal., p. 26).
	Nandibarma, Jyotindramohan.	16	Private Student (Roll Cal., p. 28).
	Narayan Dass	15-2	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	Narayan Madhao Rajhanse	16-5	Nagpur High School
	Narayan Sadhushive Udahao.	18-3	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Narayan Waman Tamaskar	18-9	Ditto.
650	Nasiruddin Pramanik	16-5	Nattor Municipal High School.
	Nathuni Lal	16-3	Muzaffarpur Mukerjee's Seminary.
	Nawab Ali	15-6	Nawab Abdul Gany's Free School.
	Naziruddin Ahmed	13	Brahmanbaria Annada H. E. School.
	Nichol, E. Mckillop	18-11	Private Student (Roll Lah., p. 2).
	Niyogi, Dineschandra	16	Jalpaiguri Zila School.
	„ Umeschandra	17	City Collegiate School, Mymensingh Branch.
	Nowabuddin Ahamed	16	City Collegiate School.
	Nur Ahmad	21	Lahore C. M. School.
	Nusrat Hosein	13	Calcutta Madrasa.
660	O'Donel, J. H.	18-5	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Ohidur Roza	18	Sylhet National Institution.
	Owens, Effie M.	.....	Woodstock School.
	Paiku Sakharam Ambekar	18	City School, Nagpur.
	Pain, Amulyachandra	18	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pal, Abinaschandra	16	Kesab Academy.
	„ Adharchandra	18	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Bipinbihari	19-3	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Bipradas	18	Sanmilani Institution, Jessore.

	Pal, Gobindachandra	18	Kuch Kuchia High School.
670	„ Jadabendra	21	Midnapur L. M. School.
	„ Krishnalal	18	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Kunjabihari	19	Nibodhia H. E. School.
	„ Srinath	17-6	Malkhanagar H. E. School.
	Paladhi, Upendranath	20	Diamond Harbour H. E. School.
	Palchaudhuri, Atulmohan	14	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch
	„ Debendralal	15-5	Lahajang H. C. E. School.
	Palit, Priyanath	14-2	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch.
	Panja, Haribhushan	17	New Indian School.
	*Parsharam Bhaskar Upadhay.	17-3	Nagpur High School.
680	Parashuram Nanu Ram	18-3	Private Student (Roll. Ind p. 5)
	Patra, Baradaprasad	16	Hare School.
	„ Jatindranath	15-6	Sil's Free College.
	Pereira, H. E.	17-6	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Peters, A. P.	18	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Pieris, W. J.	17-11	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Po Kyino	18-8	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Po Tak	15-10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
	Pramanik, Jajneswar	16	Burdwan Municipal School.
	„ Nagendranath	16	Santipur Municipal School.
690	Pratihar, Harischandra	18-2	Kuchiakol Radha Institution.
	Purkayastha, Gaganchandra.	16	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School.
	Purushotum Wasudeo Aloni.	15-11	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Radhakrishna	17-7	Gaya Zila School.
	Radha Prasad	13-9	Arrah Town School.
	Raghunandan Prasad	14-5	Bayley Aided H. E. School, Barh.
	Raghunandan Sinha	16	Chapra Zila School.
	Raghunath Rao	16-2	Ravenshaw Collegiate School.
	Raghunathprasad Narayan Sahee.	13-6	Muzaffarpur Mukerji's Semimary.
	Raghunath Sahay	19	Arrah Town School.
700	Raha, Alokamohan	17-8	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kunjabihari	18	Sylhet National Institution.
	„ Ramanimohan	16	Lalgola Victoria Jubilee H. E School.
	Rajmangal Prasad	17	Chapra Zila School.
	Rakshit, Jaminibhushan	16	Khulna Zila School.
	Rama Briksha Chowbey	16	Matihari Zila School.
	Rambihari Lal	18-	Darbhanga Dalton Institution.
	Ramchandra Ganesh Puranic.	19	Indore English Madrasa.
	Ramdin Awusthi	15-6	Hosangabad Government H. School.
	Ramkishun Lall	16-8	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
710	Ramkrishna Vinayek Upasany.	17	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Ram Lal	20	Private Student (Roll. Pat. P 12).
	Ramnath Sahay	16	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	Ram Sahai Sahoo	21	Darbhanga Dalton Institution.
	Ramsaran Lall	13	Hatwa Eden School.
	Ratiram Khamparia	15-3	Jabalpur Hitkarini Sabha H. School.
	Ray, Abanimohan	13	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Amarendranath	14-4	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur.
	„ Amareschandra	18-5	Birbhum School.
	„ Amritalal	16	Jhikra H. C E. School.
720	„ Anadinath	14-3	Bangabasi Collegiate School.
	„ Asutosh	18	Garbeta H. E. School.
	„ Baidyanath	16	T. N Jubilee Collegiate School.
	Ray, Damodar	17	Metropolitan Institution Bala Branch.
	„ Debendragati	17	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	„ Dinabandhu	18	Kishorganj H. E. School.
	„ Dineranjan	17-7	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Girischandra	18-9	Magura H. E. School.
	„ Gopalchandra	18	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Gunindraprasad	19	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
730	„ Haranandа	17	Pabna Zila School.
	„ Hemantakumar	16	Dacca Pogose School.
	„ Jagatchandra	18-2	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Krishnanath	18	Chandpur Hasan Ali Jubilee School.
	„ Kshetranath I	17	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
	„ Kunjalal	14	Private Student (Roll. Ben. p 2).
	„ Mahendranath	17	Midnapur Collegiate School.
	„ Nibaranchandra	18	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p 39).
	„ Paresranjan	21	Arrah Zila School.
	„ Praphullachandra	14	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
740	„ Pratapchandra	13	Rangpur Zila School.
	„ Raikumar	21-11	Sriranpur Collegiate School.
	„ Rajendranath	16	Sirajganj B. L. School.
	„ Rajkumar	17-6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Ramanikanta	14	Rajshahi Collegiate School
	„ Rameschandra II,	16	Hindu School.
	„ Saratchandra	16-3	Katak P. M. Academy.
	„ Sasankadhar	16-2	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Satischandra	21-8	Private Student (Roll. Cal. p. 33).
	„ Satischandra	16	City Collegiate School.
750	„ Srischandra	17	Barisal Zila School.
	„ Tinkari	20	Jenkin's School, Kuch Bihar
	„ Trailokyanath	17	Khararia High School.
	„ Trilokchandra	18	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Upendranath	15	Metropolitan Institution.
	Raychaudhuri, Haragobinda.	15-6	Barpeta H. E School.
	„ Nanigopal	14-7	Ulubaria H. C. E. School.
	„ Nimaicharan.	17-6	Barasat Government School.
	„ Upendrachandra.	18	Raj Chandra Collegiate School.
	Raykarmakar, Debendranath.	14	Perozepur H. E. School.
760	Robinson, W.	15-2	St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.
	Run Bahadur Sinha	18-3	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Sachida Nand	15	Behar National Collegiate School.
	Sadasheo Govind Andankar.	20	City School, Nagpur.
	Sadashive Vishnoo	16-2	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Sadhu, Jogindranath	14	New Indian School.
	Saha, Ajitkumar	16	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	„ Binodbihari	19	Jagatballabhpur H. E. School.
	„ Iswarchandra	16	Noakhali Rajkumar Jubilee School.
	„ Krishnalal	17	General Assembly's Institution.
770	„ Mukundalal	15	Metropolitan Institution, Bala Branch.
	„ Pandabchandra	16-8	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Sasibhushan	19	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Sahu, J. J.	17-6	Katak Mission H. E. School
	Salgado, L. J.	17-5	St. Thomas' College, Colombo.
	Samba Hari, B.	15-7	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Santiagopillai, R. S.	17-10	Wesley College, Colombo.
	Sanyal, Jadunath	17	Kushtia H. E. School.
	„ Surendranath	15	Goalunda High School.

* Passed in Drawing.

	Sarkar, Basantakumar	... 14	Abaipur Ramasundar Institution.
780	„ Birajkrishna	... 13·9	Purulia Zila School.
	„ Debendranath	... 18	Private Student (Roll. Cal p. 46.)
	„ Harihar	... 19	Rajagram A. S School.
	„ Jogindranath	... 17	Ranaghat H. A. V. School.
	„ Lakshmicharan	... 19·2	Rajchandra Collegiate School.
	„ Manindranath	... 15	Amta H. E School.
	„ Niranjan	... 16	Ripon Collegiate School.
	„ Radhagopal	... 17	Rajshahi Collegiate School.
	„ Radharaman	... 14 3	Jangipur H. E. School.
	„ Rajendranath	... 14	Burdwan Raj Collegiate School.
790	„ Taraknath	... 14	Giridhi H. E. School.
	„ Tinkari	... 15·2	Jangipur H. E. School.
	Sarma, Dwarikanath	... 18	Sonamganj Jubilee H. School.
	„ Kamakhyacharan	19	Sylhet Murarichand Collegiate School.
	„ Kunjakisor	... 19	Sylhet Government High School.
	Schwanke, S. G. A.	... 16·4	St. Francis deSales' School, Nagpur.
	Seetal Prasada	... 17·1	Arrah Zila School.
	Sen, Aswinikumar	... 16·6	Hindu School.
	„ Basantakumar	... 16·3	Magura H. E. School.
	„ Gobinchandra	... 20·4	Private Student (Roll Chi p. 1).
800	„ Goshthabihari	... 17	Albert Collegiate School.
	„ Haramohan	... 15·4	Hasara Kalikisor School.
	„ Hiranmay	... 15·6	Berhampur Collegiate School.
	„ Kalikumar	... 18·6	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Kaliprasanna	... 16	Metropolitan Institution, Bowbazar Branch.
	„ Nareschandra	... 14	Chittagong Collegiate School.
	„ Paresnath	... 16·2	New Indian School.
	„ Praphullachandra	... 14	Chittagong National Institution.
	„ Praphullachandra	... 14	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Ramanimohan	... 15·7	Hare School.
810	„ * Ramchandra	... 17·9	Private Student (Roll Cal. p. 7).
	„ Rameschandra	... 16·3	Madaripur H. C. E. School.
	„ Satadalkamal	... 17	Barahanagar Victoria School.
	„ Satyendranath	... 17	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	„ Surendrakumar	... 14·7	Khararia High School.
	„ Surendranath	... 16	Private student (Roll Cal., p. 45).
	„ Surendranath	... 14·3	Monghyr Zila School.
	„ Surescharan	... 15	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
	Sengupta, Aswinikumar	... 15·5	Matabhanga H. C. E. School.
	„ Bankimchandra	17	Pirojpur H. E. School.
820	„ Bhabataran	... 18	Narit H. E. School
	„ Bidhubhushan	... 12·4	Kalia H. E. School.
	„ Lalitkumar	... 17	Khulna Zila School.
	„ Rajaniranjan	... 15 6	New Indian School.
	„ Sarbananda	... 18	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Satisgobinda	... 15	Tangail Bindubasini School.
	Set, Krishnakisor	... 17	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Shaikh Abaidar Rahman	... 14	Babulia J. S. H. E. School.
	Shaikh Abdur Rohim	... 14	Ditto.
	Shaik Shamsher-uddin	... 13	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
830	Shankar Bajirao Kothekar	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Shavier, C	... 15 5	Boys' High School, Naini Tal.
	Sheonandanlal	... 16·3	Jabalpur Hitakarini Sabha H. School.
	Sher Ali	... 17·2	Kendrapara H. E. School.
	Shivagovind Sahay	... 17	Arrah Zila School.
	Shwe Mhan	... 23	Teacher (Roll Ran, T. 8).
	Sil, Baradaranjan	... 16	Dacca Jubilee School.
	„ Maheschandra	... 16·3	Ramgopalpur P. J. K. High School.
	„ Pyarilal	... 17	Ripon Collegiate School.
	Sinha, Amritalal	... 16	Kuch Kuchia High School
840	„ Bisweswar	... 21	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	„ Harendranarayan	... 14·6	Kandi School
	„ Kunjalal	... 18	Bhagalpur Zila School.
	„ Lalitkamal	... 15·10	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Purushottam	... 12·9	Jenkins' School, Kuch Behar.
	„ Rajendranarayan	... 12·3	Northbrook School, Darbhanga.
	„ Satischandra	... 16	City Collegiate School, S. Branch.
	Sinharay, Nrityalal	... 21	Burdwan Albert Victoria Institution.
	Sitaram Balkrishna Dixit	... 14·7	City School, Nagpur.
	Siva Vachan Chaube	... 17	Muzaffarpur Zila School.
850	S M. Abdul Aziz	... 14	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Som, Prabhatchandra	... 15·5	Hasara Kalikisor School.
	Sthanapati, Bijaykumar	... 15·9	Hare School.
	Subanarain, Chaudhary	... 18	Muzaffarpur Society's School.
	Sugan Chand	... 20·7	Teacher (Roll Ind. T. 2).
	Sur, Saratchandra	... 16	Metropolitan Institution, S. Branch.
	Suraj Prasad	... 19	Gaya Sahebganj H. E. School.
	Sutherland, Judith	... ...	Rangoon Convent School
	Syamsundar, Lal	... 15	Champanagar C. M. S. H. School.
	Syed, Hadi Hossain	... 18·5	M. A. A. School Patna.
860	Syed, Muhammad Kabir	... 15	T. K. Ghosh's Academy, Bankipur.
	Syed Nawabjan	... 17	Behar H. C. E. School.
	Syedur Rahman	... 16	Calcutta Institution.
	Tatya Heramb Bhanducker.	17	City School, Nagpur.
	Theophilus, M. P.	... 16	General Assembly's Institution.
	Tilden Henry Burroughs	... 16·1	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	T. Kandaswemy Naidu	... 21·5	Private Student (Roll Nag. p. 15).
	Trimback Balmukund Khorey.	18·2	City School, Nagpur.
	Tulsi Prasad	... 17·2	Chapra Zila School.
	Tun Win	... 15·10	Rangoon Collegiate School.
870	Udoy Narayan	... 17·9	Private Student (Roll Pat. p. 17).
	Uttam Singh	... 16	Jabalpur Collegiate School.
	V. Govindswami Mudalior	20	Jabalpur Hitakarini Sabha H. School.
	Vishnoo Narayan Hershey	17	Ditto.
	Vishnoo Vasudeva Sathey	19·6	F. C. Institution, Nagpur.
	Walker, J.	... 15·6	St. John's College, S. P. G., Rangoon.
876	Williamson, Isabella	...	Kampti St. Joseph's Convent School.

* Passed in Drawing.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 24th April 1893.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, WESTERN CIRCLE, BENGAL.

List of Government Promissory Notes remaining in deposit with the Controller of Military Accounts, Western Circle, Bengal, on 31st March, 1893, on account of security deposits of contractors, etc.

No.	Designation of officer from whom received and to whom interest is sent.	Amount of investment. 3½ per cent., 1853-54.	4 per cent., 1865.	4½ per cent., 1870.	India Stock Notes.	Total.
		R	R	R	R	R
	Government Promissory Notes received for conversion into stock.					
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Quetta	500	8,700	...	...	9,200
2	Ditto Amballa	...	62,000	...	...	62,000
3	Ditto Meean Mir	..	38,400	...	...	38,400
4	Ditto Rawalpindi	...	39,700	...	...	39,700
5	Ditto Peshawar	...	13,200	...	...	13,200
6	Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore	...	26,200	...	..	26,200
7	Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar	...	4,800	...	...	4,800
8	Ordnance Officer, Ferozepore	...	3,300	...	...	3,300
9	Ditto Rawalpindi	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
	TOTAL	500	1,96,300	1,500	...	1,98,300
	Government Promissory Notes received for safe custody.					
1	Chief Commissariat Officer, Amballa	...	1,700	..	...	1,700
2	Ditto Meean Mir	...	1,700	...	75	1,775
3	Ditto Rawalpindi	...	16,100	...	...	16,100
4	Ditto Peshawar	..	100	...	...	100
5	Ditto Quetta	...	6,000	...	...	6,000
6	Ordnance Officer, Rawalpindi	...	100	...	...	100
	TOTAL	...	25,700	...	75	25,775
	GRAND TOTAL	500	2,22,000	1,500	75	2,24,075

M. A. ROWLANDSON, *Colonel,*
Controller of Military Accounts.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS,
ACCOUNTS BRANCH, WESTERN CIRCLE:
Rawalpindi, the 21st April, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th April 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 85,54,361 4 9)	1,98,01,751	15	9
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,12,47,390 11 0)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,22,11,101	5	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	9,27,271	5	6
Sundries	33,46,066	5	9
RUPEES	9,11,86,191	0	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	63,53,036	0	0
Other authorized Investments	49,14,423	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,67,75,605	15	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,15,02,051	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,64,63,539	8	7
Balances with other Banks	8,43,203	3	10
Bullion	5,62,154	13	3
Dead Stock	12,53,884	9	4
Stamps	10,396	15	3
Sundries	20,19,248	4	1
	7,06,97,570	1	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 63,87,289 10 6)	2,04,88,620	14	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,41,01,331 3 10)			
RUPEES	9,11,86,191	0	0

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.
Calcutta, the 27th April, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 30·9.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops, and B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En Lt. Infy	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan. B., Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co,, 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet, M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A, Sergt Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co, 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	.....	Julia-B and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	.....	C.-William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W. Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En B. Frs.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 19 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18,, 1865	Rowland J, Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas.	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Earnest-Reuben	40	7	3
Aug. 13, 1877	Meehan, Peter, Private	2nd Bn., The Royal Scotts	Joseph	37	1	8

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

JOHN FORDYCE, *Major*,

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio *Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th April, 1893.

No. 413.—The following draft of rules under the Indian Factories Act (Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891) is published under section 18 (1) for the information of the persons interested, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara on the expiration of two months from the date of the publication of this notification :—

Rule 1. The terms "Factory," "child," "mill-gearing," and "employed," when used in these rules, shall have the meaning given to them in the Act.

2. The Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara for the time being are hereby appointed "Inspectors" under section 3 of the Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions. The District Superintendent of Police for the time being is hereby appointed "Joint Inspector" throughout Ajmere-Merwara. The Inspectors shall be officially subordinate to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara; and the "Joint Inspector" shall be officially subordinate to each Inspector so far as his district is concerned.

3. Each Inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the Form A attached to these rules, and a permanent serial number shall be given to each factory.

4. Each Inspector shall inspect factories within his jurisdiction not less than twice a year and satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act are duly observed.

5. An Inspector may enter any factory for the purposes of section 4 of the Act at any time during the day, provided that he shall, in order to verify registers kept under section 9 of the Act examine the children employed in working hours.

6. The Magistrate of the district or Inspector shall send through the post, under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of any factory which he may consider as coming within the purview of the Act, intimating his intention of placing the factory upon his register.

7. Any person served with a notice under the preceding rule, whose premises do not, in his opinion, fall within the definition of "Factory" given in the Act, may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the Magistrate of the district a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of the premises as a factory. The District Magistrate shall consider and dispose of such objections according to law, after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and intimate his decision to all concerned.

8. When any premises ceased to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the Inspector of the district, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories, and intimate the fact of his having done so to the "Joint Inspector."

9. Each Inspector and "Joint Inspector" shall keep a register of inspection in Form B attached to these rules, in which shall be recorded all orders or remarks passed by him at each inspection.

10. Each Inspector shall at once forward a copy of his inspection memorandum to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, and also to the occupier of the factory inspected. The despatch through the post under a registered cover of a copy of the inspection memorandum shall be deemed to be sufficient service on the occupier of the factory of any orders or directions therein contained. The "Joint Inspector" shall forward copy of his inspection memorandum through the Inspector of the district to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

11. Under section 5 of the Act, the Civil Surgeon of Ajmere is hereby appointed to be the certifying surgeon for the district of Ajmere; and the Assistant Surgeon of Beawar is appointed to be the certifying surgeon for the district of Merwara.

12. It shall be the duty of each certifying surgeon of the district to certify, in Form C attached to these rules, the age of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory when called upon to do so under section 5 of the Act. A fee of 4 annas shall be the fee payable to a certifying surgeon by or on behalf of the person to be examined for examining him and granting him a certificate in the said form. The Inspector of each district shall provide the certifying surgeon of his district with blank forms of such certificate.

13. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a file of all certificates of certifying surgeons relating to children in his employ, and shall produce it when required by the Inspector or "Joint Inspector." Every such certificate shall be returned by such occupier to the parent or guardian of the person to whom it relates on his leaving the factory for other employ, and on demand of such parent or guardian, and on receipt of the cost of such certificate, if such cost was originally paid by the occupier.

14. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a monthly register in Form D attached to these rules, and no such register shall be destroyed or removed from the factory without the written permission of the Inspector of the district.

15. The occupier of the factory shall, if required by the Inspector or "Joint Inspector," bring before him, on the occasion of any inspection, all children employed in the factory and any other persons in the service of such occupier whom the Inspecting Officer may wish to see; also all

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount.		
				R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops, and B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En Lt. Infy	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan, B., Gunner	3rd Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co, 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet, M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A, Sergt Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co, 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	.....	Julia-B and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub-Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	.....	C.-William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En. Regt.	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B. F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W. Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En B. Frs.	Jane and James	86	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan. 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 19 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18, 1865	Rowland J., Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sept. 22, 1877	Murphy, William, Private	12th Foot	Earnest-Reuben	40	7	3
Aug. 13, 1877	Meehan, Peter, Private	2nd Bn., The Royal Scotts	Joseph	37	1	8

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

JOHN FORDYCE, *Major,*

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and

ex-officio *Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 18th April, 1893.

No. 413.—The following draft of rules under the Indian Factories Act (Act XV of 1881 as amended by Act XI of 1891) is published under section 18 (1) for the information of the persons interested, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara on the expiration of two months from the date of the publication of this notification :—

Rule 1. The terms "Factory," "child," "mill-gearing," and "employed," when used in these rules, shall have the meaning given to them in the Act.

2. The Assistant Commissioners of Ajmere and Merwara for the time being are hereby appointed "Inspectors" under section 3 of the Act within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions. The District Superintendent of Police for the time being is hereby appointed "Joint Inspector" throughout Ajmere-Merwara. The Inspectors shall be officially subordinate to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara; and the "Joint Inspector" shall be officially subordinate to each Inspector so far as his district is concerned.

3. Each Inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the Form A attached to these rules, and a permanent serial number shall be given to each factory.

4. Each Inspector shall inspect factories within his jurisdiction not less than twice a year and satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act are duly observed.

5. An Inspector may enter any factory for the purposes of section 4 of the Act at any time during the day, provided that he shall, in order to verify registers kept under section 9 of the Act examine the children employed in working hours.

6. The Magistrate of the district or Inspector shall send through the post, under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of any factory which he may consider as coming within the purview of the Act, intimating his intention of placing the factory upon his register.

7. Any person served with a notice under the preceding rule, whose premises do not, in his opinion, fall within the definition of "Factory" given in the Act, may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the Magistrate of the district a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of the premises as a factory. The District Magistrate shall consider and dispose of such objections according to law, after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and intimate his decision to all concerned.

8. When any premises ceased to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the Inspector of the district, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories, and intimate the fact of his having done so to the "Joint Inspector."

9. Each Inspector and "Joint Inspector" shall keep a register of inspection in Form B attached to these rules, in which shall be recorded all orders or remarks passed by him at each inspection.

10. Each Inspector shall at once forward a copy of his inspection memorandum to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, and also to the occupier of the factory inspected. The despatch through the post under a registered cover of a copy of the inspection memorandum shall be deemed to be sufficient service on the occupier of the factory of any orders or directions therein contained. The "Joint Inspector" shall forward copy of his inspection memorandum through the Inspector of the district to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

11. Under section 5 of the Act, the Civil Surgeon of Ajmere is hereby appointed to be the certifying surgeon for the district of Ajmere; and the Assistant Surgeon of Beawar is appointed to be the certifying surgeon for the district of Merwara.

12. It shall be the duty of each certifying surgeon of the district to certify, in Form C attached to these rules, the age of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory when called upon to do so under section 5 of the Act. A fee of 4 annas shall be the fee payable to a certifying surgeon by or on behalf of the person to be examined for examining him and granting him a certificate in the said form. The Inspector of each district shall provide the certifying surgeon of his district with blank forms of such certificate.

13. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a file of all certificates of certifying surgeons relating to children in his employ, and shall produce it when required by the Inspector or "Joint Inspector." Every such certificate shall be returned by such occupier to the parent or guardian of the person to whom it relates on his leaving the factory for other employ, and on demand of such parent or guardian, and on receipt of the cost of such certificate, if such cost was originally paid by the occupier.

14. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a monthly register in Form D attached to these rules, and no such register shall be destroyed or removed from the factory without the written permission of the Inspector of the district.

15. The occupier of the factory shall, if required by the Inspector or "Joint Inspector," bring before him, on the occasion of any inspection, all children employed in the factory and any other persons in the service of such occupier whom the Inspecting Officer may wish to see; also all

registers, certificates, and notices required by the Act or any rule made thereunder to be kept or issued by such occupier or in the factory.

16. Notice in writing of all accidents resulting in death, or from which the injury is evidently so severe that there is no reasonable hope that the injured person will be able to return to his work within 48 hours, shall be given on the same day on which the accident occurs. Notice of accidents of a less severe character, but which nevertheless prevent the person injured from returning to his work within 48 hours of their occurrence, shall be given immediately on the expiry of the 48 hours' interval allowed by section 13 of the Act. All notices of accidents shall be in Form E, and shall contain the name of the person or persons injured and full information as to the nature and cause of the accident, and shall be sent by special messenger to each of the following officers namely:—

(*a*) Inspector of the district;
(*b*) The nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction; and
(*c*) The officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

17. Every order for the fencing of any part of the machinery or mill-gearing of a factory, which the District Magistrate or Inspector may pass under section 12 (*c*) of the Act, shall state clearly what is required, so that the said machinery or gearing may be securely fenced, and shall specify a reasonable time within which what is required to be done shall be completed, and it shall further give notice that if it shall not be so completed, the person responsible for the breach of the order will be prosecuted under section 15 of the Act.

18. Every occupier of a factory shall set up and maintain in a conspicuous place in the factory a printed or written notice in English, Urdu, and Hindi of the daily working hours of the factory in Form F annexed.

19. Appeals from the orders of Inspectors under the Act shall lie to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

20. Appeals should be in the form of a memorandum of appeal, similar to that contained in the fourth schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure No. 173, and the stamp fee for such appeal should be regulated according to the provisions of Article 11, Schedule II of the Court-Fees Act or such provisions as may for the time be in force.

21. If the order of an Inspector is set aside or modified in appeal, the Inspector shall, as early as possible, deliver to the occupant of the factory such amended orders as may be in conformity with the orders of the Commissioner.

22. In every factory a supply of pure potable water from one or other of the following sources shall be provided:—

(*a*) from a general Municipal water service;
(*b*) from one or more wells or reservoirs so situated as not to be liable to be polluted or contaminated with organic matter or other impurities.

23. When taps are not used, a suitable establishment must be maintained for the drawing, protection, and distribution of the water.

24. Proper arrangements must be made for maintaining in drained and cleanly condition the area around the spot set apart for the distribution of the water.

25. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water-supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes, and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

26. All the inside walls of the rooms of every factory and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings, or tops be plastered or not) and all the passages and staircases of every factory, if they have not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be limewashed by the occupier of the factory once at least within every 14 months to date from the period when last limewashed, and, if they have been so painted or varnished, shall be washed by the said occupier with hot water and soap once at least within 14 months to date from the period when last washed.

27. The floors of factories shall be swept at least once a week or oftener if to do so is necessary to maintain them in a cleanly condition.

28. The minimum space provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be 36 superficial feet, 500 cubic feet, and 10 square feet of lateral ventilating opening. Provided that in cases in which lateral ventilation cannot be contrived on account of the nature of the industry carried on in such room, sufficient interchange of fresh air shall be ensured by forced ventilation or other means as the Inspector may deem sufficient, or if this cannot be managed, a minimum of 54 superficial feet and 900 cubic feet shall be provided for each person employed.

Provided also that subject to the control of the Commissioner, the Inspector may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, relax the conditions of this rule where in his opinion this may be done with due regard to the health of the factory hands employed in any particular room or rooms of a factory.

29. All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material, and shall be regularly flushed and connected with some recognised drainage line.

30. The compound surrounding every factory shall be maintained in a strictly sanitary and cleanly condition.

31. A legible copy of these rules, with translations thereof in Hindi and Urdu, shall be kept ranging in a conspicuous place in each factory. If the copy become defaced or illegible, a fresh copy must be supplied.

FORM A.

(*N.B*—The following register shall be re-written at the commencement of each calendar year.)

Register of Factories, District

Serial number.	Town, thana, or other local division in which factory is situated.	Name or description of factory.	Nature of business carried on.	Name of occupier.	Number of persons ordinarily employed.				Dates of inspection during the year 189 .
					Adults.		Children.		
					Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	

FORM B.

Register of inspections of Factories, District

Number of factory in register A.	Name or description of factory.	Name of occupier.	Date of inspection.	Number of persons at work on date of inspection.			
				Adults.		Children.	
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.

Remarks and orders.

1. Condition of fencing
2. Supply of drinking water.
3. Sanitary arrangements.
4. Whether returns are submitted in due time.
5. Whether registers are duly kept.
6. Age of children.
7. Other remarks.

FORM C.

No.
Dated the day of 189
Name of person examined
Son of }
Daughter of }
Residing at
Name and locality of factory at which to be employed
Age certified

(Sd.)
Certifying Surgeon.

(Under rule 12 of the rules made under section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.)

Certificate under section 5 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

No.
Dated the day of 189 .

I hereby certify that I have this day examined
(Name)
(Son of)
Daughter of)
Residing at who is
employed in the desirous of
being employed
(State name and locality of factory)

(Sd.)
Certifying Surgeon.

FORM D.

District

Monthly Factory Register of Children admitted to employment in .
(name and locality of factory).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial number.	Name of child.	Sex.	Name of parent or guardian.	Parent's residence.	Age on admission as given by parent or certified by Certifying Surgeon.	Nature of employment.	Date of first admission.	Name of Certifying Surgeon (if any) and number and date of his certificate.

FORM E.

(Under rule 16 of the rules made under the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881), as amended by Act XI of 1891.)

Form of Notice of Accidents occurring in a Factory.

TO

SIR,

beg hereby to give notice, under section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, that an accident occurred in the factory of at o'clock this day causing to the persons mentioned below :—

NAME.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.

2. The accident was caused by
3. The injured persons are under treatment by (or have been removed to the hospital).

I have, etc.,

Dated *Manager.*

FORM F.

Form of Register of hours of employment, District (name of factory)
hours of commencing and closing work daily.

COMMENCING HOUR.			INTERVAL OF REST.			CLOSING HOUR.			REMARKS.
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl.*,
Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere-Merwara Districts and registered under Act XXV of 1867.

1	Serial No.	1.	2.	3.
2	Date of registration.	2nd January, 1893.	2nd January, 1893.	2nd January, 1893.
3	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Itihas Rajasthan.	Choupat Chapait.	Bani Bhushan.
4	Language in which the book is written.	Hindi.	Hindi.	Hindi.
5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Charan Ram Nath Ratnu, of Jeypore.	Pandit Kishorilal Goswami, of Arrah.	Baraith Umed Ram Palhawat.
6	Subject of the book.	History.	Force.	Rhetoric.
7	Place of printing and place of publication.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.
8	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Munshi Samarth Dan, Manager, Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Samarth Dan, Manager, Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Samarth Dan, Manager, Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.
9	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	26th November, 1892.	30th November, 1892.	30th November, 1892.
10	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	320 pages.	48 pages.	44 pages.
11	Size.	Royal octavo.	12 mo Royal.	12 mo Royal.
12	First, second, or other number of edition.	First edition.	First edition.	First edition.
13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	1,000 (one thousand).	1,000 (one thousand).	1,000 (one thousand).
14	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Two rupees.	Annas three.	Annas three.
16	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or any portion thereof.	Charan Ram Nath Ratnu, of Chandpura in Jeypore Territory.	Munshi Samarth Dan, Proprietor of Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	*Nil.*
17	REMARKS.			

1	Serial No.	4.	5.	6.	7.
2	Date of registration.	17th January, 1893.	1st February, 1893.	21st February, 1893.	21st February, 1893.
3	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Sangit Sangrah.	Aiktá Visayak Vyakhyan.	Karyavahi Arya Samaj Pritinidhi Sabha, Rajasthan.	Khera Ajmere Main Mathur Kayasthon ké Rasum Shadi Bibah Main Nugtoon Main Nég lagé unki Fahrist.
4	Language in which the book is written.	Hindi.	Hindi.	Hindi.	Hindi.
5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Wazir Chand.	Shive Lal Gupta.	Babu Ram Bilas Sarda.	Shivraj Kayastha.
6	Subject of the book.	Bhajans.	Unity.	Report of the 5th Annual Meeting of the Sabha.	Rules and Regulations of Marriages, etc., of Mathur Kayasthas.
7	Place of printing and place of publication.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Vedic Press, Ajmere.
8	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Yagya Datta Sastri, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagya Datta Sastri, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagya Datta Sastri, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.	Yagya Datta Sastri, Manager, Vedic Press, Ajmere.
9	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	28th December, 1892.	17th January, 1893.	4th February, 1893.	4th February, 1893.
10	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	32 pages.	22 pages.	8 pages.	18 pages.
11	Size.	$4\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}''$.	$7\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{3}{4}''$.	$9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6\frac{1}{8}''$.	$13'' \times 10''$
12	First, second, or other number of edition.	First edition.	First edition.	First edition.	First edition.
13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	500.	500.	150.	500.
14	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Nine pies.	Annas two.	Free.	Annas two.
16	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or any portion thereof.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
17	REMARKS.				

1	Serial No.	8.	9.	10.	11.
2	Date of registration.	14th March, 1893.	14th March, 1893.	14th March, 1893.	14th March, 1893.
3	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Tawarikh Jaisalmér (History of Jaisalmér)	Dharam Sár or Elements of Duty.	Sri Bhavnagar Prashashti.	Mursíya.
4	Language in which the book is written.	Hindi.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Hindi.
5	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Maithu Nuth Mal, Dewan of Jaisalmér.	Narain Dass Purwal, of Jeypore.	Pandit Gopi Nath, of Jeypore.	Ambadan Charan, of Jeypore.
6	Subject of the book.	History.	Rules of Religion.	Eulogium on the City of Bhavnagar and its Princes.	Elegy on Pratap Singh Thakur, of Diggi.
7	Place of printing and place of publication.	Charagh Rajasthan, Ajmere.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere
8	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Mohammad Murad Ali, Manager, Chiragh Rajasthan.	Munshi Samarth Dan, Manager, Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Samarth Dan, Manager, Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Munshi Samarth Dan, Manager, Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.
9	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	12th March, 1893.	15th February, 1893.	20th February, 1893.	15th February, 1893.
10	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	386 pages, excluding Appendices.	16 pages.	36 pages.	7 pages.
11	Size.	20" × 26".	8½" × 5".	9" × 5"	9 " × 5"
12	First, second, or other number of edition.	First edition.	First edition.	First edition.	First edition.
13	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	500.	1,000 (one thousand).	200.	1,000 (one thousand).
14	Whether the book is printed or lithographed.	Lithographed.	Printed.	Printed.	Printed.
15	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Four rupees.	Free.	Free.	Free.
16	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or any portion thereof.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
17	REMARKS.				

A. MARTINDALE,
Offg. Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 26th April, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 19th April, 1893 . . .	26,93,624	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	11,17,093	38,10,717
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,50,456	
Ditto ditto Government	379	2,50,835
		40,61,552
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,89,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	1,89,000
Balance on the evening of the 20th April, 1893 . . .	...	38,72,552
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department .	27,87,621	
Ditto ditto Government	10,84,931	38,72,552
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	1,76,006	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,76,006

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 27th April, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th April, 1893.

No. 970.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 24th March, 1893, *vice* Mr. E. J. Martin, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, deceased :—

Mr. A. B. Smart, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr. C. Litchfield, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th April, 1893.

No. 4.—Mr. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Director, Indian Telegraph Department, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th April, 1893.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 22nd April, 1893.

No. 3-*I.-E.*—Mr. J. J. Fahie, Superintendent, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for two years, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 28th March, 1893.

No. 4-*I.-E.*—In consequence of the return to duty from furlough of Mr. J. Possmann, Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, on the forenoon of the 29th March, 1893, the following officer reverted to his substantive appointment from that date :—

NAME.	From	To
E. Woodsell . .	Temporary Assistant Superintendent.	General Service Clerk.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 20th April, 1893.

No. 2409.—Captain E. E. Robertson, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 60 days, with effect from the 5th May, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

C. E. ROSS,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 20th April, 1893.

No. 2076.—The leave granted to Major S. W. Sutton, Commandant of the Baluchistan Volun-

teer Rifle Corps, in Notification No. 5732, dated the 19th September, 1892, is extended to the 31st May, 1893.

No. 2084.—Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Quetta, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th April, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 2085.—Surgeon-Captain Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., 26th Baluchistan Regiment (Bombay Infantry), is, with the permission of the General Officer Commanding the Quetta District, appointed to hold charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon in addition to his own, during the absence of Surgeon-Captain Edwards on leave, or until further orders.

The 21st April, 1893.

No. 2107.—With the sanction of the Government of India Mr. S. H. King, Treasury Officer, Quetta, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, and posted as Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, *vice* Mr. W. A. Ingle, retired, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 2108.—As a temporary measure, Mr. H. R. Smith, Superintendent of the Office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, and is posted as Treasury Officer, Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1893.

No. 316.—Mr. T. T. Robyns, Assistant Commissioner, proceeding on the furlough granted to him in Order No. 52, dated 9th March, 1893, and Mr. G. A. Bradford, Assistant Commissioner, on transfer, respectively made over and received charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Lower Division, Internal Branch, on the 10th April, 1893, forenoon.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Sealdah, the 25th April, 1893.

No. 5.—Mr. P. A. Hyde, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Articles 277 to 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st May, 1893, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

The 26th April, 1893.

No. 6.—Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent, is granted 12 months' leave on medical certificate under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 8th May, 1893, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,
Offg. Manager.

The 28th April, 1893.

No. 7.—Mr. F. J. Pope, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted two months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 to 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 15th May, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,
Manager.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 24th April, 1893.

On and from the 25th instant the following Telegraph Office will be opened for receipt and despatch of paid telegraph messages:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.
Kalunga . . .	Bengal-Nagpur Railway main line between Kumarkela and Rourkela.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th April, 1893.

No. 26.—Lieutenant P. J. F. Macaulay, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 8th April, 1893.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 21st of January, 1893, treasure consisting of three gold beads (now melted into a bar) valued at R25, was found by one Fakir Sahib, while digging near a well in the Fort of Ratana.

in the Pattikonda Taluk of Kurnool District, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kurnool, at his office, on the 14th of October, 1893, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. A. CUMMING,
Acting Head Assistant Collector, In charge.

KURNOOL,
The 15th April, 1893.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter, or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers of Foot, dated at Karachi, this 21st day of April, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2867, Private Joseph Smith.
Age,—24 years 2 months.
Height,—5 feet 7¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, black; Eyes, brown.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—28th April, 1887.
Place of Enlistment,—London.
Parish and County in which born,—Whitechapel, London, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or absence,—16th April, 1893.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Karachi.
Marks,—Small-pox mole centre of back.
Not on furlough.
Under one year's service.*

* Service reckons from 10th October, 1892.

G. BARTON, *Colonel,*
Lt.-Col. Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal Fusiliers.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th June, 1893, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity)	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.)	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course)	240	160
Mensuration (*a*) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (*b*) (Mercantile)	100	50
	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(*a*) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(*b*) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in the Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal 30 days before the date of examination.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient: The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)
(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ, or an employé under District Boards.
(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination, or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

6. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish a fresh fee and certificates.

7. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the Province or Railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

8. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 3rd April, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL CEMETERY, MADRAS.

Dilapidated Tombs.

Notice is hereby given that the following Tombs and Monuments in St. George's Cathedral Cemetery, Madras, enumerated below, are now in a ruinous condition, and persons interested in the same are requested to apply at once to the undersigned with a view to their reparation. Rule XIX of Revised Rules for Government Cemeteries in India (G O., 17th July, 1885, No 111, Ecelesiastical) provides that such tombs, if no person will undertake to restore them, may be made level with the ground, etc.:—

List of Tombs and other Monuments in St George's Cathedral Cemetery requiring repairs.

Surname.	Full name inscribed on the tomb.	Rank, etc.	Date of death.
Franquire	Francis Franquire	Bengal Civil Service	3rd August 1836.
Poole	Phillip Poole, Esq.	Assistant Surgeon, Madras Establishment.	26th August 1836.
Ashton	Mrs. Sophia Ashton	Wife of R. A. Ashton	8th October 1822.
Staveley	James Staveley, Esq.	Barrister-at-Law	22nd April 1822.
Cooper	Honourable Sir George Cooper, Kt.	Senior Sessions Judge	30th August 1821.
Deacon	Mrs. Grace Gordon Deacon	*Nil*	28th August 1818.
Scott	William Scott, Esq.	*Nil*	26th December 1820.
Macalister	Ronald James Macalister	Son of Macalister, H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons	9th September 1819.
Jourdan	Henry John Peter Jourdan	Son of Henry and Mary Jourdan	8th August 1819.
Campbell	William Campbell, Esq.	*Nil*	6th April 1819.
Findlay	Margaret Findlay	Wife of Captain John Findlay	30th April 1828.
Harris	Henry Harris, M.D.	1st Member of Medical Board	10th August 1822.
Cleghorn	Isabella Cleghorn	Wife of Patrick Cleghorn	1st June 1824.
Theophilus	Louisa Theophilus	Daughter of Thomas Theophilus	8th June 1828.
Leighton	Eliza Ann Leighton	Eldest daughter of David Leighton	24th August 1822.
Fullerton	Charles Fullerton, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	17th September 1824.
Russell	Elizabeth Russell	Daughter of Captain Robert Russell, 6th Regiment, Light Cavalry.	17th March 1821.
Ukthoff	Edward Ukthoff, Esq.	Hon. Company's Civil Service	15th August 1822.
Newlyn	W. F. Newlyn, Esq.	Superintending Surgeon, M. D.	14th August 1833.
McNair	Francis Sophia McNair	Daughter of Captain Archibald Mc Nair, 15th Regiment, Native Infantry.	22nd June 1833.
Clarke	Sydenham Charles Clarke, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	27th August 1828.
Lewis	Anna Maria Lewis	Wife of Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq.	25th November 1825.
Bell	Mary Bell	Wife of Mr. James Bell	18th March 1829.
Carruthers	John Carruthers	Attorney-at-Law	25th October 1843.
Thompson	Elizabeth Thompson	Wife of Reverend Thompson, Junior Chaplain.	4th September 1819.
Fenwick	Jane Elizabath Fenwick	*Nil*	27th August 1828.
Bell	William Hugh Bell, Esq.	*Nil*	14th July 1838.
Johnson	Ensign Ralph Stephen Johnson	49th Regiment, Native Infantry	22nd December 1830.
McKenzie	Infant Child of Alexander Maria McKenzie.	*Nil*	24th August 1840.
Hurford	Emily Mary Hurford	Infant daughter of Thomas Hurford	19 March 1855.
Sewell	Rebecca Sewell	Widow of Henry Sewell, Esq.	21st August 1824.
Nichols	Charlotte Cornish Nichols	Wife of Solomon Nichols, Esq.	8th February 1824.
Boileau	Mary Annie Elizabeth Boileau	Wife of Thomas Boileau, Madras Civil Service.	12th October 1824.
Poole	Emma Poole	Sister of Captain H. W. Poole, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry.	24th April 1823.
Scott	Peter Scott, Esq.	Medical Establishment	9th November 1821.
Goldingham	Charles Cecil Goldingham	Infant son of John Goldingham	25th April 181 .
Oakes	Henry Robert Oakes	Madras Civil Service	12th November 1818.
Dighton	James Lucy Dighton (Vault)	Carriage Builder	17th February 1841.
Kelly	Major George A. Kelly	1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	29th May 1818.
Whitehead	Maria Letitia Whitehead	Wife of Reverend G. Whitehead	14th November 1844.
Briggs	Sophia Briggs	Wife of Captain James Briggs	21st January 1830.
McCally	Arthur McLeod McCally	Son of Captain Arthur McCally, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry.	25th October 1837.
Lane	Anna Miller Lane	Daughter of Charles Henry John Lane.	15th April 1838.
Sullivan	Edward Richard Sullivan	.....	6th October 1823.
Hough	Elizabeth Hough	Wife of Reverend James Hough	5th December 1824.

MADRAS,
The 24th April, 1893.

H. C. PARKER, M.A.,
Joint Chaplain.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May, 1893. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1893. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

1. The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and, in English and Mathematics, must have obtained 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the marks allotted to those subjects. The candidate's age must be under 19 years.
2. The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.
3. The B. A. Examination in the B Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd year class.)

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 25th April, 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 25th April, 1893.

No. 1187.—Mr. G. Ramasawmy Chetty, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for two months, from the 31st March, 1893.

Mr. G. Prime is appointed to act from that date as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence of Mr. G. Ramasawmy Chetty, or until further orders.

The 27th April, 1893.

No. 1296.—Mr. H. M. Harcourt, Superintendent, Post Offices, 1st grade, now officiating as Superintendent, Workshop, Aligarh, is granted privilege leave for two months from the date on which he is relieved of the charge of the Workshop.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 25th April, 1893.

Barhead & Co.
Bengal Indian Family Pension Fund Secretary.
Bendter, C.
Bruder, Gras.
Charrington, M. V., Esq.
Clark & Co., Chemists.
Duncan & Co., T.
Francis Haveri & Sons.
Joseph and Andrew.
Managing Director, Contract Business and Agency Company.
Osborne, Henry.
Parker, W. H., Esq.
Pope, E. A., Esq.
Shearwood, J. A., Esq.
Sutherland, E. H., Esq.
Tale Tit Newspaper.
Tapir, Fernand, Signor.
Walker, J. W., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agabeg, C., Esq.
Ainsworth, Mrs.
Anderson, Mr. Theodore I.
Arrakiel, Miss.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Atkinson, Mr. A. J.
Augustine, S. M.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bentley, Captain Edward.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Bradley, James.
Brown, Norman P., Esq.
Brydon, Mrs. E.
Burr, H., Esq.
Burt, Cecil.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Carter, D. R., Miss.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cleveland, Mrs. Leah.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Cooke, Mr.
Crawley, John G.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulkner, W., Esq.
Fawns, Miss.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Glaser, Mr. G.
Gordon, Mrs. Douglas.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, J. T.
Gutter, A., Esq.
Hewitt, F., Esq.
Hudson, Mrs M. E.
Hunter, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jahel, B. G.
Jefferson, Mr. John P.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
Laing, James.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Lovett, T. H.
Lowe, A. M.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McMullen, W. M.
Main, J.
Middleton, James.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Moneypenny, L. S., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Donnell, Capt. A. C.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Otton, S. D.
Payr, Charles.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pryce, A. E., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Remmington, Captain F. A.
Richards, G.
Richards, Signor Jules.
Ring, Ogla, Madam.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Simcock, Mr. G.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M
Spanna, Alfred
Spring, J. E., Esq.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Tongere, A.
Walker, Mrs.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Webb, Miss C.
Webb, Mr. E. T.
Webster, Mr.
Weichert, W.
Wilcox, James.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar Esq
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Fahys, Miss.
Favel, S., Esq.
Gerschkovitch, Osip.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Rahmin, Mrs. R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alexander, H. N.
Abram Hearn, David.
Aima, Ayah.
Aslett, W. C., Captain.
Arden, Ethel, Miss.
Ayan, A. K.
Aiensworth, J., Corpl.
Arnold, J. B.
Blanchard, H. W.
Baird, Mrs.
Blumin, W.
Bijai Bahadur Singh Saheb.
Balemoria, J. R.
Barbour, E. D.
Brown, N. P.
Banmeyer, F., Dr.
Bayley, Cyril.
Bayne, H., Capt.
Bellet, George.
Brennan, John.
Baker, Mr.
Beachamp, H. R.
Barra, Gosai,
Bandespoy, O. S.
Chiley, F., Mrs.
Church, W. T.
Corke, Alfred Kole.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Clerke, L. H.
Cantania, R.
Carlesen, J.
Coyne, J. S.
Copland, C.
Cairns, The Earl.
Chisholm, D. B.
Cappel, E. L.
Damoy, C.
Durand, D.
D'Souza, Fabian.
Dillon, J.
Dayji Bhawan.
Desvaux, B.
Dalip Singh.
Duffy, A. C.
D'Souza, M. Mrs.
Essa, E. & Coy.
Ellis, A. F.
English, J.
Edaljee, Manekjee Joshi.
Elger, L. B.
Erskine.
Forrester, F.
Feerer, Mrs.
Fairbanks, Walters.
Feroshaw, Nowrojee Lunboowala.
Faulkner, W. A.
Foreman, R. H., Surgn.-Major.
Ford, Mrs.
Faletti John.
Gooburn, C.
Goldenburg, Fanny, Mrs.
Griffin, Mrs. W.
Gangadin, Dr.
Guinness, R. Sydney.
Hawthorn, W.
Hastings, F. W.
Hardt, H.
Hammond, E., Mrs.
Hervey, H. J. A.
Hardy, W. E., Surgn. Capt.
Hunter, E. J., Mrs.
Harwood, H. F.
Harris, H. T.
Harnamdass.
Hughes, H.
Howard, W. H. L.
Hare, A. P.
Hutton, Mrs.
Hill, Thomas.
Helm, E.
Hurst, Mrs.
Hormasjee, P. Lakidass.
Joaquim, De'Souza.
Jones Brothers.
Joenisch, B., Dr.
Johnson, F., Captain.
Jech, Carl.
Jones, W. M.
Kain, Ernest.
Kempster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Lowth, C.
Lesby, L. F.
Lazarus, E. M.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lusasso, A.
Lettellier, J.
Mascarenhas, A.
MacMuston, John.
Marienburke, J.
MacGregor, J. L. L.
Mervale, W.
Maxwell, H. St. P., Major.
Munshi Maharaj Lall.
Merzback, R.
Marchetto, A.
Maidment, Mrs.
Milne, W. P.
Manners, Lord C.
Menocher, Kooka and Coy.
Nicholson, Mrs.
Nusserwanji Dorabjee.
Norton, C. T.
Nelson, F.
Nawab Mortuza.
Nawob, M. H. K. Patandi.
Oakley, G.
O'Brien, A.
Oakes, Alfred.
O'Briyen.
Otte, C. S.
Otto, G.
Phillips, H.
Pugh, T.
Parker, L.
P. Peroshaw Pestonjee.
Princess, Col.
Paqun, R. W.
Pehlivanian, G.
Ralstom, W. C.
Rogaley, F.
Rahman, J., Mrs.
Renouf, S. C.
Rogoneski, A.
Robinson, F. G.
Reid, D. W.
Rutherford, J., Col.
Roxburg, G.
Roberts, Miss.
Reily, C. H.
Suisy, T.
Stuart.
Schneider, F.
Salberg, P. C.
Stwart, Mrs.
Spannion, A.
Sugden, C.
Smith, J.
Salem Barsingrao.
Sapeza, K.
Stoddard, J. L.
Spangher, E.
Scott, A. H., Mrs.
Szechuyi, A., Count.
Tomoljee Rustomjee, Mooker.
Tippi, E.
Thornton, F. E.
Tobach, Roza.
Terromukatcharyer.
Tomaso Marchotto.
Turnbull, W. S.
Turnbull, M. J.
Thimem Montiner.
Thomson, W. F.
Walter, C. W.
Waller, R. W.
Williamson, S.
Wright, F.
Williamson, Lilly, Miss.
Wetter, D. R.
Warder, G. H.
Walker, H. R.
Willard Opera Coy.
West, D. K.
Williams, J.
Zcheny, G. A.
Zeigles, A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 24th April, 1893.

Cooke, G. H., Esq.
Eddy, H. C.
Leni, W. R.
Sleigh, J.

The 29th April, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	3rd May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	29th April	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	29th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	5th May	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	6th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Madras and Colombo . . .	3rd ,,	Per P. and O. Str. *Pekin.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	2nd ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	2nd ,,	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	29th April	Per Steamer *Lindula.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	3rd May	Per Steamer *Commilla.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang and Singapore.	5th ,,	Per Steamer *Purneah.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

ক্বরম্ব সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অদ্য আর ৪।৩য় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পোণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে ক্বরম্ব সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫, টাকায় ও এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০, টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৬, টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬, টাকায় এবং এক পোণ্ড টিন ১২, টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পোণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin, R16, or, post free, R16-12.
½ „ R 8, „ R 8-8.
¼ „ R 4, „ R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন . ১৬, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „ ৮, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮।০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪, বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪।০

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

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NETTO SOONDERI DASSIE,

96-1, Buloram Day's Street.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 17.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 22nd, 1893.

During the early part of the week under review, the weather, with the exception of a few showers in the extreme north-west and extreme north-east, was generally fine throughout India. Pressure was highest over Guzerat and the west of the Peninsula and low over Behar and the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces, but the pressure differences were small. At the close of the week, however, the area of lowest pressure was transferred from North-Eastern to North-Western India; hence easterly winds blew up the Gangetic plain, and showers fell over a considerable part of Northern India. Over the Peninsula the weather was generally fine, but on the 19th and 20th a slight depression was shown in the extreme south. This was accompanied with very heavy rain in Ceylon, and was followed by thunderstorms in Malabar and South Madras. Normal hot weather temperature conditions have prevailed generally, the variations of the mean temperature from the normal having been much smaller than of late, and the variation for the whole week for the whole of India being only +0 4°.

On Sunday, the 16th, pressure was highest over Guzerat and Kathiawar and low over Behar and the east of the North-Western and Central Provinces. The pressure differences were small, but the winds were fresh to strong in several places. The directions were north-westerly and northerly over North-Western India and the Gangetic plain, westerly over the Peninsula, and southerly over the Bay and Lower Bengal. Light showers had fallen over Baluchistan, Sind, the North Konkan, and the Assam Valley, and locally in a few other places. On the 17th the barometer was falling almost everywhere, but the general distribution and the winds were unaltered. Rain in small amounts had fallen over the north of the Punjab, over Baluchistan, at Surat, and at several north-eastern stations.

On the 18th the barometer was still falling everywhere. The relative positions of the areas of highest and of lowest pressure were unaltered, but, except at the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal, where strong southerly to south-westerly winds prevailed, the wind directions were more variable. Light rain continued to fall in the extreme north-east of India, while local showers were reported from Colombo, Cochin, Lahore, and Murree. On the 19th the barometer was falling over the Punjab and Rajputana, while it was rising elsewhere. Hence, though the general distribution of pressure was similar to that reported on the preceding days, *i.e.*, the highest pressures lay over Guzerat and the lowest over Behar, a disposition to change was observable, and readings were nearly as low in Rajputana as in Behar. Also a small local depression had appeared over the extreme south of the Peninsula. The wind directions were generally fairly normal, while the force remained fresh in several parts of the country and was strong at the head of the Bay. Light showers had fallen during thunderstorms over the west of the Peninsula, over the North-Western Himalayas, and over Assam. The barometric changes reported on the 20th were generally small, and there was very little alteration either in pressure or winds. The thundershowers had ceased over the west of the Peninsula, but continued over the North-Western Himalayas and over Assam. On the 21st pressure was nearly steady over Burma and the Peninsula, but was falling elsewhere. The fall had been brisk over North-Western India, and the transference of the area of lowest pressure to that region had taken place. The winds were irregularly cyclonic over North-Western India, variable over the Gangetic plain, and westerly to southerly elsewhere Thundershowers had occurred over the North-Western Himalayas, the North-Western Provinces, and Assam, the amounts being somewhat larger than of late. On the 21st the barometer was rising over the Gangetic plain and Bengal, but was falling elsewhere. The low pressure area in the north-west had become more marked and gradients over Guzerat and the head of the Peninsula were steep. Pressure was highest in Malabar and Tenasserim. Easterly breezes were appearing over Northern India, and the weather was more unsettled. Moderate to heavy thunderstorms had occurred over North-Eastern India, and light thundershowers over the North-Western Provinces and the neighbouring districts. Thundershowers had also occurred over the centre and south-west of the Peninsula.

Temperature:—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:—

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st	22nd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·6	+0·6	+0·9	+1·6	+1·2	+0·9	+1·5	+1·0
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·3	—0·1	+0·2	+1·0	+1·6	+1·7	+0·6	+0·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+4·4	+5·1	+0·6	—0·7	—0·4	—0·3	—3·3	+0·8
Punjab	+3·3	+3·1	+0·4	—0·1	—0·4	—1·1	—1·2	+0·6
Bombay	+1·5	—0·9	+0·2	+0·6	—0·4	+0·9	—0·5	+0·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+3·1	+2·0	—1·7	—1·8	—0·7	—1·4	—0·8	—0·2
Central India and Guzerat .	+2·7	—2·6	—1·5	—1·8	—1·1	+0·4	+1·8	—0·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	—0·9	—0·8	—1·1	—0·4	+0·4	+0·7	+4·5	+0·3
Madras	—1·6	—1·4	+0·3	+0·3	+0·8	+1·0	+0·4	0
Mean for whole India .	+1·5	+0·6	—0·2	—0·1	+0·1	+0·3	+0·3	+0·4

On the first day of the week there was a considerable excess of temperature over North-Western and Central India. On the 17th the area of this excess though still considerable, had diminished, but on the 18th temperature fell over a large part of the country, and from that date until the close of the week the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average were small in most provinces. The mean variation for the whole of India for the week was only +0·4°.

Rain.—The past week has been marked by very general rain accompanying the numerous thunderstorms which have prevailed over the country. In the great majority of cases, however, the rainfall has been light, the average actual fall of the different divisions being in many instances less than one-tenth of an inch. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, twelve received during the week absolutely no rain, twenty-four received some rain, but with rain so light or so partial that the average for each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while fifteen received effective rainfall, *i.e.*, an average fall of over one-tenth of an inch in each division. The regions which received effective rainfall included the following divisions:—Eastern, Deltaic, and Northern Bengal, both the Assam Divisions, the hill and north-western districts of the Punjab, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Sind, and West Rajputana. The heaviest average actual fall was in Assam (Surma Division), and amounted to 9·26 inches; this was followed by 3·74 in the Assam Valley, by 0·61 inch in Eastern Bengal, and by 0·50 inch in Northern Bengal. The regions which had absolutely no rain included the Burma Divisions, except Upper Burma, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (West), Kathiawar, Central India (West), and the East Coast Divisions.

The third column of the concluding table shows that the rainfall of the week has been largely in excess in the Surma Division of Assam, considerably in excess in the Brahmaputra Division, and slightly in excess in the Oudh Divisions, in the submontane division of the North-Western Provinces, in the Hill Division of the Punjab, in Mysore, in the Konkan, in the Bombay-Deccan, in Guzerat, in Sind, in Rajputana (West), and in Madras (Central). The only case of considerable deficiency is in Tenasserim, where no rain has been received, while the normal average of the week is 1·08 inch.

The rainfall of the past week has not made any material change in the condition of the seasonal rainfall, except in the case of the Assam Divisions. In these divisions at the close of last week there was considerable deficiency, but the heavy rainfall of the week under review has raised the actual total for the season, so that it now about equals the normal. There is a very large excess over the central parts of the country and the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:—

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Eastern Bengal	Mymensingh	Netrakona	2·02 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	28·52 ,,
	Goalpara	Sudder	7·25 ,,
Deltaic Bengal	Faridpur	Ditto	3·47 ,,
Mysore	Mysore	Ditto	3·47 ,,
Deccan	Belgaum	Gokak	3·38 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 22nd.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 22nd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 22nd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0	1·08	— 1·08	1·35	2·53	— 47
	Lower Burma	0	0·36	— 0·36	0·35	1·33	— 74
	Central Burma	0	0·28	— 0·28	0·21	0·79	— 73
	Upper Burma	0·01	?	?	0·44	?	?
	Arakan	0	0·54	— 0·54	0	1·12	— 100
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·51	0·87	— 0·36	5·06	4·67	+ 8
	Assam (Surma)	9·26	2·75	+ 6·51	17·67	19·15	— 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·74	1·51	+ 2·23	9·03	8·34	+ 8
	Deltaic Bengal	0·19	0·54	— 0·35	3·91	3·28	+ 19
	Central Bengal	0·02	0·27	— 0·25	2·34	1·80	+ 30
	North Bengal	0·50	0·67	— 0·17	4·88	3·23	+ 51
	Orissa	0·04	0·34	— 0·30	2·29	1·91	+ 20
	Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·13	— 0·12	2·43	1·39	+ 75
	Behar (South)	0·04	0·06	— 0·02	0·57	0·54	+ 6
	Do. (North)	0·02	0·11	— 0·09	0·56	0·75	— 25
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·65	0·38	+ 71
	Oudh (South)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	0·50	0·41	+ 22
	Do. (North)	0·08	0·01	+ 0·07	1·13	0·56	+ 102
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·03	0·03	0	0·61	0·39	+ 56
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·02	0·02	0	0·57	0·55	+ 4
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	1·34	1·35	— 1
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·04	0·05	— 0·01	0·50	0·78	— 30
	Do. (Central)	0·03	0·05	— 0·02	0·94	0·76	+ 24
	Do. (Submontane)	0·05	0·09	— 0·04	1·75	1·60	+ 9
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·32	0·29	+ 0·03	4·22	4·69	— 10
	Do. (North-West)	0·22	0·24	— 0·02	2·61	3·08	— 15
	Do. (West)	0·07	0·09	— 0·02	1·06	1·05	+ 1
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·29	0·47	— 0·18	4·58	1·96	+ 134
	Madras (South Central)	0·44	0·70	— 0·26	6·31	3·00	+ 110
	Coorg	0·29	0·40	— 0·11	4·10	2·24	+ 83
	Mysore	0·48	0·36	+ 0·12	2·17	1·01	+ 115
	Konkan	0·07	0·05	+ 0·02	0·22	0·14	+ 57
	Bombay Deccan	0·32	0·11	+ 0·21	1·69	0·56	+ 202
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·78	0·10	+ 680
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·05	— 0·05	4·34	0·51	+ 751
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·05	— 0·05	3·48	0·48	+ 625
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·04	0	3·13	0·76	+ 312
	Ditto (East)	0·02	0·07	— 0·05	2·22	1·08	+ 106
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	0	+ 0·02	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	Kathiawar	0	0·04	— 0·04	0	0·26	— 100
	Sind	0·14	0·03	+ 0·11	0·20	0·41	— 51
Rajputana and Central India	Central India (East)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·98	0·23	+ 326
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·01	— 0·01	0·46	0·22	+ 109
	Rajputana (West)	0·18	0·01	+ 0·17	0·18	0·18	0
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·02	0·22	— 0·20	3·06	0·95	+ 222
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·46	— 0·46	6·65	1·75	+ 280
	Hyderabad (South)	0·05	0·13	— 0·08	5·12	1·10	+ 365
	Madras (Central)	0·20	0·16	+ 0·04	1·33	0·40	+ 283
	East Coast (Central)	0	0·09	— 0·09	2·31	0·46	+ 402
	Ditto (South)	0	0·13	— 0·13	2·66	0·68	+ 291
	Madras (South)	0·02	0·42	— 0·40	5·00	2·12	+ 136

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *27th April, 1893*

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Moderate showers in Nilgiris and in parts of the Central and West Coast districts and scattered showers in other parts, except the Carnatic. Cultivation proceeding on West Coast and to a limited extent elsewhere. Standing crops under wells and large irrigation works generally fair, but rain wanted for recent sowings in Southern districts. Harvest still going on in parts with fair outturn. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Prices slightly easier in Nilgiris, West Coast, and Central districts, rather dearer in the Circars and Southern districts, and stationary elsewhere.

Bombay.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rain in parts of eleven districts. Standing crops damaged by rain, rats, or blight in parts of three districts; otherwise good. Reaping of late crops nearly completed in seven districts, and progressing in six others. Preparations for next season continue in fourteen and cotton picking in six districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Light rain fell during the week in North and East Bengal; practically no rain elsewhere. Generally agricultural prospects continue favourable. The spring harvest is nearly finished, and the outturn, taking the Province as a whole, is estimated at not less than fourteen annas of an average crop. Poppy and tobacco are estimated to be not less than twelve annas. Spring rice is being harvested, and promises well. Ploughing continues, and the autumn rice, jute, and millets are being sown. Sugarcane and indigo prospects are good. *Mahua* (*Bassia latifolia*) is being gathered with good results. Mangoes are deficient. Prices of common rice remain almost stationary. Fodder and water supplies are generally plentiful, except in Palamau and parts of Hooghly. Condition of cattle generally good.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Weather somewhat unsettled during the week, with slight showers and thunderstorms in places. Harvesting of spring crops almost completed; threshing and winnowing in progress. Outturn generally good. Irrigation of summer crops going on. Opium weighments commenced. Prices fairly steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Slight rain has fallen in all but three districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices falling in six districts, rising in two others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Weather stormy with slight showers of rain in eight districts. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops progressing. Fodder insufficient in one district and in part of another. Prices falling in one district; elsewhere stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—In Upper Burma planting of dry-weather paddy continues, while in Mandalay and Sagaing the crop is being reaped. Peas are being reaped in Myingyan and beans in Lower Chindwin. Crops are generally good, but in the Pagan sub-division of the Myingyan district the crops have failed in most places. Rain is needed in parts of Bhamo, and water is wanted in parts of Kyaukse. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has risen slightly in Amherst; elsewhere prices are almost stationary. In Upper

Burma there have been slight increases in two districts and slight decreases in two others. Number on relief works in Meiktila not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 25th April.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 26th April.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in the Mysore district. Standing crops have been benefited, but more rain is required in parts of five districts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Prospects of coffee and cardamom crops fair. Prices stationary. Water and fodder for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 26th April.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops almost completed. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Slight rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices fairly steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rain in four Agencies and Neemuch. Wheat being threshed in Bhopal and gathered in other parts; probable outturn fair, except in two Agencies and in Neemuch. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices rising in the Neemuch district, falling slightly in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere. Poppy in flower in parts of Gwalior. Opium collected in three Agencies; outturn fair.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 26th April.*—Rainfall slight in parts. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Cutting of crops going on. Harvest prospects good, except in Jhallawar, where wheat is reported below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in two States, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices rising in two States, falling in five others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 22nd April.*—Weather showery and cool. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT SHOWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH 1893.

No. I.—As to Age and Sex.

	Fiji.				Natal.				Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female	Total.	Proportion of women to men.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Under 2 years	6	5	11	39·32 per 100 men.	8	10	18	43·41 per 100 men.	14	15	29
From 2 to 10 years	9	6	15		15	10	25		24	16	40
„ 10 „ 20 „	13	11	24		29	5	34		42	16	58
„ 20 „ 30 „	181	64	245		151	68	219		332	132	464
„ 30 „ 40 „	12	5	17		13	6	19		25	11	36
„ 40 „ 50 „	...	1	1		...	...	...		...	1	1
Above 50 years	...	...	...		...	...	...		...	...	...
Grand Total	221	92	313	...	216	99	315	...	437	191	628

No. II.—As to places whence Emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation.

	Fiji.			Natal.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Grand Total.
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Western Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central ditto	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar	20	15	35	26	9	35	46	24	70
North-Western Provinces	134	61	195	131	73	204	265	134	399
Oudh	57	13	70	58	17	75	115	30	145
Central India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5
Nepal and Native States	6	2	8	1	...	1	7	2	9
Mixed Bombay and Madras	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	221	92	313	216	99	315	437	191	628

No. III.—As to Caste and Religion.

Brahmins and high castes	38	11	49	40	20	60	78	31	109
Agriculturists	75	25	100	105	37	142	180	62	242
Artisans	16	4	20	13	6	19	29	10	39
Low castes	60	34	94	53	25	78	113	59	172
Musalmans	32	18	50	5	11	16	37	29	66
Christians	...	..	.	...	...	...	..	...	...
Grand Total	221	92	313	216	99	315	437	191	628

Memo.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Hindus	400	162	562
2. Musalmans	37	29	66
3. Christians	...	...	...
Total	437	191	628

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	165	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	...
Bombay ...	2	...	...	6,06,249	4,02,769	2,71,199	...	...	...	6,06,251	4,02,769	2,71,199
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,993*	35,941	19,538	45,993	35,941	19,538
Bengal ...	3,330	14,293	14,278	8	...	...	...	...	...	3,338	14,293	14,278
N.-W. P. & O.	56,002	34,835	31,181	1,31,411	38,011	40,373	...	...	...	1,87,413	72,846	71,554
Punjab ...	3,695	1	2,913	13,788	217	11,383	11,990*	3,062	42,308	29,473	3,280	56,604
Cent. Provs.	5	237	...	24,069	15,667	25,686	...	...	...	24,074	15,904	25,686
Berar ...	...	1,749	...	3,41,183	3,58,622	2,15,718	...	...	...	3,41,183	3,60,371	2,15,718
Assam ...	...	4,739	9,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,739	9,050
Raj. & C. I.	5,839	158	1,349	2,16,040	93,753	1,36,486	...	...	...	2,21,879	93,911	1,37,835
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	549	10	139	...	...	...	549	10	139
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	...	...	..	41
TOTAL ...	68,873	56,012	58,771	13,33,462	9,09,049	7,01,025	57,983	39,003	61,846	14,60,318	10,04,064	8,21,642
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,12,526	64,944	82,397	...	...	...	1,12,526	64,044	82,397
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,978*	2,44,131	47,846	1,43,978	2,44,131	47,846
Bengal ...	9,955	39,270	20,245	1	1	...	...	...	...	9,956	39,271	20,245
N.-W. P. & O.	74,461	1,14,740	1,39,374	...	1,56,119	40,227	...	...	...	74,461	2,70,859	1,79,601
Punjab ...	18,769	431	...	1,236	42,261	1,490	2,60,111*	4,37,269	8,516	2,80,116	4,79,951	10,012
Cent. Provs.	3,679	1,063	22,371	1,28,332	3,43,047	2,95,737	...	...	...	1,32,011	3,44,110	3,18,108
Berar ...	...	...	...	8,798	8,668	844	...	...	...	8,798	8,668	844
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	312	921	9,082	1,04,270	87,681	...	...	...	9,082	1,04,582	88,602
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,06,864	1,55,816	1,82,911	2,59,975	7,19,310	5,08,382	4,04,089	6,81,400	56,362	7,70,928	15,56,526	7,47,655
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	1,070	...	3,032	...	...	...	1,070	...	3,032
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,77,632	1,53,169	1,44,609	...	...	...	1,77,632	1,53,169	1,44,609
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	2,04,083	38,246	18,094	302	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,385	38,246	18,094
N.-W. P. & O.	1,18,021	30,994	4,292	4,789	1,414	1,330	...	...	...	1,22,810	32,408	5,622
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cent. Provs.	4,634	3,468	336	81,404	61,387	1,02,891	...	...	...	86,038	64,855	1,03,227
Berar ...	...	...	...	1,36,235	1,68,665	1,02,377	...	...	...	1,36,235	1,6[illegible],665	1,02,377
Assam ...	...	53	646	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	53	646
Raj. & C. I.	9,811	2,199	1,021	19,772	4,635	16,094	...	...	...	29,583	6,854	18,015
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...	1,43,936	1,25,708	88,250	...	...	...	1,43,936	1,25,708	88,250
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	3,36,549	74,960	24,389	5,65,140	5,14,998	4,59,483	...	...	...	9,01,689	5,89,958	4,83,872
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	Not available.	8	314	Not available.	...	...	...	8	314
Bombay ...	...	...	...		114	97		...	...	...	114	97
Sind ...	...	...	...		...	...		590	1,424	...	590	1,424
Bengal ...	530	285	812		...	...		...	...	530	285	812
N.-W. P. & O.	594	410	27		27	...		...	...	594	437	27
Punjab ...	...	...	...		...	3		555	651	...	555	654
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Berar ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...		304	65		...	...	...	304	65
Nizam's Terry.	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,124	695	839	...	453	479	...	1,145	2,075	1,124	2,293	3,393

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 27th April, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of February 1893, and from 1st January 1893 to 28th February 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.												
Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	745	...	...	...	...	...	745	...	...	Madras.
2	...	...	10,12,588	6,72,835	5,76,823	...	...	...	10,12,590	6,72,835	5,76,823	Bombay.
...	...	...	..	...	...	72,057*	61,955	43,048	72,057	61,955	43,048	Sind.
6,629	22,057	23,020	8	...	19	...	...	...	6,637	22,057	23,039	Bengal.
1,21,779	58,548	64,305	2,74,516	86,591	1,35,522	...	...	...	3,96,295	1,45,139	1,99,827	N.-W. P. & O.
7,021	1	12,465	36,149	477	41,548	19,691*	4,582	82,302	62,861	5,060	1,36,315	Punjab.
496	262	546	54,716	21,621	48,207	...	...	...	55,212	21,883	48,753	Cent. Provs.
52	2,998	236	6,46,228	5,64,763	3,69,272	...	...	...	6,46,280	5,67,761	3,69,508	Berar.
947	5,501	12,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	947	5,501	12,157	Assam.
11,044	158	2,583	3,90,313	1,74,270	2,41,998	...	...	...	4,01,357	1,74,428	2,44,581	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,240	23	1,071	...	...	...	1,240	23	1,071	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	364	Mysore.
1,47,970	89,525	1,15,312	24,16,503	15,20,580	14,14,824	91,748	66,537	1,25,350	26,56,221	16,76,642	16,55,486	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	2,56,490	1,06,977	1,25,387	...	...	...	2,56,490	1,06,977	1,25,387	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,02,025*	2,84,022	1,10,452	4,02,025	2,84,022	1,10,452	Sind.
57,220	1,15,122	54,170	1	1	...	...	...	..	57,221	1,15,123	54,170	Bengal.
1,63,175	3,18,059	2,72,999	687	2,33,050	86,976	...	...	...	1,63,862	5,51,109	3,59,975	N.-W. P. &. O.
57,342	2,675	...	11,060	92,691	12,250	7,21,702*	6,82,447	27,018	7,90,104	7,77,813	39,268	Punjab.
4,597	2,202	51,097	6,84,660	6,29,680	6,19,103	...	...	...	6,89,257	6,31,882	6,70,200	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	27,811	19,366	12,175	...	...	...	27,811	19,366	12,175	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	312	1,856	48,032	2,11,039	1,71,804	...	...	...	48,032	2,11,351	1,73,660	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
2,82,334	4,38,370	3,80,122	10,28,741	12,92,804	10,27,695	11,23,727	9,66,469	1,37,470	24,34,802	26,97,643	15,45,287	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	1,070	...	3,120	...	...	...	1,070	...	3,120	Madras.
...	...	...	2,52,057	1,78,565	1,71,048	...	...	...	2,52,057	1,78,565	1,71,048	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	Sind.
4,41,114	1,05,642	47,067	302	...	...	...	...	...	4,41,416	1,05,642	47,067	Bengal.
5,99,144	87,856	15,635	9,981	3,146	2,516	...	...	...	6,09,125	91,002	18,151	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Punjab.
5,749	10,482	5,062	1,59,431	90,187	1,21,042	...	...	...	1,65,180	1,00,669	1,26,104	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	1,95,467	1,81,831	1,12,292	...	...	...	1,95,467	1,81,831	1,12,292	Berar.
779	1,423	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,423	1,046	Assam.
18,745	12,507	1,434	31,344	14,841	28,810	...	...	...	50,089	27,348	30,244	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,85,106	1,64,013	1,14,353	...	...	...	1,85,106	1,64,013	1,14,353	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	Mysore.
10,65,531	2,17,910	70,244	8,34,758	6,32,583	5,53,199	...	1	...	19,00,289	8,50,494	6,23,443	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	Not available.	14	606	Not available.	...	...	...	14	606	Madras.
...	...	...		305	343		...	...	...	305	343	Bombay.
...	...	...		...	...		1,143	3,989	...	1,143	3,989	Sind.
763	5,131	6,124		...	...		...	...	763	5,131	6,124	Bengal.
1,561	3,801	546		27	...		...	...	1,561	3,828	546	N.-W. P. & O.
1,051	...	...		2	3		1,148	1,635	1,051	1,150	1,638	Punjab.
...	...	...		...	1		...	...	...	...	1	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...		452	565		...	...	...	452	565	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
3,375	8,932	6,670	...	800	1,518	...	2,291	5,624	3,375	12,023	13,812	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. II of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 16th April 1892.			Week ending 15th April 1893.			Earnings from 1st to 16th April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 15th April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	10,98,355	672	1,634	9,89,461	606	24,72,326	22,17,189	...	2,55,137
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,94,042	234	862	1,83,643	213	4,21,083	4,20,219	...	844
Indian Midland	127	752	1,30,534	174	752	1,22,983	164	3,03,474	2,59,137	...	44,337
Bezváda extension (including the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast railway)	86	21	1,419	68	112	9,001	80	3,041	19,986	16,945	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*a*)	253	1,674	4,72,131	282	1,699	4,88,000	287	10,95,440	10,40,571	...	54,869
South Indian	150	1,043	1,39,945	134	1,043	1,50,640	144	3,18,404	3,33,125	14,721	...
Southern Mahratta (*b*)	86	1,044	96,765	93	1,107	1,35,274	122	2,15,199	2,04,875	79,676	...
Bengal and North Western (*c*)	130	755	1,29,183	171	756	1,25,550	166	3,09,375	2,64,599	...	44,776
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	13,231	66	223	16,267	73	34,222	34,520	298	...
TOTAL	250	7,953	22,75,605	286	8,188	22,20,819	271	51,72,544	48,84,221	...	2,88,323
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (*d*)	264	2,460	5,03,377	205	2,509	5,64,929	225	12,31,201	12,58,196	26,995	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	244	692	2,10,122	304	692	1,90,850	276	4,91,013	4,32,635	...	58,378
Eastern Bengal (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,45,632	187	777	1,72,210	222	3,55,138	3,90,467	35,329	...
Bengal Central (*e*)	117	125	11,958	96	125	13,760	110	29,339	31,607	2,268	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma	203	715	1,34,390	188	715	1,27,663	179	3,48,054	3,03,728	...	44,326
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	28	914	33	28	874	31	1,877	2,403	526	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	281	35	8	529	66	495	1,185	690	...
TOTAL	251	4,805	10,06,674	210	4,854	10,70,815	221	24,57,117	24,20,221	...	36,896
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*f*)	572	1,492	12,07,218	809	1,490	10,36,320	696	26,84,658	21,79,235	...	5,05,423
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,06,771	882	461	4,10,000	889	8,67,367	8,60,000	...	7,367
Madras	216	840	1,75,075	208	840	2,02,563	241	4,06,217	4,25,869	19,652	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	17,89,064	641	2,791	16,48,883	591	39,58,242	34,65,104	...	4,93,138
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,551	50,71,343	326	15,833	49,40,517	312	1,15,87,903	1,07,69,546	...	8,18,357
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	23,291	144	161	28,483	177	64,373	64,296	...	77
Tarkessur	258	22	10,977	499	22	10,928	497	22,284	21,248	...	1,036
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	9,872	147	67	11,002	164	25,275	21,735	...	3,540
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	12,148	156	78	10,540	135	26,327	22,319	...	4,008
TOTAL	135	329	56,288	171	328	60,953	186	1,38,259	1,29,598	...	8,661
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	58,675	176	333	67,150	202	1,21,456	1,48,784	27,328	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	2,171	167	13	1,210	93	3,993	2,650	...	1,343
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,967	83	108	12,176	113	20,496	23,809	3,313	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	22,471	72	331	33,597	102	53,719	76,599	22,880	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,670	72	93	9,330	100	14,582	20,938	6,356	...
Kolhápur	55	29	2,384	82	29	1,338	46	4,618	3,336	...	1,282
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	13,506	188	72	5,540	77	23,348	16,169	...	7,179
TOTAL	109	959	1,14,844	120	979	1,30,341	133	2,42,212	2,92,285	50,073	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	44,746	134	360	55,420	154	94,868	1,20,396	25,528	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	17,275	59	364	18,600	51	40,145	39,414	...	731
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	5,236	56	94	5,439	58	12,194	11,196	...	998
TOTAL	76	720	67,257	93	818	79,459	97	1,47,207	1,71,006	23,799	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,559	53,09,732	302	17,958	52,11,270	290	1,21,15,581	1,13,62,435	...	7,53,146

(*a*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*b*) Includes the Guntakal-Dhármavaram section from 1st April 1893.
(*c*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*d*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*e*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*f*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 27th April 1893.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 1st May, 1893.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at the Viceregal Lodge at 9-45 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th May 1893.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Detachment of the 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, are invited to attend.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them two cards, with their names legibly written thereon—one card to be delivered on entering the Viceregal Lodge, and the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 13th May 1893; and, when attending the Levée, to have the names of those Gentlemen who are to present them, who must themselves attend the Levée, also written on their cards.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in evening dress.

By Command,

WILLIAM BERESFORD, *Colonel,*

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th May, 1893.

No. 607.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be kept in India on Wednesday, the 24th May 1893.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th May, 1893.

No. 539.—The services of Captain H. F. Farrant, Cantonment Magistrate, Mandalay, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th May, 1893.

No. 132.—The Reverend James Henry Collins has been appointed, on probation, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment.

No. 135.—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta has granted to Mr. C. H. Reily, Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta, leave for six months, with effect from the 25th April 1893, or from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 136.—The Right Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. T. A. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta during the absence on leave of Mr. C. H. Reily, with effect from the 25th April 1893, or from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 1st May, 1893.

No. 989—51.—Veterinary Captain W. R. Hagger is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, with effect from the 23rd April 1893, and posted to Ajmere as Principal of the Veterinary School.

GENERAL.

The 4th May, 1893.

No. 1372—96.—Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., whose services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India in Notification No. 477, dated 25th April 1893, by the Government of the Punjab, assumed charge of the duties of Under-Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department on the forenoon of the 3rd April 1893, *vice* Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S., on deputation.

SURVEYS.

The 4th May, 1893.

No. 1001—107.—Mr. E. C. Barrett, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Survey of India Department, is granted six months' furlough, with effect from the 3rd May 1893, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1893.

No. 738-*G.*—Surgeon-Major H. Hamilton, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 5th April, 1893.

No. 740-*G.*—Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan.

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District.

[That portion of Foreign Department notification, No. 622-G., dated the 13th April, 1893, which refers to Lieutenant Showers, is hereby cancelled.]

Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta and Pishin.

The 3rd May, 1893.

No. 750 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 57-G., dated the 13th January, 1893, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of M. Georges Gaume as Consular Agent for France at Karachi has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

The 4th May, 1893.

No. 759-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. James Gillespie as Vice-Consul for Brazil at Rangoon.

No. 1536-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend A. H. Baker, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the State of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend A. H. Baker to be a marriage registrar in respect of all places within the said State; and

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend A. H. Baker to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said State.

II. Notifications Nos. 2234-I. and 2235-I., dated the 6th June, 1888 (appointing the said Reverend A. H. Baker to be a marriage registrar and licensing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said State), are hereby cancelled.

No. 1537-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend A. H. Baker, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), of the said Act, whom he baptises or whose funeral ceremonies he performs.

II. Notification No. 342-I., dated the 25th January, 1889 (appointing the said Reverend A. H. Baker to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths for the said territories), is hereby cancelled.

The 5th May, 1893.

No. 771-*G*.—Mr. F. W. A Prideaux, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted temporarily as Second Assistant and Assistant Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1893.

No. 1885-*P*.—Mr. E. L. Vaughan, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 8th May 1893.

The 5th May, 1893.

No. 1924-*P*.—Mr. A. Kensington, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, is granted furlough for nineteen months, with effect from the 6th April 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th May, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 398.—Colonel W. P. Symons, C.B., South Wales Borderers, to be Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Bengal, *vice* Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, D.S.O., appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated 8th April 1893.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 399.—Lieutenant H. H. Jones, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 4th February 1892.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 400.—Brigadier-General A. P. Palmer, C.B., commanding a district of the second class on the Madras establishment, is transferred from the 21st April 1893 to a similar command on the Bengal establishment, *vice* Colonel Sir H. Collett, K.C.B., who has resigned.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 401.—Mr. W. G. Barnes, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, Assistant Pay Examiner, Western Circle, Bengal, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 402.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Neil Macpherson, East Kent Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles,—14th September 1891.

George Edgar John Perry, Suffolk Regiment, wing officer, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—21st September 1891.

Walter Henry Norman, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 11th Bengal Lancers,—22nd December 1891.

David Coley Young, Durham Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry,—17th February 1892.

Second-Lieutenants Macpherson, Perry, Norman, and Young will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 403.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

James Blackburn Bedford, Connaught Rangers, officiating squadron officer, 14th Bengal Lancers,—14th September 1891.

Arthur Granville Vivian, Northumberland Fusiliers, officiating squadron officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry,—25th September 1891.

Cyril Harding Ward, South Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 4th Bengal Infantry,—13th October 1891.

Second-Lieutenants Bedford, Vivian, and Ward will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 404.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

William Christopher Warde Harrison, West Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Madras Infantry,—20th September 1891.

Alfred Gilbert Crocker, Royal Artillery, squadron officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry,—5th October 1891.

Second-Lieutenants Harrison and Crocker will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 405.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, (m. c.) for six months, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 406.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant C. A. Fowler, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 22nd Bengal Infantry, for six months. Pension service—9th year commenced 7th February 1893.

No. 407.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Colonel F. W. Macmullen, General List, Cavalry, commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers, (m. c.) for six months.

Major T. T. Vaughan, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, first class, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain G. S. McD. Elliot, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant C. G. Robson, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 10th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for three months.

Surgeon-Captain G. Duncan, M.B., 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, (p. a.) for six months.

No. 408.—Captain C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India, in commutation of his ninety days' privilege leave to England, leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, with effect from the date of leaving India, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—13th year commenced 11th August 1892. (G. G. O. No. 132 of 1893 is cancelled.)

No 409.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 134 of 1893, Lieutenant G. A. H. Beatty, Royal Irish Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of leaving India.

No. 410.—Captain T. Jermyn, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is granted an extension of leave (p. a.) for two days.

No. 411.—Lieutenant C. R. Johnson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, attached, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles, is granted an extension of leave for nine days.

No. 412.—Colonel H. A. Little, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India on attaining to the colonel's allowance on the 16th March 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 413.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 7th April, 1893, pages 2121 and 2122.

INDIA OFFICE;

The 7th April, 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 11th January 1893.

Sir Charles Henry Leslie, Bart.

George Wemyss Anson.

Frederick Drummond Battye.

Bowes Thorpe Montague Gompertz.

Montague James.

John James Money-Simons.

Adalbert Cecil Talbot, C.I.E. Dated 15th January 1893.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Forsyth Reid. Dated 18th January 1893.

Vincent George Lawrence Eyre. Dated 22nd January 1893.

Captains to be Majors.

Edward James Fandon Wood. Dated 1st January 1893.

Hastings Read. Dated 15th January 1893.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Andrew Edward Barnard, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 15th October 1891, but to rank from 1st January 1890.

Lieutenant Murray Trent Elderton, from the East Surrey Regiment. Dated 2nd July 1891, but to rank from 23rd March 1890.

Lieutenant Clarence Edward Lees, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 10th May 1891, but to rank from 27th August 1890.

Lieutenant John Lucius Cary Stevens, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 14th July 1891, but to rank from 10th September 1890.

Lieutenant Reginald George Munn, from the Derbyshire Regiment. Dated 28th September 1891, but to rank from 1st November 1890.

Second-Lieutenant Edward Henry Payne, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 8th November 1890.

Lieutenant Donald Ogilvy Morris, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 19th October 1891, but to rank from 17th February 1891.

Lieutenant Charles McMullin Davis, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 22nd April 1891, but to rank from 18th February 1891.

Lieutenant Cecil Norris Baker, from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 16th August 1891, but to rank from 4th March 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Keith Hudson, from the Connaught Rangers. Dated 15th April 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Gunning Jones, from the South Wales Borderers. Da' 8th May 1891.

Second-Lieutenant G. Elliot Reid, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 28th May 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Maitland FitzRoy Kindersley, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 30th May 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Samuel Arthur Cooke, from the 1st Dragoon Guards. Dated 14th June 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Henry MacKinnon MacTier, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 2nd July 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Frederic Vincent Smith, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 21st July 1891.

Lieutenant d'Arcy Charles Brownlow, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 2nd December 1891, but to rank from 23rd September 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Frederick James Moberly, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th October 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Alfred Charles Elliott, from the Royal Sussex Regiment. Dated 31st December 1891.

BENGAL CAVALRY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, C.B. Dated 17th January 1893.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Major Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D. Dated 29th December 1892.

* * * * * * * * *

BENGAL SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Apothecary, second grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

Apothecary, first grade, James Munrowd. Dated 17th December 1892.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Wyndham Hughes-Hallett. Dated 6th January 1893.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Colonel Divie Henry Robertson. Dated 1st February 1893.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cameron. Dated 21st September 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 414.—Sergeant Samuel Frederick William Matthews to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 26th January 1893, *vice* Sub-Conductor Robert Bale, invalided.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 415.—Conductor Thomas Clarke, Overseer, Madras Arsenal, *seconded,* to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded,* and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Conductor George Gibson Splane to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Edmund Hallock Lee to be Conductor;

Sub-Conductor Benjamin Edwin Smith, *seconded,* clerk, office of Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras Circle, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor Robert Kerwick to be Conductor;

Store Sergeant James Bennett to be Sub-Conductor;

Store Sergeant Noah Graham to be Sub-Conductor;

Store Sergeant John Dempster to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 21st February 1893, to complete the establishment sanctioned permanently for the Fort Dufferin Ordnance Depot.

No. 416.—Sub-Conductor Alfred Cheverton to be Conductor, with effect from the 1st March 1893, *vice* Conductor F. Bradbury, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 417.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

Risaldar Munawwar Khan to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Budha Singh to be Rissaldar, Jemadar Harditt Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, *vice* Ishri Singh, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

Ressaidar Hari Chand to be Risaldar, Jemadar Izzat Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Gopal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hamzulla Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September 1892.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 418.—Honorary Surgeon James Charles Ellis, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th December 1891.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 419.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

In place of Surgeon-Colonel J. C. Morice, Indian Medical Department, retired with the special additional pension of £250. Dated 24th October 1892.

SURGEON-COLONEL CHARLES PETER COSTELLO, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE, BENGAL.

Dates of Commissions.

Assistant Surgeon	10th February 1859.
Surgeon	10th February 1871.
Surgeon-Major	1st July 1873.
Brigade-Surgeon	30th June 1886.
Deputy Surgeon-General (Surgeon-Colonel.)	1st January 1889.

Appointments.

General Hospital, Calcutta,—November 1859.
Doing duty with the 52nd Foot,—December 1859 to June 1860.
Garrison Assistant Surgeon, Kangra,—June to August 1860.
Regimental duty (in medical charge), 5th, 2nd and 6th Punjab Infantry and 5th Punjab Cavalry, 1860-69.
Regimental duty (in medical charge), 5th Punjab Cavalry and 6th and 1st Punjab Infantry, 1870-75.
Officiating Civil Surgeon, Umballa,—April to September 1875.
Regimental duty (in medical charge), 20th Bengal Infantry and 3rd and 5th Punjab Cavalry, 1876-78.
In medical charge of Base Hospital, Kuram Field Force, 1878-79.
Regimental duty (in medical charge), 1st Gurkha Regiment, 1879-80.
Regimental duty (in medical charge), 5th Punjab Cavalry, 1882-86.
Medical Storekeeper, Meean Meer,—February to August 1886.
Administrative Medical Officer, Quetta District, 1886-88.
Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Assam District,—September to December 1888.
Principal Medical Officer, Manipur Field Force, 1891.
Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, 1889-93.

War Services.

North-West Frontier, 1863.—Expedition to, and operations in, the Ambela Pass.—(India medal and clasp.)
North-West Frontier, 1877-78.—Expedition against the Jowaki Afridis.—(Clasp to India medal.)
Afghanistan, 1878-80.—In charge of the Native Base Hospital of the Kuram Field Force, and afterwards on the Khaibar Line, including the expeditions into the Khugiani, Hazarak, and Lughman Valleys.—(Medal. Thanked by the Commander-in-Chief.)
Manipur, 1891.—As Principal Medical Officer. Advance on, and occupation of, Imphal (Manipur), April 1891.—(Clasp to India Medal.—Mentioned in despatches.)

No. 420.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

In place of Colonel (Brigadier-General) E. Faunce, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated 20th December 1892.

COLONEL JOHN MAWBY CLOSSY GALLOWAY, MADRAS CAVALRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet	1st September 1857.
Lieutenant	10th March 1858.
Captain	31st May 1864.
Major	13th August 1874.
Lieutenant-Colonel	15th December 1880.
Colonel in the Army	15th December 1884.

Appointments.

Regimental duty,—February 1858 to May 1875.
Officiating Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard,—May 1875 to February 1876.
Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body-Guard,—March 1876 to December 1884.
Regimental duty,—January 1886 to April 1892.

War Services.

India, 1858-59—Employed in Central India.—(Medal and clasp.)
Burma, 1886.—(Medal and clasp.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 421.—*Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers*—

Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., Superintendent, Army Clothing, to be officiating Commandant during the absence on leave of Colonel Chatterton.

No. 422.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Fletcher Ottley Boughey, Royal Engineers, officiating Commandant, to be Commandant, with effect from the 11th October 1892, *vice* Colonel W. A. J. Wallace, C.I.E., Royal Engineers (Retired List), transferred to the supernumerary list.

No 423.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Trevor John Chichelé Plowden, Esquire, C.S.I., Resident at Hyderabad, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* the Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., resigned

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 424.—Lieutenant W. A. Liddell, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 22nd November 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 425.—Lieutenant D. Brady, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, employed on submarine mining duty, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 19th July 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 27.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant W. B. Huddlestone, Royal Indian Marine, officiating Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, for twelve months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 28.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:

To be Commander, 2nd grade.

Commander H. B. Simpson,—4th April 1893.

To be Commander, 3rd grade.

Lieutenant H. B. Hooper,—1st March 1893.
Lieutenant G. E. Holland,—4th April 1893.

To be Lieutenants.

Sub-Lieutenant B. G. Relf,—1st March 1893.
Sub-Lieutenant A. L. Beaumont,—4th April 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th May, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 1st April and the 5th May 1893:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.	Lieutenant P. W. Galloway .	22nd April 1893	Agra.		
	2nd-Lieutenant G. A. Van Someren.	25th April 1893			

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 1st April and the 5th May 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Claud Edmeston Green.	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.	2nd September 1892.	Intestate .	2,127 3 0		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st May, 1893.

No. 179.—Mr. H. Rigg, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, is promoted to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, with effect from the 18th February 1893.

The 3rd May, 1893.

No. 181.—Mr. A. Conley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in Class IV of Examiners during the absence of Major E. A. Waller, R.E., on privilege leave.

The 4th May, 1893.

No. 182.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Deputy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough out of India for nine months under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations.

No. 183.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Watts, G. K.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	16th January 1893.
Crampton, A. C.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent	16th January 1893.
Henderson, J. P.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	16th January 1893.
Hœrnle, O.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	16th January 1893.
Fox, H. H.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	16th January 1893.
Clark, C. C. S.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	16th January 1893.
Donnan, J.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	15th February 1893.
Harriott, G. M.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent	15th February 1893.
Roden, H. H.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and	Permanent	15th February 1893.
	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th February 1893.
Leventhorpe, J. B.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th February 1893.
Bacon, H. M. J.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th February 1893.
Brij Mohan Lall	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	15th February 1893.
Gilliland, P. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	15th February 1893.
Trapmann, A. G. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	23rd February 1893.
Bacon, H. M. J.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	12th March 1893.
Clark, C. C. S.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	12th March 1893.
Brij Mohan Lall	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	12th March 1893.
James, H. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	18th March 1893.
Light, L. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	18th March 1893.
Trapmann, A. G. R.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Temporary	18th March 1893.

The 5th May, 1893.

No. 184.—Mr. F. C. B. Burgess is appointed Mechanical Assistant under the Consulting Engineer for State Railways in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th March 1893.

No. 185.—Mr. J. W. Gillmon, Apprentice Engineer, Punjab, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 11th November 1892.

No. 186.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 371, dated the 24th October 1892, Mr. Henry Walter Conduitt is permanently transferred to the Superior Accounts Branch in the permanent rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 2nd May, 1893.

No. 180.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the temporary promotion of Mr. J. Fargues, Assistant Superintendent, Persian Section, Indo-European Telegraph Department, to Superintendent, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th March 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 4th May 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1189 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 29th April 1893, under the provisions of Act Vol. 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 121 of 1893.—Charles Ewing, Civil Engineer, of 18 Riverside, Barrackpore, for rolling stock for use on single rail Tramways or Railways.

No. 122 of 1893.—Olaf Terp, of Parkfield House, Perry Vale, Forest Hill, in the County of Surrey. Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of emery wheels, grindstones, hones, millstones, and the like.

No. 123 of 1893.—George R. Clarke, Indigo Planter, at present residing in Calcutta, for improving the manufacture and working of the Sugar Mills known as "Thomson and Mylne's Sugar Mills."

No. 124 of 1893.—John Charles Taite, Engineer, of 63 Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for "improvements in or relating to ventilators for railway carriages."

No. 125 of 1893.—Harry Hubbard Call and Augustus Abram Clough, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Denver, in the County of Arapahœ and State of Colorado, Gentlemen, for improvements in cotton-pickers.

No 126 of 1893.—Datto Babajee Karajgar, teacher, J. G. Technical School, Kolhapur State, for lifting water.

No. 127 of 1893.—Charles Martin Samuel Rooke, Officiating Toll Collector, Jungipur, Murshidabad District, for a cooking stove or range to be styled "Rooke's Patent Combination Cooking Range."

No. 128 of 1893.—William Evarts Richards, Patent Agent, of 203 Broadway, in the city, county and State of New York, United States of America, for supports for the shelves of bookcases and the like.

No. 129 of 1893.—Peter Gendron, Manufacturer, of 1413, Walnut Street, in the City of Toledo, County of Lucas and State of Ohio, United States of America, for improvement in Bicycles.

No. 130 of 1893.—Frnest Guerbois, of Plaisance (Department of Loiret), France, Gentleman, for a new or improved device or apparatus for preventing the refilling of bottles.

No. 1190 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 219 of 1892.—Thomas William Worsdell, Civil Engineer, of Stonycroft Arnside, Carnforth, in the County of Lancaster, England, August von Borries, Engineer, of 15, Herrenstrasse, Hanover, Germany, and Richard Herbert Lapage, Civil Engineer, of Elmwood, Park Road, Surbiton, in the County of Surrey, England, for improvements in compound engines. (Filed 7th March 1893.)

No. 244 of 1892.—Robert Bell of 29, Lynedock Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Doctor of Medicine and a Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, for improvements in the means and apparatus for heating and ventilating railway carriages and other places. (Filed 25th April 1893.)

No. 283 of 1892.—Carl Olaf Lundholm and Joseph Sayers, both of Stevenston, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Technical Chemists, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives. (Filed 21st April 1893.)

No. 293 of 1892.—John Drennan Curtis, Manufacturer, of 210, Lincoln Street, in the City of Worcester, State of Massachusetts, United States of America, for barbed wire. (Filed 25th April 1893.)

No. 302 of 1892.—Lionel Maynard Torin, Tea Grower, of Aldourie Estate, Agrapatna, Ceylon, but now residing at London, England, for an improved method of and means for the drying of the leaves of tea and other plants. (Filed 19th April 1893.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel, Engineer, of Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, for a process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel. (Filed 19th April 1893.)

No. 309 of 1892.—Federico Capone of Altavilla Irpina, in the Kingdom of Italy, for improvements in and relating to flying machines. (Filed 24th April 1893.)

No. 311 of 1892.—William Richard Sumption Jones, Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, Rajputana State Railway, of Ajmere, Rajputana, for improvements in central buffers for railway and other vehicles (Filed 20th April 1893.)

No. 320 of 1892.—Silvanus Phillips Thompson, Doctor of Science of the Technical College, Finsbury, London, England, for improvements in means for use in or in connection with the conveyance of varying electric impulses applicable to electric signalling for telegraphic, telephonic, or other purposes. (Filed 25th April 1893.)

No. 26 of 1893.—William Stone, of No. 30, Mary Street, St. Kilda near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Electrical Engineer, Charles Ralston, of No. 14, Armadale Street, Armadale near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, James Gregg, of North Road, Elsternwick near Melbourne aforesaid, Ironmonger, and William Alfred Holmes, of Storey Street, Parkville, near Melbourne aforesaid, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in vapour lamps. (Filed 24th April 1893.)

No. 35 of 1893.—Charles Gooding of 190, New Cross Road, in the Country of Kent, England, Leather Merchant, for improvements in or connected with coffins. (Filed 24th April 1893.)

No. 43 of 1893.—Alfred Addison Blandy, M. D., of 56, Netherwood Road, West Kensington, London, England, for improvements in the combination and treatment of certain materials for the production of substances as a substitute for india rubber and leather, and for other substances and purposes for which it may be applicable. (Filed 19th April 1893.)

No. 1191 P.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period 20th March 1893 to 19th March 1894, in respect of the under-mentioned invention:—

No. 27 of 1889.—Thomas Messenger, of 2, Clarence Lawn, Dover, in the County of Kent, and Kingdom of England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery for compressing substances into convenient forms.

W. H. WILKINS, *Colonel, S.C.*,
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The undermentioned candidates have obtained Honours in the B. A. Examination :—

These lists are arranged in order of merit.

(E) indicates 1st Division in English.
(S) " " " " Sanskrit.
(c) " 2nd " " Chemistry and Physics.
(e) " " " " English.
(m) " " " " Mathematics.
(ph) " " " " Mental and Moral Science.
(s) " " " " Sanskrit.

ENGLISH.

First Division.

1 Bhadra, Satyendranath ... Dacca College.
2 { Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna (ph). Presidency College.
2 { Ray, Narendranath (ph) ... Hughli College.

Second Division

1 Raha, Hemantakumar ... Presidency College.
2 Mitra, Sureschandra (ph) ... Ditto.
3 { Bandyopadhyay, Nanigopal ... Ripon College.
3 { Mukhopadhyay, Satischandra ... L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
5 Sen, Kumudkanta ... ... Presidency College.
6 Chandra, Hrishikes (ph) ... Ditto.
7 Bandyopadhyay, Nibaranchandra Dacca College.
8 Datta, Satyendra ... ... Presidency College.
9 { Bandyopadhyay, Nirmalchandra (ph) Ditto.
9 { Sengupta, Jyotirindranath ... Metropolitan Institution.
11 { Afzabar Rahaman ... ... Presidency College.
11 { Ray, Satischandra ... ... Victoria College, Kuch Bihar.
13 Ghosh, Nitaicharan ... ... City College.
14 " Kshetranath (ph) ... Presidency College.
15 Chattopadhyay, Durgacharan (s) Ditto.
16 Sen, Chandrasekar ... ... Hughli College.

PHILOSOPHY.

Second Division.

1 Chakrabarti, Jogindrachandra ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
2 Bandyopadhyay, Nirmalchandra (e) Presidency College.
3 Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna (E). Ditto.
4 Mitra, Sureschandra (c) ... Ditto.
5 Sen, Priynath (S) ... ... Ditto.
6 Chakrabarti, Satischandra ... City College.
7 Roy, Narendranath (E) ... Hughli College.
8 Chandra, Hrishikes (e) ... Presidency College.
9 Ghosh, Kshetranath (e) ... Ditto.
10 Chattopadhyay, Upendrachandra F. C. Institution and Duff College.

MATHEMATICS.

Second Division.

1 Raychaudhuri, Muralidhar (c) ... Presidency College.
2 Bhattacharyya, Nanilal ... City College.
3 " Hiralal, I ... Metropolitan Institution.
4 Sarkar, Kshitischandra (c) ... Presidency College.
5 Brahmachari Upendranath ... Hughli College.
6 Sengupta, Upendramohan ... Ditto.
7 Ray, Muktidaranjan (c) ... City College.
8 Sengupta, Khagendranath ... Patna College.
9 Sen, Mohitkanta (c) ... ... Presidency College.
10 Datta, Rameschandra ... ... Ditto.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

Second Division.

1 Bandyopadhyay, Durgadas ... Presidency College.
2 Nag, Kamakhyacharan ... ... City College.
3 { Lala, Trilok Nath ... ... St. Xavier's College.
3 { Ray, Mahimchandra ... ... G. A. Institution.
5 Sarkar, Sarasilal ... ... Presidency College.
6 Chaudhuri, Anathnath ... ... Ditto.
7 Biswas, Satischandra ... ... Ditto.
8 Sarkar, Kshitischandra (m) ... Ditto.
9 Mukhoti, Mahendranath ... G. A. Institution.
10 Sarradhikari, Kiranprasad ... Presidency College.
11 { Mukhopadhyay, Phanindranath ... Ditto.
11 { Raychaudhuri, Muralidhar (m) ... Ditto.
13 Trimbak Tatiaji Korke ... Jabalpur College.
14 Hajra, Saratchandra ... ... Presidency College.
15 Mukopadhyay, Manmathanath ... Ditto.
16 Sen, Mohitkanta (m) ... Ditto.
17 Majumdar, Annadaprasad ... Ditto.
18 Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra ... City College.
19 Ghosh, Gopalchandra ... G. A. Institution.
20 Ray, Muktidaranjan (m) ... City College.

SANSKRIT.

First Division.

Sen, Priyanath (ph) ... Presidency College.

Second Division.

1 Bhattacharyya, Debabrata ... Presidency College.
2 " Kokileswar ... Ditto.
3 Ray, Upendranath ... ... Metropolitan Institution.
4 Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh ... Krishnagar College.
5 Sen, Ramchandra ... ... G. A. Institution.
6 Das, Nilambar ... ... Victoria College, Kuch Bihar.
7 Sarkar, Panchanan ... ... Metropolitan Institution.
8 Bhattacharyya, Kuladaprasad ... Ripon College.
9 Vasudev Govind Apte ... Hislop College.
10 Mitra, Chandrakanta... ... Patna College.
11 Chattopadhyay, Durgacharan (e)... Presidency College.

PERSIAN.

First Division.

1 Muhammad Akhter ... ... Patna College.
2 Abu Iman Fazlur Rahim ... Hughli College.
3 Shaikh Khalil Ahmad ... Patna College.

Second Division.

1 Syed Md. Naqui ... ... Patna College.
2 " Izhar Hasnain ... ... Ditto.

The undermentioned candidates have passd the B. A. Examination :—

This list is arranged in alphabetical order.

Abdul Azim ... ... St. Xavier's College.
Abdul Aziz ... ... Dacca College.
Abdul Hamid ... ... St. Xavier's College.
Abdur Rahim ... ... Presidency College.
Abdul Maqsud ... ... St. Xavier's College.
Adhikari, Kaminikumar ... Dacca College.
" Phanibhushan ... Metropolitan Institution
Ajodhya Prasad ... ... Patna College.
Aminul Islam ... ... Presidency College.
10 Annaji Ganesh ... ... St. Xavier's College.
Arthur Rao ... ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
Atai Elahi ... ... Hughli College.
Bagchi, Praphullachandra ... City College.
Bah Kho ... ... Rangoon College.
Baksi, Tarinikanta ... ... L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
Balajee Narayan Fukey ... Hislop College.
Baldeo Naraien Singh ... St. Xavier's College.
Balwant Sahay ... ... Patna College.
Bandyopadhyay, Bijaykumar ... Presidency College.
20 " Charuchandra ... Hughli College.
" Haridas ... Ripon College.
" Jogeschandra ... City College.
" Kalidas ... G. A. Institution.
" Kalidas ... L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
" Lalbihari ... F. C. Institution, Duff College.
" Manoranjan ... Hughli College.
" Mathuranath ... F. C. Institution and Duff College.
" Pramodchandra .. G. A. Institution

	Bandyopadhyay, Rajanikanta ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
30	„ Rajanikanta ..	Presidency College.
	„ Rajendrachandra	Dacca College.
	„ Rasikchandra ...	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Sasibala ...	Bethune College.
	„ Upendrachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Upendranath ...	G. A. Institution.
	Basak, Rajendralal	Dacca College.
	Basu, Atulchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Chunilal	Patna College.
40	„ Debendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Hughli College.
	„ Karunamay	G. A. Institution.
	„ Radhikaprasad ...	Dacca College.
	„ Sasisekhar	Presidency College.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto
	„ Surendrakrishna ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Surendranath	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Trailokyanath	G. A. Institution.
	Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
50	„ Dasarathi ...	Hughli College.
	„ Girijacharan ...	Ditto.
	„ Jogindranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Pramathanath ...	City College.
	„ Saratchandra ...	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Taraknath, No. I	Ripon College.
	„ Taraknath, „ II	Ditto.
	Biswas, Bakulal	Ditto.
	Bomanji Buzorji Mehta ...	Hislop College.
	Chakrabarti, Gopalchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
60	„ Purnendu ...	Dacca College.
	„ Rakhaldas ...	Hughli College.
	„ Saratchandra ...	G. A. Institution
	„ Saratchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Surendranath ...	Ripon College
	„ Surendranath ...	Victoria College, Kuch-Bihar.
	Chandra, Ellen	Bethune College.
	„ Hemendranath ...	City College.
	Chattopadhyay, Akhilkumar ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Bamapada ...	G. A. Institution.
70	„ Bipinbihari No I	Hughli College.
	„ Bipinbihari No. II	Ditto
	„ Bishnupada ...	City College.
	„ Hanseswar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Haripada ...	City College.
	„ Jogindranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Jotishchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Krishnachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution,
	Panchkari ...	Presidency College.
	„ Rakhalchandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
80	„ Rameschandra ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Ramkrishna ...	Ditto.
	„ Srinarayan ...	Patna College.
	Chattoraj, Srimadhab ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	Chaudhuri, Banwarilal ...	Rajshahi College.
	„ Charuchandra ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Durllabhkrishna ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Dwijendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Rajanikrishna ...	Teacher.
	„ Ramgopal	Patna College.
90	„ Surendranath, No. I...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Das, Ajaychandra ...	Ravenshaw College.
	„ Akshaykumar ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Basantachandra ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Chandrakanta ..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Jagatchandra ...	City College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kaminikumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kulachandra	Ripon College.
	„ Pyaricharan	Dacca College.
100	„ Ramanikanta	Ditto.
	„ Saradananda	G. A. Institution.
	Dasgupta, Atulchandra ...	Presidency College.
	„ Hemchandra ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Syamasankar ...	Dacca College.
	Datta, Dasarathi	Hughli College
	„ Harischandra ...	Presidency College.
	„ Indubhushan ...	Teacher.
	„ Jogeschandra, No. I ...	Ripon College.
	„ Jageschandra, No. II ...	Ditto
110	Datta, Nadiachand	Patna College.
	„ Nagendrachandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Bhabendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Purnachandra	Dacca College.
	„ Purnachandra	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Sasimohan	Presidency College.
	Deb, Iswarchandra	City College.
	„ Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Efazuddin Ahmed	Hughli College.
	Ekanayaka, H. J. V. ...	Wesley College, Colombo.
120	Gangopadhyay, Asutosh ...	Ripon College.
	„ Rajanikanta ...	City College.
	„ Ramanimohan ...	Patna College.
	„ Surathnath ...	G. A. Institution.
	Ganpati Sadasheo Panday ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ganpat, Vanaik Kher ...	Hislop College.
	Ghatak, Narmadacharan ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Bhupendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Binodlal ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Gopalchandra ...	Ripon College.
130	„ Jyotindramohan ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Kaminikumar ...	Patna College
	„ Lalitmohan ...	Presidency College.
	„ Sitanath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Surabala ..	Bethune College.
	Ghoshhajra, Kantichandra ...	Berhampur College.
	Guha, Dineschandra ...	Dacca College.
	„ Durgamohan ...	Ditto.
	„ Jnanranjan ...	Ditto.
	„ Jogeschandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
140	„ Satindranath ...	Ripon College.
	„ Satischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gupta, Rameschandra ...	G. A. Institution.
	Haldar, Kisorilal ...	Ripon College.
	H. M. Abdul Gany ...	Patna College.
	Jagannath Gadi Kathicar ...	Hislop College.
	Janki Prasad ...	Patna College.
	Kanjilal, Haridas ...	Ripon College.
	Kar, Nabinchandra ...	Teacher.
	Karmakar, Purnachandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
150	Kashinath Waman Kul Karni ...	Jabalpur College.
	Kumar, Bipranarayan ...	Patna College.
	Kundu, Jagannathi ...	Teacher.
	Lahiri, Narendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Sureschandra ...	Teacher.
	Lakshmi Narayan A	Jabalpur College.
	Maitra, Nagendranath ...	Ripon College.
	Majumdar, Bidhubushan ...	Presidency College.
	Mallik, Sisirkumar ..	St. Xavier's College.
	Marsh, J. A.	Rangoon College.
160	Mitra, Asutosh	Hughli College.
	„ Baburam	Ripon College.
	„ Brajendralal	Victoria, College, Kuch Bihar.
	„ Hemchandra	G. A. Institution.
	„ Manmathachandra ...	Patna College.
	„ Narendranath ...	F. C Institution, and Duff College.
	Muhammad Sulaiman ...	Hughli College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Debabrata ...	G. A. Institution,
	„ Girindranath ..	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Girindranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
170	„ Haribhushan ...	Presidency College.
	„ H. B. ...	Ditto.
	„ Jogindranath ...	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Kumarishnath ...	Ripon College.
	„ Manmohan ...	Ditto.
	„ Mrigendralal ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prangopal ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Praphullachandra.	Ripon College.
	„ Ramchandra ...	Hughli College.
	„ Sasibhushan ...	City College.
180	„ Sitalchandra ...	Ditto.
	Muti Mubasa	Teacher.
	Nandi, Akinchan	F C. Institution and Duff College.
	Niyogi, Jogindraprasad ...	City College.
	„ Prasannakumar ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pal, Basantakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Manmathanath	St. Xavier's College.

	Pal, Siddheswar ...	Hughli College.
	Palit, Anathnath ...	Presidency College.
	Pan, Radhikapada ...	Hughli College.
190	Panigrahi, Dasarathi ...	Ravenshaw College, Katak.
	Purushottam Vishnu Jogdand ...	Jabalpur College.
	Raghunath Balwant Gharpure ...	G. A Institution.
	Raghunath Singh ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Ray, Aghornath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Asutosh ...	Teacher.
	„ Bipinchandra ...	Ditto.
	„ Chandrakisor ...	G A. Institution.
	„ Harijiban ...	Ripon College.
	„ Nalinchandra ...	Presidency College.
	„ Nalinikanta ...	Krishnagur College.
200	„ Nalinimohan ...	Ripon College.
	„ Sarasimohan ...	F. C. Institution and Duff College.
	„ Sasisekhar ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Satischandra ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satyendranath ...	Presidency College.
	„ Srischandra ...	Krishnagar College.
	Raychaudhuri, Bhujangadhar ...	Presidency College.
	Bipinbihari ...	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	Sadhu, Taraknath ...	G. A. Institution.
210	Saha, Gobinduchandra ...	Ripon College.
	„ Jnananjan ...	Hughli College.
	Saiyad Muhsin Ali ...	Ditto.
	Sarbadhikari, Nagendraprasad ...	Presidency College.
	Sarkar, Hariprasanna ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Rajaniranjan...	F. C. Institution, and Duff College.
	„ Siddheswar ...	Hughli College.
	Sarma, Dwarakeswar ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Saradacharan ...	Rajshahi College.
	Sen, Bijaykumar ...	G. A. Institution.
220	„ Chintaharan ...	Ditto.
	„ Chittaranjan ...	Ripon College.
	„ Jadunath ...	City College.
	„ Jagadischandra ...	Ditto.
	„ Jagatchandra ...	Ditto.
	„ Jnanadananda ...	G. A. Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan ...	Ripon College
	„ Lalitmohan No. II ...	City College
	„ Manilal ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Nalinikanta ...	Ripon College.
230	„ Satischandra ...	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Upendranath ...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sengupta, Nagendranath ...	City College.
	„ Saradakumar ...	Ripon College.
	Shahamat Hossain ...	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sheikh Kader Bukhsh ...	Teacher.
	Sheoram Ganesh ...	Hislop College.
	Shridhar Bheekajee Gadgil ...	Jabalpur College.
	Shridhar Vishnu Paranjpe ...	Hislop College.
	Sinha, Banwarilal ...	Presidency College.
240	„ Satischandra ...	Ripon College.
	Smart, J. B. ...	Rangoon College.
	Stomhoff, B. G. ...	Hilsop College,
	Syed Ata Husain ...	Patna College.
	Syed Mohamed Ismail ...	Ditto.
	Syed Zainuddin ...	Ditto.
	Tagore, Surendranath ...	St. Xavier's College.
	Talattuff Hosain ...	Dacca College.
	Vishwanath Damodar Salpekar ...	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Wahidun Nabi ...	City College.
250	Waman Narayan Dharap ...	Hislop College.
251	Wasudeo Balwant Patwardhan ...	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 1st May 1893.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the F. A. Examination.

FIRST DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

1	Chattopadhyay, Asutosh	Hughli College.
2	Bhattacharyya, Krishnachandra.	Presidency College.
3	Pal, Jogindranath	Hughli College.
4	Bandyopadhyay, Asutosh	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Bijaygopal	Presidency College.
6	Ghosh, Ramendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
7	Hannah, Emily Clair	Private Student (Roll. Hug. P. 1).
	Ray, Satischandra	Presidency College.
9	Datta, Ambikacharan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
10	Ballabh, Kunjabihari	General Assembly's Institution.
	Mitra, Kiranchandra, No. 1	Presidency College.
12	Bhattacharyya, Rasikmohan	Ditto.
	Guha, Abinaschandra	Ditto.
14	Dattagupta, Karunakumar	Dacca College.
15	Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra	Presidency College.
16	Madak, Binaykrishna	Hughli College.
17	Deb, Ramdulal	Presidency College.
18	Bhattacharyya, Prasanachandra.	Dacca College.
	Gangopadhyay, Bholanath	Hughli College.
20	Kundu, Upendranath	Presidency College.
21	Jharu Miah	St. Xavier's College.
22	Bhattacharyya, Anukulchandra.	Metropolitan Institution.
23	Bhattacharyya, Harinath	Ripon College.
24	Bandyopadhyay, Sasadhar	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Sen, Gunadacharan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
26	Gupta, Jaykrishna	City College.
27	Kundu, Purnachandra	Presidency College.
28	Basak, Saratchandra	Dacca College.
	Krikpatrick, S.	Presidency College.
30	Chakladar, Haranchandra	General Assembly's Institution
	Sarkar, Hemchandra	Berhampur College.
32	Abu Nasr Muhmmad Ali	Dacca College.
33	Mitra, Saratchandra	Presidency College.
34	Chaudhuri, Saratchandra	Ditto.
35	Chattopadhyay, Taraknath	City College.
36	Mitra, Saratchandra, I	Ripon College.
37	Gharpure Mahadeo Trimback	Morris College, Nagpur.
38	Sengupta, Jitendranath	Presidency College.
39	Basu, Sasankakumar	Dacca College.
	Gangopadhyay, Nibaranchandra.	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Sarkar, Saratsasi	Burdwan Raj College.
	Syed Muhammad Abdullah	Calcutta Madrasa.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abadhbihari Chaube	Patna College.
	Abdul Wadud	City College.
	Acharyya, Nandalal	Dacca College.
	Adhikari, Naiinikanta	Berhampur College.
	Aditya, Gopimohan	Dacca College.
	Akhouri Nityananda Singha	Patna College.
	Alfazuddin Ahmed	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Anderson, F.	Rangoon College.
	Aparajit Trimbak Baliram	Hislop College, Nagpur.
10	Bagchi, Harendrakrishna	Presidency College.
	Bandyopadhyay, Abanimohan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Ambikacharan.	Patna College.
	„ Arabinda	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jadunath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kedareswar	Krishnagar College.
	„ Narendranath.	Uttarpara College.
	„ Nibaranchandra.	Jagannath College.
	„ Prabodhchandra.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Rajkumar, No. 1.	Presidency College.
20	„ Rajnarayan	Uttarpara College.
	„ Santoshkumar.	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	Presidency College.
	Basu, Binodbihari	Ditto.
	„ Hemchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Jamininath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jyotindranath, No. 1	Jagannath College.
	„ Jyotindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Kshetramohan	Dacca College.
	„ Tarapada	Krishnagar College.
30	Bhattacharyya, Bamacharan	Hughli College.
	„ Baradasankar	Rajshahye College.
	„ Nagendrnath	Ripon College.
	„ Sasibhushan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Srihartsha	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Srischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Berhampur College.
	„ Taraknath	Jagannath College.
	„ Taranganath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Umeschandra	City College.
40	Bishnu, Bansadhar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Biswas, Nilratan	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	Hughli College.
	Brahma, Phanindranath	Presidency College.
	Chakrabarti, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	„ Chandrakumar	Jagannath College.
	„ Saratchandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Tarakeswar	Rajshahye College.
	„ Upendrachandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Upendranath	Ripon College.
50	Chandra, Bamacharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Abanimohan	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Asitachandra	Presidency College.
	„ Basantakumar	Ripon College.
	„ Bimalchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Haribar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kalidas	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Priyanath	Presidency College.
	„ Rampada	Ditto.
	„ Saratchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
60	„ Suryyakanta	Presidency College.
	Chaudhuri, Basantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Praphullachandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Suhridnath	Presidency College.
	Chiene, O.	St. Xavier's College
	Das, Aghornath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur
	„ Aswinikumar	Jagannath College.
	„ Harikrishna	Presidency College
	„ Janakinath	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Jyotindranath	St. Mary's College, Chandernagar.
70	„ Karunakumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Mahendranath	Berhampur College.
	„ Narendrakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Dacca College.
	„ Taraprasanna	Presidency College.
	Dasgupta, Chandrakumar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jogindrachandra	Presidency College.
	Datta, Apurbakrishna	Ditto.
	„ Asutosh	Ditto
	„ Dharaninath	Ditto.
80	„ Jogindrakisor	Jagannath College.
	„ Kshitischandra	Albert College
	„ Krishnalal	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Rakhaldas	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Ramgopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	De, Hemchandra	Ditto.
	„ Jaharlal	Ditto.
	„ Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	„ Ramdayal	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
90	„ Suryyamuni	Jagannath College.
	De Mellos, Bertha Adria Hudson.	Bethune College.

	Durgaprasada	St. Xavier's College.
	Gangopadhyay, Matilal	St. Xavier's College.
	" Nagendranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Nilmani	Ripon College.
	Ghanasyamprasad Misra	Jabalpur College.
	Ghosh, Harinath	Ripon College.
	" Jitendranath	Albert College.
	" Kalipada	Ripon College.
100	" Krishnachandra	Presidency College.
	" Kshetramohan	Hughli College.
	" Nandalal	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Ramcharan	Bangabasi College.
	" Sailendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Susilchandra	Ripon College.
	Ghoshal, Surendranath	Presidency College.
	Gokhale Keshava Gunesh	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Goonetilleka, C. W.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Guha, Jaygobinda	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
110	" Raicharan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	Gupta, Bipinbihari	Ripon College.
	" Jyotindramohan	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Haldar, Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	Hari Ballal Parachure	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Hyam, S. I. J.	Rangoon College.
	Jadunandan Sahay	Patna College.
	Kemble, J. W.	Bishop's College.
	Lahiri, Bijaylal	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jogeschandra	General Assembly's Institution.
120	Mahanti, Gaursyam	Ravenshaw College.
	Maitra, Jadabchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Mallik, Debendrakumar	St. Xavier's College.
	" Munindralal	Hughli College.
	Manna, Rajanikanta	Metropolitan Institution.
	Manuel, J. R.	Rangoon College.
	Maung Kin	Ditto.
	Maung Shin	Ditto.
	Mitra, Apurbakrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Haridhan	Ditto.
130	" Jyotindranath	Presidency College.
	" Kalidas	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Lalbihari, No. II.	Sanskrit College.
	" Nripendranath	Presidency College.
	" Nripendranath	Jabalpur College.
	" Surendranath, I.	City College.
	Muhammad Abdus Samad	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Irfanulla	Ditto.
	Muhammad Walayatullah	Jabalpur College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra.	Presidency College.
140	" Harendranath	Sanskrit College.
	" Jnanadaprasad.	Burdwan Raj College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Jnanendranath.	Ripon College.
	" Jyotindrachandra.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Nanigopal	Presidency College.
	" Santoshnath	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Satkari	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Syamacharan	City College.
	Niyogi, Rameschandra	Ditto
	Pal, Upendranath	Hughli College.
150	Pramanik, Jagadbandhu	Burdwan Raj College.
	Ragho Prasad	Patna College.
	Rakshit, Kesabchandra	St. Mary's College, Chandernagar.
	Ray, Jatindranath	Presidency College.
	" Kalikumar	Dacca College.
	" Nibaranchandra	Ripon College.
	" Prabodhchandra	Presidency College.
	" Prakaschandra	Dacca College.
	" Satischandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	Raychaudhuri, Jogindranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
160	" Kesablal	City College.
	Richard, E.	Rangoon College.
	Sadhukhan, Nilmani	Hughli College.
	Saha, Harakumar	Dacca College.
	Sarkar, Kedarnath	Hughli College.
	" Nagendranath	Ripon College.
	Sen, Akshaykumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Bimalananda	St. Xavir's College.
	" Gopalchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Indubhushan	Presidency College.
170	" Kalikumar	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	" Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
	" Kshetramohan	Presidency College.
	" Nalinikanta	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	" Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sengupta, Abanimohan	Jagannath College.
	" Abaninath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Pratapchandra	Dacca College.
	Sil, Praphullakumar	Presidency College.
	Sinha, Debendranath	Hughli College.
180	" Kshetramohan	Presidency College.
	" Sureschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Som, Sriskumar	Dacca College.
	Southon, Kate Emmeline	Diocesan Girls' School, Naini Tal.
	Sur, Surendranath	St. Mary's College, Chandernagar.
	Tafazzul Ahmad	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Ukil, Kumudkanta	General Assembly's Institution.
	Vijiaretnem, J. C.	Jaffna College.
188	Wight, Amy Estelle	La Martiniere College for Girls.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Ghuffar	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Abdul Majid, II	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Abdul Raoof	Patna College.
	Abraham A.	Teacher, (Roll. Jaf. T. 1).
	Abul Hayat Tarafder	Hughli College.
	Adhikari, Haripada	Sanskrit College.
	" Kaminikumar	Teacher (Roll. Dac. T. 5).
	Ahmedazzaman	Jagannath College.
	Aikath, Chandicharan	Metropolitan Institution.
10	Amrut Morishwarrao Pardhy	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Anderson, P. R.	Ditto.
	Asrar Ali	Revenshaw College.
	Baikunth Prasad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Bakta Jamal	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Bal, Debendranath	Jagannath College.
	Balmakunda Upadhyay	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Bandyopadhyay Anantakumar	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipnr.
	" Anukul	Teacher (Roll. Bur. T. 3).
	" Asutosh	Jagannath College.
20	" Bankimchandra.	Uttarpara College.
	" Bhutnath	St. Xavier's College.
	" Bibhutibhushan.	Burdwan Raj College.
	" Binodbihari	Jagannath College.
	" Harakumar	St. Mary's College, Chandernagar.
	Bandyopadhyay, Haricharan	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Jagabandhu	Uttarpara College.
	" Jnanchandra	Dacca College.
	" Jyotrindranath.	City College.
	" Lalitmohan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
30	" Lalitmohan	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Nakuleswar	Bangabasi College.
	" Nanigopal	City College.
	" Nibaranchandra.	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	" Nrisinhaprasad.	Ripon College.
	" Prabodhnarayan.	Uttarpara College.
	" Prasannakumar.	Berhampur College.
	" Rabaneswar	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Rajendrachandra.	Jagannath College.
	" Saratchandra	Behar National College, Bankipur.
40	" Sasimohan	Jagannath College.
	" Satindranath	Uttarpara College.
	" Satischandra	Ditto.
	" Satischandra No. II.	City College.
	" Satyakanta	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	" Sridharchandra.	Bangabasi College.

	Bandyopadhyay, Surendrakumar.	Ripon College.
	„ Surendranath.	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Surendranath	Uttarpara College.
	„ Susilchandra	Patna College.
50	„ Upendrachandra.	Hughli College.
	„ Upendranath	Uttarpara College.
	„ Upendranath	City College.
	Banik, Srinath	Jagannath College.
	Baral, Nilratan	Burdwan Raj College.
	Barat, Abinaschandra	Hughli College.
	Bardhan, Gangacharan	Raj Chandra College, Barisal.
	„ Umeschandra	Jagannath College.
	Barman, Basantakumar	Jagannath College.
	Barpute Govind Ganesh	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
60	Bartlett, W. H.	Jaffna College.
	Baruya, Kripalchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	Basil, B. G.	St. Xavier's College.
	Basu, Abhaycharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Anathnath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Annadacharan	Ripon College.
	„ Asimakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Asutosh (ii)	City College.
	„ Aswinikumar	Jagannath College.
	„ Atalkumar	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
70	„ Atulchandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Atulkrishna	Butdwan Raj College.
	„ Atulkrishna	City College.
	„ Bhupendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Bidhubhushan	Ripon College.
	„ Binaykrishna	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Bipinbihari	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Brajanath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Girindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Jadabchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
80	„ Janakinath	Ripon College.
	„ Jogindrakrishna	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	Midnapur College.
	„ Narendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Priyagopal	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Rameschandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Rameschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Sailendranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Satindrachandra	City College.
90	„ Satischandra	Ripon College.
	„ Satyacharan	Presidency College.
	„ Siddheswar	City College.
	„ Surendrakumar	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Surendranath	Ripon College.
	Bera, Debendranath	Presidency College.
	Bhaduri, Bimalchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Bhagabatnarayan Sinha	Patna College.
	Bhagwan Sahay	Patna College.
100	Bhar, Haridas	General Assembly's Institution
	Bhargo Nilkanth Jategaokar	Jabalpur College.
	Bhaskar Moreshwar Vighnay	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Bharat Prasad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Bhattacharyya Asutosh	City College.
	„ Bhutnath	Teacher (Roll. Bha. T. 1).
	„ Brajagopal	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Gopalchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jibankrishna	City College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Rajshahye College.
110	„ Kalipada	Bangabasi College.
	„ Kaminimohan	Ripon College.
	„ Kumudchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Mohitchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Munindra mohan	Sanskrit College.
	„ Nandagopal	St. Kavier's College.
	„ Nandalal	City College.
	„ Narayanchandra.	City College.
	„ Pramathanath	Hughli College.
	„ Pramathanath	Krishnagar College.
120	„ Praphullachandra.	Hughli College.
	„ Rakhaldas	City College.
	„ Saratchandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Satischandra	City College.
	Bhaumik, Krishnasundar	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Bindheswari Prashad, I.	Patna College.
	Bindheswari Prashad, II.	Patna College.
	Bishumbhar Nath Dube	Jabalpur College.
	Bishun Sahay, I.	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Biswas Asutosh	Metropolitan Institution.
130	„ Bishnupada	Berhampur College.
	„ Brajendrakumar	City College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Jagannath College.
	„ Pramathanath	Rajshahye College.
	„ Prannath	Bishop's College.
	„ Radhikaprasad	Barhampur College.
	Cantwell Alice	Loretto House.
	Chaki Baradagobinda	General Assembly's Institution
	Chakrabarti, Bipinbihari	Jagannath College.
140	„ Digambar	Chittagong College.
	„ Durgamohan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Iswarchandra	Chittagong College.
	„ Jahnabhicharan	Jagannath College.
	„ Kalipada	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Mahendrakumar	Ripon College.
	„ Purnachandra	Chittagong College.
	„ Radhanath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Saratchandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Sasibhushan	Sanskrit College.
150	„ Satischandra	Albert College.
	„ Satischandra	City College.
	„ Srikanta	Ripon College.
	„ Sudhirchandra	City College.
	„ Trailokyanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Upendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	Chanda, Krishnakisor	Rajshahye College.
	„ Ramaprasad	Dacca College.
	Chandra, Saratchandra	City College.
	Chattopadhyay Abinaschandra	Uttarpara College.
160	„ Amritalal	Ripon College.
	„ Amulyakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Aswinikumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Binodbihari	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bipinbihari	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Bireswar	Presidency College.
	„ Dinabandhu	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Girijabhushan	City College.
	„ Girindrabhushan	Ditto.
	„ Girindranath	Presidency College.
170	„ Haranchandra	Uttarpara College.
	„ Jadunath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Jyotibhushan	Krishnagar College.
	„ Kaminikumar	B. M. Instrution, Barisal.
	„ Khagendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kshirodkanta	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Kumudchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Lalitmohan II.	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	Ripon College.
	„ Nagendranath	Hughli College
180	„ Nandalal	Presidency College.
	„ Nanigopal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narayanchandra	City College.
	„ Paresnath	Presidency College.
	„ Praphullachandra	City College.
	„ Purnachandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Radharaman	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Rajendranath	City College.
	„ Rajendranath	St. Xavier College.
	„ Sailajaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
190	„ Saratchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra	City College.
	„ Satyendranath	Jagannath College.
	„ Surendranath	Krishnagar College.
	„ Surendranath	City College.
	Chaudhuri, Bankeschandra	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Bijaykrishna	City College.
	„ Dhirendranath	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Narendralal	Hughli College.
	„ Prabodhchandra	Presidency College.
200	„ Syamendranarayan	Krishnagar College.
	Chaw Hla	St. Xavier's College.
	Dam, Mathuranath	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	Das, Abinaschandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Aswinikumar	Dacca College.
	„ Atulmohan	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Bamanchandra	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Banamali	Jagannath College.
	„ Bharatchandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Bhimsinha	Metropolitan Institution.
210	„ Bhudhar	Dacca College.
	„ Charuchandra, II	General Assembly's Institution
	„ Gobindachandra	Jagannath College.

	Das, Jajnaram	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Janakinath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jatindranath	Midnapur College.
	„ Jogindranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Krishnachandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Mahendralal	Chittagong College.
	„ Nimaichandra	Jagannath College.
220	„ Premchandra	Murarichand College, Sylhet.
	„ Radhacharan	Jagannath College.
	„ Rakhalchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Subodhchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Upendranath	Ditto.
	„ Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Dasarath Lal	Patna College.
	Dasgupta, Asutosh	Dacca College.
	„ Bimalananda	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Lalitmohan	Jagannath College.
230	„ Nibaranchandra	B. M. Institution., Barisal.
	„ Ramdas	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satishchandra	Presidency College.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	Albert College.
	„ Amulyachandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Asutosh	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Basantakumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Benimadhab	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bhupalkumar	Presidency College.
	„ Bijendrakrishna	General Assembly's Instittutin.
240	„ Birendrakumar	Rajshahye College.
	„ Brajendrachandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Jatindrakumar	Ripon College.
	„ Jnanendranath	City College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Jogindrachandra (A)	Jagannath College.
	„ Jogindrachandra (B)	Ditto.
	„ Jyotishchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kalisankar	Chittagong College.
	„ Lalbihari	City College.
250	„ Paresnath	Ditto.
	„ Prakaschandra	Hughli College.
	„ Purnananda	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Radharaman	Dacca College.
	„ Rajkumar	Chittagong College.
	„ Saradacharan	Albert College.
	„ Saradacharan	Jagannath College.
	„ Saratchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Sasibhushan	Dacca College.
	„ Upendranath	Ripon College.
260	Dattamunsi, Asutosh	Ripon College.
	D'Cruz, Ida	Loretto House.
	De, Ambikacharan	Ripon College.
	„ Asutosh	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Banamali	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Basantakumar	Ripon College.
	„ Charuchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Girischandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Hemchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kaminikumar	Dacca College.
270	„ Prabhashchandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Prasidachandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Rajkumar	Jagannath College.
	„ Ramdas	City College.
	„ Saurindranath	Ripon College.
	„ Sitanath	Dacca College.
	„ Umapati	Patna College.
	Deb, Taraknath	City College.
	DeSilva, R.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	DeSouza, Francesca	Bethune College.
280	Dhar, Anukulchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Dinanath	Jaganath College.
	„ Manomohan	City College.
	Dinkar Vaman Harkare	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Diwakar Hari Pendgav	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Gajanan Seoram Kundle	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Ganesdatta Singha	Patna College.
	Gangopadhyay, Hiralal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Lakshminarayan	General assembly's Institution.
	„ Nisikanta	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
290	„ Phanindranath	Metropolitan Iustitution.
	„ Prabhatchandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Ramanikumar	Dacca College.
	„ Tarakdas	Hughli College.
	Ghatak, Bhairabchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Hemchandra	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	„ Kunjabihari	Jagannath College.
	Gholam Lillahe	Burdwan Raj College.
	Ghosh, Amulyacharan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Ghosh, Anukulchandra	Hughli College.
300	„ Asutosh	Midnapur College.
	„ Atulchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Balaichand	Bangabasi College.
	„ Basantakumar	Jagannath College.
	„ Bhubanmohan	Naral Victoria College.
	„ Binodlal	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Bipinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Chandicharan	Patna College.
	„ Gopalchandra	Teacher (Roll. Ber. T. 1).
	„ Harinath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
310	„ Haripada	L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.
	„ Jaharlal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kaiikrishna	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Mahendranath	City College.
	„ Narendranath	Hughli College.
	„ Nibaranchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Paramananda	Jagannath College.
	„ Pramathanath	Hughli College.
	„ Pramathanath	L.M.S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Ramanimohan	Presidency College.
320	„ Sachindrakumar	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Saratchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Satischandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Satischandra	Presidency College.
	„ Sisirkumar	Hughli College.
	„ Sitalaprasad	City College.
	„ Surendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Surendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Surendranath	Jagannath College.
	„ Tirkari	Presidency College.
330	Ghoshal, Kesablal	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	„ Lalitmohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Gorakh Prasad	Patna College.
	Goswami, Jogeschandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Radhakrishna	City College.
	„ Ramanath	Ripon College.
	Govind Balwant Joshi	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Govind Parashuram Tamankar	Jabalpur College.
	Govind Sadasheo Sibdar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Guha, Abinaschandra, II	Presidency College.
340	„ Bhabadacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Bipinchandra	Dacca College.
	„ Jadunath	Ripon College.
	„ Lalmohan, II	Brajamohan Instn., Barisal.
	„ Sasankakumar	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Satischandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Surendranath	Ditto.
	„ Tripuracharn	City College.
	Guhathakurta, Jogindranath	F. C. of Scotland's Instn. and Duff College.
	Gupta, Anukulchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
350	„ Biharilal	City College.
	„ Bijaykrishna	Presidency College.
	„ Bishnudas	Berhampur College.
	„ Dwijendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Mahimchandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Priyanath	Ditto.
	„ Pulinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rohinikumar	City College.
	„ Satischandra	Ditto.
	„ Tariniprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
360	Hafizuddin Khandkar	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Haldar, Atulchandra	Ripon College.
	„ Jyotishchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Priyamadhab	City College.
	Hardinge. G. E.	Rangoon College.
	Harihar Charan	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Harinandan Das	Ditto.
	Hari Sapashiv Tanksale	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Higgs, B. E.	St. Xavier's College.
	Hom Bipinchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
370	Jageshwar Govind Puranic	Morris College, Nagpur.
	J. Lajja Shanker	Jabalpur College.
	Kar, Kaminikumar	Jagannath College.
	„ Manimohan	City College.
	„ Nabakisor	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Panchanan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Karmakar, Sripati	Metropolitan Institution.
	Kesho Lal	St. Xavier's College.
	Konar, Annadaprasad	Ditto.
	„ Kalipada	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
380	Krishna Gangadhar Karandikar	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Laha, Tulsidas	Metropolitan Institution.
	Lahiri, Kesabchandra	Albert College.
	„ Prankrishra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Surendranath	Hughli College.
	Lakshman Rajaram Atre	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Latlal Haq	Calcutta Madrasa.

	Laxman Rajaram Aradhey	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Lin, W.	Rangoon College.
	Loughran, J. W.	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
390	L. T. Ah Pon	Rangoon College.
	Lucas, S. E. R.	Dacca College.
	Madheo Gobind	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	„ Mahiuddin Ahmed	Ripon College.
	Maiti, Sitanath	Midnapur College.
	Maitra, Abinaschandra	L. M. S College, Bhowanipur
	„ Jogindranath	Rajshahye College.
	„ Kuladamohan	Metropolitan Institution.
	Majumdar, Brajasundar	Albert College.
	„ Jnanendramohan	City College
400	„ Jnanendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Jogindranath	Jagannath College.
	„ Mahendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Nibararchandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Ranjanmohan	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Satischandra	Albert College.
	Mallik, Chunilal	Hughli College.
	„ Debendranath	Ditto.
	Mandal, Bhajahari	Midnapur College.
	Manickji Rustamji Eduban	Candian Mission College, Indore.
410	Matilal Agnihotri	Jabalpur College.
	Maulik, Aswinikumar	Metropolitan Institution.
	Maung Po Hla	Rangoon College.
	Maung Tha Gyaw	Ditto.
	Misra, Manmohan	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	„ Nalinchandra	Sanskrit College.
	Mitra, Amarkumar	Bangabasi College.
	„ Amritalal	Ripon College.
	„ Basantakumar	Patna College.
	„ Chunilal	General Assembly's Institution.
420	„ Haridas	City College.
	„ Hemchand	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Hemchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Jibeschandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Presidency College.
	„ Jnanendranath	Ripon College.
	„ Jyotindranath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kedarnath	Midnapur College.
	„ Kedarnath	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Kshirodchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff. College.
430	„ Mahimchandra	Bangabasi College.
	„ Manmathanath	Ripon College.
	„ Mohinimohan	Hughli College.
	„ Nibaranchandra	Midnapur College.
	„ Sailendranath, I	Presidency College.
	„ Satyakinkar	Ditto.
	„ Srischandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranath, II	City College.
	„ Susilchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	Mitter, C. L.	General Assembly's Institution.
440	Mohamad Said-uddin	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Mohamad Syeed	City College.
	Muhammad Abdullah	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Muhammad Akbar	Ravenshaw College.
	Muhammad Ali	Ripon College.
	Muhammad Irfan	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Muhammad Ismail	St. Xavier's College.
	Mukerjee, C. S.	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar	Albert College.
	„ Akshaykumar	Berhampur College.
450	„ Ambikacharan	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Anilchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Anukul	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Anukulchandra.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Asutosh	Ditto.
	„ Basantakumar	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Bhubanmohan	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bipinbihari	City College.
	„ Chandrabhushan	Ripon College.
	„ Dineskrishna	Metropolitan Institution.
460	„ Durgagati	Ditto.
	„ Herambachandra.	Albert College.
	„ Indranarayan	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Indusekhar	Berhampur College.
	„ Jatindranath	Krishnagar College.
	„ Jibanhari	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jogendranath	Ditto.
	„ Jyotilal	L. M. S. College, Bhownipur.
	„ Kalipada	City College.
	„ Kisorilal	Metropolitan Institution.
470	„ Kshitischandra	Krishnagar College.
	„ Kunjabihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Mukhopadhyay, Madhusudan	Uttarpara College.
	„ Matilal	Presidency College.
	„ Mrigankolal	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nabakumar	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	„ Nagendranath.	Ripon College.
	„ Nagendranath.	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Nakulchandra.	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Nandalal	City College.
480	„ Nanigopal	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Narendranath.	Rajshahye College.
	„ Nisikanta	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Nityaprasanna.	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Phanimadhab	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Pramathanath.	Presidency College.
	„ Rabindranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Rajendranath	Hughli College.
	„ Rakhaldas	Berhampur College.
	„ Satischandra	Burdwan Raj College.
490	„ Sripati	Ditto.
	„ Srischandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Sureschandra	Presidency College.
	„ Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Syamacharan	Rajshahye College.
	„ Tarapada	Ripon College.
	„ Upendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Munshi, Kuladacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	Murali Lal	T. N. Jubilee College, Bhagalpur.
	Mustafi, Jatindranath	Ripon College.
500	Muzharuddin	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Nag, Dasarathi	Presidency College.
	Nagchaudhuri, Nalinbihari	Metropolitan Institution.
	Nahar, Puranchand	Berhampur College.
	Nanda, Krishnachandra	Ravenshaw College.
	Nandi, Ashutosh	Presidency College.
	„ Debendranath	Hughli College.
	„ Hariprasad	Presidency College.
	„ Rashbihari	Jagannath College.
	Narsing Sahay	Patna College.
510	Nazimuddin Ali	Ripon College.
	Nettles, W. H. J.	Bishop Cotton School, Simla.
	Niyogi, Abhaschandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kumudnath	Presidency College.
	Pal, Basantakumar	Ditto.
	„ Gobindachandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Gopeswar	Ripon College.
	„ Kailasnath	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Saradaprasad	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
520	Paltu Prasada	Patna College.
	Pande, Durgaprasad	Jabalpur College.
	Pania, Saradaprasad	City College.
	Parui, Brindabanchandra	Ditto.
	Pathak, Dwarkaprasad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Pati, Raghunath	Ravenshaw College.
	Percival, S. W.	St. Xavier's College.
	Philipish, G.	St. John's College, Jaffna.
	Phukan, Radhanath	Metropolitan Institution.
	Pitt, L.	Rangoon College.
530	Poddar, Chandrabinod	Jagannath College.
	Pramanik, Haripada	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Parojmala	Bethune College.
	Ragho Papurao Paithankar	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Raghoonath Sahay	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Raghunath Madhava	Jabalpur College.
	Raha, Guruprasanna	Metropolitan Institution.
	Rajdeo Sahay	Patna College.
	Rama Pratap	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Ramchandra Amarat Kuthe	Hislop College, Nagpur.
540	Ramchandra Anand Rao Deshpandey.	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Ramchandra Bhargao Rao Gadgil.	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Ramrao Madhao Wathodkar	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Rashid-uddin Mohomed	Midnapur College.
	Ray, Ajodhyaram	Bangabasi College.
	„ Amulyaratan	City College.
	„ Anukulchandra	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	„ Aswinikumar	Krishnagar College.
	„ Atulchandra	City College.

	Ray, Atulgopal	City College.
550	„ Bholanath	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bhubanmohan	Jagannath College.
	„ Bilaschandra	Dacca College.
	„ Debendranath	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Durgadas	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Dwarkanath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Gangadas	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Girischandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Haradhan	City College.
	„ Hemchandra	Ripon College.
560	„ Jogeschandra	Hughli College.
	„ Kaliprasanna	Jagannath College.
	„ Kisoripati	Midnapur College.
	„ Krishnachandra	Berhampur College.
	„ Lalitchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Mohinimohan	City College.
	„ Nagendraprasad	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nalinchandra	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Narendranath	Berhampur College.
	„ Niradkrishna	Krishnagar College.
570	„ Prabhabati	Bethune College.
	„ Prangobinda	Albert College.
	„ Priyagopal	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Pulinbihari	Narail Victoria College.
	„ Rajendranath, I	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Ramkamal	Ripon College.
	„ Sasibhushan	Rajshahye College.
	„ Subodhchandra	Patna College.
	„ Suranath	Hughli College.
	„ Surendranath	Rajshahye College.
580	„ Sureswar	City College.
	„ Taranath	Rajshahye College.
	„ U. Harrison	F. C. of Scotland's Institution and Duff College.
	Raychaudhuri, Mahendranarayan.	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Radhakumar	City College.
	Rowlands, R. C. W.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Sachitanand Sahay	Patna College.
	Sadashiva Madhava Parande	Jabalpur College.
	Saha, Lakshminarayan	Berhampur College.
	„ Matilal	City College.
590	„ Panchanan	Presidency College.
	„ Pyarimohan	Jagannath Collge.
	„ Ramsundar	Dacca College.
	Samanta, Jyotindranath	Burdwan Raj College.
	Santa Prasad	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Sanyal, Purnachandra	Ripon College.
	„ Saratchandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Sureswar	Rajshahye College.
	Sarfaraz Hossain	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Sarkar, Biharilal	Ripon College.
600	„ Bipinchandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Harendranarayan	Albert College.
	„ Hemchandra	Rajshahye College.
	„ Jnanendraprasad	Bangabasi College.
	„ Jugalkisor	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Lakshminarayan	Ditto.
	„ Rajanikanta	City College.
	„ Sailendranath	Morris College Nagpur.
	„ Sureschandra	Ripon College.
	„ Upendrachandra	Jagannath College.
610	Sarma, Kaminikumar	Ditto.
	Sarmabardolai, Probodhchandra	General Assembly's Institution.
	Syed Ali Mahdy	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Sen, Abinaschandra	Jagannath College.
	„ Akshaykumar	Ditto.
	„ Anadinath	Ripon College.
	„ Apurbakumar	L. M. S. College, Bhowanipur.
	„ Bamacharan	Krishnagar College.
	„ Baradacharan	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Basantakumar	Ditto.
620	„ Biharilal	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Brajendrakumar	Teacher (Roll Dac. T. 2).
	„ Chandicharan	Presidency College.
	„ Chunilal	Albert College.
	„ Dakshinaranjan	Chittagong College.
	Sen, Dabendranath	L. M. S. College, Bhawanipur.
	„ Girindranath	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Girischandra	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Jnanendramohan	Patna College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Albert College.
630	„ Jogindranath	Dacca College.
	„ Kalikrishna	Bangabasi College.
	„ Kedareswar	Jagannath College.
	„ Kedareswar	City College.
	„ Kunjabihari	Ripon College.
	„ Madhusudan	B. M. Institution, Barisal.
	„ Mathuranath	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	„ Nalinnath	Bangabasi College.
	„ Nirupamchandra	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Premkusum	Bethune College.
640	„ Rajkumar	Jagannath College.
	„ Rakhalchandra	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Saratchandra	Victoria College Cooch Behar.
	„ Srishchandra	Presidency College.
	„ Srischandra	St. Xavier's College.
	„ Sukumar	Dacca College.
	„ Surendranath	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
	„ Syamakanta	B. M. Institution Barisal.
	„ Tarapada	Krishnagar College.
	Sengupta, Amirtalal	Ripon College.
650	„ Baradakanta	Dacca College.
	„ Bhubaneswar	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Bipinbihari	Presidency College.
	„ Dwarkanath	Jagannath College.
	„ Iswarchandra	Chittagong College.
	„ Tarinicharan	Albert College.
	„ Upendrachandra	Victoria College, Cooch Behar.
	Set, Surendranath	St. Mary's College, Chandernagar.
	Shoenandan Singh	Teacher, (Roll Pat. T. 9).
	Shiva Bax	Teacher, (Roll. Ind. T. 1).
660	Shivanandan Prasad	Patna College.
	Shreedhar Laksman Tambe	Canadian Mission College, Indore.
	Shridhar Wakratund Munjey	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Shiwa Balaka Singha	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	Sil, Kalidas	Hughli College.
	Sinha, Bijaychandra	Presidency College.
	„ Gurucharan	Behar National College, Bankipur.
	„ Jatindramohan	Burdwan Raj College.
	„ Jogeschandra	Metropalitan Institution.
	„ Kiranchandra	Ripon College.
670	„ Narendranath	Patna College.
	„ Phakirdas	Ripon College.
	„ Phanindranath	Patna College.
	„ Siteschandra	Berhampur College.
	Sipani, Indrachand	Ditto.
	Sital Prasad	Patna College.
	Sitaram Keshave Chitalay	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Som, Chapalacharan	Jagannath College.
	„ Satyendranath	Hughli College.
	S, Talmizur Rahman	Presidency College.
680	Sur, Ramlal	St. Mary's College, Chandernagar.
	Syamsundar Prasad	Patna College.
	Syed Hasan	Ditto.
	Syed Khalil Ahmed	Ditto.
	Syed Mohomed Ali Shah	Jabalpur College.
	Syed Muhammad Hashem	St. Xavier's College.
	Syed Muhammad Karim	Calcutta Madrasa.
	Syed Nazir Ahmad	Patna College.
	Tatya Rao Madhow	Teacher (Roll. Nag., T. 5).
	Thakurta Rebatimohan	Rajchandra College, Barisal.
690	Vaz, W.	St. Xavier's College.
	Vinayek Balkrishna Chepay	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Vinayek Chintaman Pendse	Jabalpur College.
	Vishwanath Vishnu Digraskar	Hislop College, Nagpur.
	Waman Bahram Lakhey	Ditto.
	Waman Gopal Joshie	Morris College, Nagpur.
	Wasudeo Tukaram Vyvaray	Ditto.
	Wirasinha, J. S.	Trinity College, Kandy.
	Yashawant Govind Deshpande	Morris College, Nagpur.
699	Zia-un Naby	Calcutta Madras.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 3rd May, 1893.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Pay Branch, Eastern Circle, Bengal.

Statement of Unclaimed Sums deposited since the year 1843 with the Bengal Military Orphan Society in trust for Soldiers' Children, exclusive of those of minors who have not attained the age of 21.

Date of Deposit.	Name and Rank of Father.	Corps.	Names of Children.	Amount. R	a.	p.
Mar. 24, 1843	Nowlan, L., Farrier Sergt.	4th Troops, and B. H. A.	Ellen	112	9	0
Apl. 3, 1843	Farrell, James, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th Bn. Arty.	Charlotte	4	2	8
„ 3, 1843	Roach, Edward, Private	1st En Lt. Infy	David and Austil	7	13	3
Mar. 9, 1844	Shiehan. B., Gunner	3rd Co, 3rd B. Arty.	John and Patrick	2	1	8
June 21, 1844	Evans, George, Sergt.	1st Co,, 2nd Bn. Arty.	Mary-Ann and Catherine	19	14	9
Sept. 19, 1844	Andrews, —, Private	44th Foot	George	200	0	0
Nov. 16, 1844	Gale, G., Private	10th Foot	John Thomas	28	12	0
„ 20, 1844	Sullivan, John, Bombardier	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	John	130	0	0
Jan. 6, 1845	Monaghan, Michael, Sergt.	1st Co., 2nd B. Arty.	James	156	12	5
„ 15, 1845	Godfrey, —, Sergt. Major	.....	Harriet, M., and James	31	14	1
Feb. 14, 1845	Fry, —, Bugle Major	6th B. Arty.	James	12	6	9
July 7, 1845	Hay, A, Sergt Major	.....	Thomas	101	5	4
„ 9, 1845	Meaney, John, Sergt. Major	2nd B. H. A.	Henry and James	292	15	8
„ 9, 1845	Murphy, Thomas, Bombardier	2nd T., 3rd Bde., H. A.	Ellen	77	4	11
„ 9, 1845	Fate, William, Staff Sergt.	4th Co, 5th B. Arty.	Catherine-Ann	167	15	5
„ 9, 1845	Daley, Owen, Gunner	3rd Co, 5th B. Arty.	Owen	7	1	7
Sept. 1, 1845	Ryan, —, Sergt.	.....	Julia-B and George J.	120	13	0
Aug. 8, 1846	McEnerney, Thomas, Sub Conductor.	.....	Hannah	152	0	9
	Glasscen, John, Corporal	.....	Ellen-Sarah	66	10	3
	Ridley, Henry, Gunner	.....	Henry	34	9	3
Oct. 16, 1846	Lewis, Thomas, Gunner	Arty.	Thomas	20	5	3
July 6, 1847	Dobbins, Francis, Gunner	.....	Martha	83	3	6
„ 19, 1847	Lunn, Adam, Farrier	.....	Adam-T. and John	79	14	0
„ 19, 1847	Clarke, William, Bombardier	1st T., 3rd B. H. Arty.	Not recorded	104	10	8
„ 19, 1847	Prince, W., Sergt.	1st T., 3rd B H. Arty.	Ditto	125	15	10
Jan. 11, 1848	Byrnes, —, Corporal	.....	Maria	59	0	0
July 6, 1848	Braithwaite, W., Staff Sergt.	.....	C.-William and William H.	148	3	5
Oct. 16, 1848	Butcher, H., Sergt. Major	Sirmoor Bn.	Johannah, Frederick, and David-Edwin.	99	6	1
May 9, 1849	Sheehan, D., Private	2nd En Regt,	James	36	5	6
June 2, 1849	Moore, Benjamin Private	1st En. B. F.	Sarah-C.	9	8	4
„ 2, 1849	Crowley, Charles, Private	1st En. B F.	John	7	6	1
Oct. 12, 1849	Deare, W. Conductor	.....	Emeline	50	0	0
Nov. 21, 1849	Moget, —, Sergt. Major	.....	George	69	14	4
Feb. 18, 1850	Boote, Daniel, Gunner	1st Co., 4th B. Arty.	James and another	26	3	5
June 29, 1850	Uniack, Patrick, Sergt	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	John and another	29	15	0
Aug. 19, 1850	Sheehan, P., Gunner	Arty.	Patrick	23	5	6
Oct. 29, 1850	Lees, James, Corporal	2nd En. Regt.	Elizabeth	25	14	6
Nov. 4, 1852	Hodgins, Adam, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	William	9	11	11
Feb. 1, 1853	Edwardes, Michael, Gunner	2nd Co., 5th B. Arty.	Jane and Bridget	36	5	9
Apl. 21, 1853	Staples, Edward, Sergt.	Sappers and Miners	E. W. H.	97	2	6
Sept. 13, 1853	Brown, Michael, Sergt.	Arracan Bn.	John	49	10	3
Jan. 24, 1854	Galway, Robert, Bombardier	1st Co., 3rd B. Arty.	William	206	1	2
„ 18, 1855	Munrowd, George, Sub-Conductor.	Ordnance Dept.	Georgiana	61	10	3
Sept. 24, 1855	Franks, G., Bazar Sergt.	.....	Mary	566	3	10
Oct. 15, 1857	Earle, Edward, Sergt.	Calcutta Town Guard	William-Edward	209	14	0
Dec. 4, 28, 1860	McDonnel, John, Private	97th Foot	Charles	25	15	6
June , 1862	Keddie, J., Private	2nd En B. Frs.	Jane and James	80	0	0
July 22, 1863	Lawton, William, Color-Sergt.	24th Foot	William and Joseph	152	14	2
Jan 25, 1864	Jones, John, Gunner	G. Battery, 22nd B. R. Arty.	Henrietta-Dalzell	39	5	10
Mar. 10, 1864 / May 19 1864	Anderson, William, Gunner	5th B., 25th B. R. Arty.	Duncan	35	4	11
July 18,. 1865	Rowland J, Private	2nd Dragoon Guards	Sophia-M. and Elizabeth Ann.	8	0	0
June 25, 1866	Mead, William, Bombardier	4-25th Royal Arty.	Mary-Ann and Thomas	4	0	0
Oct. 31, 1867	Hutchinson, John, Sergt.	Army Comst. Dept.	Rose	26	2	0
„ 9, 1871	York, R., Sergt.	Arty.	Henry, J.	21	1	4
Sept 22, 1877	Murphy, William. Private	12th Foot	Earnest-Reuben	40	7	3
Aug. 13, 1877	Meehan, Peter, Private	2nd Bn., The Royal Scotts	Joseph	37	1	8

Applications for payment of the deposits should be made to the Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, Calcutta.

JOHN FORDYCE, *Major*,

Pay Examiner, Eastern Circle, and
ex-officio *Secretary, Military Orphan Schools.*

COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE.

List of Government Securities remaining in deposit with the Comptroller, Post Office, on the 31st March, 1893.

No.	Name of person or fund on whose behalf held.	Amount of investment.				Names of Officers to whom interest is sent.
		4 per cent. of 1865.	4½ per cent. of 1878.	4½ per cent. of 1879.	Other Loans.	
		R	R	R	R	
1	Post Office Savings Bank depositors .	3,84,000	...	13,400	...	Post Masters concerned.
2	Ditto Departmental Guarantee Fund .	1,39,000	...	...	...	Credited by book transfer to the fund.
	Security Deposits of Postal Servants and Contractors.					
3	Rama Swamy Naidu, Cashier, Madras Post Office	5,000	...	...	...	Presidency Post Master, Madras.
4	T. B. Kaser Singh, Shroff, Madras Post Office	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
5	Parthasarathy Pillay, Shroff, Madras Post Office	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
6	Jogendro Nath Mookerjee, Treasurer, Calcutta Post Office	10,000	...	...	...	Post Master General, Bengal.
7	Goornarain, Mail Contractor . . .	500	...	...	...	Post Master General, N.-W. P.
8	Wezer Ahmed and Abdul Kureem, Mail Contractors	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
9	Ameer Khan and Kureem Buksh, Mail Contractors	100	...	...	...	Ditto.
10	Revd. H. Stern, on behalf of M. Paulas Petro, Sub-Post Master, Gorakhpur Railway Station	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
11	Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway Company, Mail Contractors	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
12	Munna Lall and Sons, Mail Contractors .	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
13	Dhanj Bhoy, Mail Contractor . . .	500	...	...	...	Post Master General, Punjab.
14	Fakirji Comadore, ditto .	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
15	Dittu Singh and Golab, Mail Contractors .	100	..	...	...	Ditto.
16	Munna Lall and Sons, ditto .	500	...	...	...	Deputy Post Master General, Oudh.
17	Lalbhoy Golabdass, Cashier, Bombay Post Office	2,000	...	...	...	Presidency Post Master, Bombay.
18	Soker Modam, Cashier, Bombay Post Office	500	...	...	...	Ditto.
19	Nurswanjee Pestonjee, Mail Contractor .	1,000	...	...	...	Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces.
20	Nundo Lall and Sons, Mail Contractors .	1,000	...	...	...	Ditto.
21	Tarini Churn Dutt, Mail Contractor .	1,000	...	...	...	Post Master General, Bengal.
22	Ardasur Framji, ditto .	1,000	..	...	...	Deputy Post Master General, Central India.
23	Khattoo Dhurmsey, ditto .	500	...	...	...	Presidency Post Master, Bombay.
24	Sewag Ram Kesho Ram, ditto .	500	...	...	...	Post Master General, Punjab.
	TOTAL .	5,50,700	..	13,400	...	

J. W. H. SANDELL,
Comptroller, Post Office.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, POST OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 2nd May, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. William Lawrence	Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta.	6th February, 1893	District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, 4th April, 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
„ William Wiseman	Dera Ismail Khan	15th March, 1893	District Judge, Dera Ismail Khan, Punjab, 21st March, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Public Works Department. Employed on the Frontier Railway Survey. No application for letters of administration.
„ Geo. Valentine Bailey.	Soeni	17th March, 1893	Deputy Commissioner, Soeni, 31st March, 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
„ Aratoon Leon Aratoon.	Asansole	12th March, 1893	District Judge, Burdwan, 10th April, 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
„ Alex. Close	Ajmere	22nd March, 1893	Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 10th April, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was employed as a clerk in the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Rajputana-Malwa Railway. No application for letters of administration.
„ Lewis Augustus Mendies.	Allahabad	23rd January, 1893	District Judge, Allahabad, 17th April, 1893.	Will left. The deceased's wife, Mrs. Bridget Harrington Mendies, as the sole legatee and executrix, has obtained grant of probate.
Mrs. Lucy Paiva	Kollassy	19th September, 1892	District Judge, Purnea, 7th April, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was wife of Alexander Simon Paiva, of Purnea, who has applied for letters of administration.
Mr. Joseph Truda	Rangoon	13th August, 1892	Civil Judge, Mandalay, Upper Burma, 7th April, 1893.	Will left. The widow has applied for probate.
„ A. W. Cosserat	Doomka	April, 1893	Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, 15th April, 1893.	No will found. No application for letters of administration.
„ John Kennedy	Baintbari	18th April, 1893	District Judge, Rungpore, 24th April, 1893.	Will left. No application for letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 5th May, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd May, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	76,12,058	1	6	1,84,10,393	15	9
Public Deposits at Branches	1,07,98,335	14	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,35,25,181	7	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				6,32,386	6	11
Sundries				33,23,706	0	6
RUPEES				9,07,91,667	14	10

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				68,29,480	0	0
Other authorized Investments				49,24,023	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,62,52,223	10	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,19,60,953	5	3
Bills discounted and purchased				2,55,69,163	14	11
Balances with other Banks				10,93,750	5	4
Bullion				5,56,239	8	6
Dead Stock				12,54,297	10	4
Stamps				10,032	7	3
Sundries				19,68,688	2	10
				7,04,18,852	9	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	73,66,015	14	11	2,03,72,815	5	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,30,06,799	6	7			
RUPEES				9,07,91,667	14	10

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 4th May, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 30·9.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 3rd May, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 20th April, 1893	27,87,621	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	10,84,931	38,72,552
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,90,947	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,90,947
		40,63,499
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,36,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	10,472	1,46,472
Balance on the evening of the 3rd May, 1893	...	39,17,027
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	29,38,427	
Ditto ditto Government	9,78,600	39,17,027
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 4th May, 1893.

HIGH COURT,— ENGLISH DEPARTMENT,— CIVIL.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th April, 1893.

Mr. J. Lewis, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, has obtained leave of absence for two months, under Article 309 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th May, 1893.

By order of the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal,

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Registrar.

The 1st May, 1893.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has appointed Mr. M. A. Cornelisz, Head Assistant of the English Office of the Appellate Side of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to officiate as Assistant Registrar on the Appellate Side of the said High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. J. Lewis.

By order of the High Court,

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th April, 1893.

No. 5.—Mr. O. Burne, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for nine months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th April, 1893.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 26th April, 1893.

No. 1355-*G.*—First class Hospital Assistant, No. 149, Ahmed Husain, returned on the 15th April, 1893, from the leave granted to him in this office notification No. 576-G., dated 23rd February, 1893.

The 29th April, 1893.

No. 1393-*G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Palkuwar is dismissed from the Government service, with effect from the 9th February, 1893, for absence without leave.

By Order,
S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th April, 1893.

No. 2226.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 622-G., dated the 13th April, 1893, Lieutenant A. McConaghey, Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, held charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent in Zhob, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 1st April to the afternoon of the 17th April, 1893.

No. 2228.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 622-G., dated the 13th April, 1893 Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Political Agent in Zhob in the afternoon of the 17th April, 1893.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 26th April, 1893.

No. 2207.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 622-G., dated 13th April, 1893, Captain C. A. Kemball, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, in the afternoon of the 17th April, 1893.

The 27th April, 1893.

No. 2230.—With reference to Notifications Nos. 2084 and 2085, dated the 20th April, 1893, Surgeon-Captain W. R. Edwards, M.D., availed himself of two months' privilege leave in the forenoon of the 20th April, 1893, making over charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon at Quetta to Surgeon-Captain Ashton Street, M.B., F.R.C.S., at the same time.

By Order,
W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 25th April, 1893.

No. 436—328-*VI.*—Under Section 12, Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure), Captain M. A. Tighe, Political Assistant, is invested, with effect from the date of assuming charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, to be exercised within the Merwara district.

No. 439—328-*VI.*—Captain P. J. Melvill, Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ajmere, is appointed, under Section 39 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, to act as District Magistrate of Merwara during such time as Captain M. A. Tighe holds charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, or until further orders.

The 28th April, 1893.

No. 456—122.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Sections 6 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to license the Reverend Charles W. DeSouza, Presiding Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Ajmere, to solemnize marriages in the district of Ajmere-Merwara, and to authorize him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in that district.

No. 459—122.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 9 of the Indian

Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to license Mr. Jacob Chunni Lal, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Ajmere, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the district of Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1893.

No. 13-A.—Mr. W. B. Rix, Honorary Assistant Engineer, is placed in charge of the current duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Belgaum Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April, 1893, during the absence of Major H. H. Hart, R.E., Executive Engineer, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 1st May, 1893.

No. 14-A.—Lieutenant H. O. Lathbury, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is placed in charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Attock Defence Division, Military Works, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April, 1893, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Colonel W. T. Shone, R.E., Executive Engineer, on temporary duty, under the Military Department.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,

for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th April, 1893.

No. 27.—Mr. T. A. Hindmarsh, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,

Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that about 15 months ago certain treasure (18 crowbars, about 3 cubitst in length, worth about R15, and pointed at boh ends) was found hidden under the ground in a field in Khayanabhadra, a hamlet of Jagannadhapuram in the Gunupur Taluq, Vizagapatam District, by (1) Bommida Appayya, (2) Rayabonu Papayya, (3) Vankayala Karrigadu, (4) Palla Gaddenna, (5) Malla Somesu, and (6) Karri Gangayya of Jagannadhapuram of the shepherd caste. Sixteen of these crowbars, together with the iron of the one sold and the plough blades into which the other was converted by one of the finders are now deposited in the Deputy Tahsildar's Office at Gunupur.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by an agent duly authorised, before the Collector of Vizagapatam, at his office, on 16th October, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

W. A. WILLOCK,

Collector.

VIZAGAPATAM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 24th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 6th January, 1893, the undermentioned copper idols and articles weighing about 290¼ seers, and valued at R32-7, were found buried in Paimash No. 1206, measured as Puramboke grazing ground, belonging to Natarajapuram and Maruthuvakudi villages, Kumbakonam Taluk:—

List of Treasure trove.

Serial No.	Particulars of idols, etc.	Of what metal made.	Weight in seers.	Estimated value. R a. p.
1	Sundara Murthi Vinayagar .	Copper .	50	6 4 0
2	Goddess Amman . .	Do. .	49	6 2 0
3	Thandikeswaraswami . .	Do. .	92	11 8 0
4	Pirathosha Vinayagar, with the pedestal	Do. .	37	4 10 0
5	13 Plates (Thambalams), large and small . . .	Do. .	47	2 15 0
6	Cup	Brass .	¾	0 0 9
7	2 Kalanjis, with pedestal .	Copper .	5½	0 5 6
8	15 Pieces of Thiruchinnam .	Do. .	5	0 5 0
9	Lamp	Do. .	4	0 4 0
10	2 Granite stone rollers . .	...	...	0 0 9
			290¼	32 7 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 25th September, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,

Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Vallam, the April, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL CEMETERY, MADRAS.

Dilapidated Tombs.

Notice is hereby given that the following Tombs and Monuments in St. George's Cathedral Cemetery, Madras, enumerated below, are now in a ruinous condition, and persons interested in the same are requested to apply at once to the undersigned with a view to their reparation. Rule XIX of Revised Rules for Government Cemeteries in India (G O., 17th July, 1885, No 1 1, Ecelesiastical) provides that such tombs, if no person will undertake to restore them, may be made level with the ground, etc. :—

List of Tombs and other Monuments in St George's Cathedral Cemetery requiring repairs.

Surname.	Full name inscribed on the tomb.	Rank, etc.	Date of death.
Franquire	Francis Franquire	Bengal Civil Service	3rd August 1836.
Poole	Phillip Poole, Esq.	Assistant Surgeon, Madras Establishment.	26th August 1836.
Ashton	Mrs. Sophia Ashton	Wife of R. A. Ashton	8th October 1822.
Staveley	James Staveley, Esq.	Barrister-at-Law	22nd April 1822.
Cooper	Honourable Sir George Cooper, Kt.	Senior Sessions Judge	30th August 1821.
Deacon	Mrs. Grace Gordon Deacon	*Nil*	28th August 1818.
Scott	William Scott, Esq.	*Nil*	25th December 1820
Macalister	Ronald James Macalister	Son of Macalister, H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons	9th September 1819.
Jourdan	Henry John Peter Jourdan	Son of Henry and Mary Jourdan	8th August 1819.
Campbell	William Campbell, Esq.	*Nil*	6th April 1819
Findlay	Margaret Findlay	Wife of Captain John Findlay	30th April 1828.
Harris	Henry Harris, M.D.	1st Member of Medical Board	10th August 1822.
Cleghorn	Isabella Cleghorn	Wife of Patrick Cleghorn	1st June 1824.
Theophilus	Louisa Theophilus	Daughter of Thomas Theophilus	8th June 1828.
Leighton	Eliza Ann Leighton	Eldest daughter of David Leighton	24th August 1822.
Fullerton	Charles Fullerton, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	17th September 1824.
Russell	Elizabeth Russell	Daughter of Captain Robert Russell, 6th Regiment, Light Cavalry.	17th March 1821.
Ukthoff	Edward Ukthoff, Esq.	Hon. Company's Civil Service	15th August 1822.
Newlyn	W. F. Newlyn, Esq.	Superintending Surgeon, M. D.	14th August 1833.
McNair	Francis Sophia McNair	Daughter of Captain Archibald Mc Nair, 15th Regiment, Native Infantry.	22nd June 1833.
Clarke	Sydenham Charles Clarke, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	27th August 1828.
Lewis	Anna Maria Lewis	Wife of Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq.	25th November 1825.
Bell	Mary Bell	Wife of Mr. James Bell	18th March 1829.
Carruthers	John Carruthers	Attorney-at-Law	25th October 1843.
Thompson	Elizabeth Thompson	Wife of Reverend Thompson, Junior Chaplain.	4th September 1819.
Fenwick	Jane Elizabath Fenwick	*Nil*	27th August 1828.
Bell	William Hugh Bell, Esq.	*Nil*	14th July 1838.
Johnson	Ensign Ralph Stephen Johnson	49th Regiment, Native Infantry	22nd December 1830.
McKenzie	Infant Child of Alexander Maria McKenzie.	*Nil*	24th August 1840.
Hurford	Emily Mary Hurford	Infant daughter of Thomas Hurford	1st March 1855.
Sewell	Rebecca Sewell	Widow of Henry Sewell, Esq.	21st August 1824.
Nichols	Charlotte Cornish Nichols	Wife of Solomon Nichols, Esq.	8th February 1824.
Boileau	Mary Annie Elizabeth Boileau	Wife of Thomas Boileau, Madras Civil Service.	12th October 1824.
Poole	Emma Poole	Sister of Captain H. W. Poole, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry.	24th April 1823.
Scott	Peter Scott, Esq.	Medical Establishment	9th November 1821.
Goldingham	Charles Cecil Goldingham	Infant son of John Goldingham	26th April 1819.
Oakes	Henry Robert Oakes	Madras Civil Service	12th November 1818.
Dighton	James Lucy Dighton (Vault)	Carriage Builder	17th February 1841.
Kelly	Major George A. Kelly	1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	29th May 1818.
Whitehead	Maria Letitia Whitehead	Wife of Reverend G. Whitehead	14th November 1844.
Briggs	Sophia Briggs	Wife of Captain James Briggs	21st January 1839.
McCally	Arthur McLeod McCally	Son of Captain Arthur McCally, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry.	20th October 1837.
Lane	Anna Miller Lane	Daughter of Charles Henry John Lane.	15th April 1838.
Sullivan	Edward Richard Sullivan	.....	6th October 1823.
Hough	Elizabeth Hough	Wife of Reverend James Hough,	5th December 1824.

MADRAS,
The 24th April, 1893.

H. C. PARKER, M.A.,
Joint Chaplain.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Royal West Surrey Regiment of Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 30th day of April, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1670, Private James Martin.
Age,—28 years 3 months.
Height,—5 feet 4 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue
Trade,—Boot finisher.
Date of Enlistment,—10th June, 1886.
Place of Enlistment,—Guildford.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bermondsey, London, Surrey.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—22nd April, 1893.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Jalapahar, Darjeeling.
Marks,—Tattood sailor, two flags chest; ship left upper arm; coat of arms, sailor and flag, woman's head, girl's figure, anchor, bracelet on left forearm; ship on right upper arm; female figure, tree and snake on right forearm.
REMARKS,—Under seven years' service.

C. E. ILDERTON, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commdg. 2nd Battn., The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.

THE YEARLY EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR FOURTH GRADE ACCOUNTANTS.

The yearly examination of candidates for fourth grade of Accountants, Public Works Department, will be held at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on Monday and Tuesday, 5th and 6th June, 1893, at 10-30 A.M.

SUBJECTS.

	Full marks.	Minimum pass marks.
Writing (neatness, clearness, and rapidity) . . .	100	50
Dictation (spelling, punctuation, etc.) . . .	100	50
Arithmetic (whole course) .	240	160
Mensuration (a) (whole book)	60	30
Book-keeping (b) (Mercantile)	100	50
	600	400

Minimum required in all papers collectively.

(a) Todhunter's Mensuration for Beginners.
(b) "Book-keeping" by Ball and Hamilton.
"Book-keeping" by double and single entry, by W. Inglis (Chambers' Educational Course).

The marks gained by candidates who fail will not be published.

1. The examination is held annually at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 1st Monday in June. The examination will be conducted either at the College or by an Examiner, Public Works Accounts (including Railway and Telegraph), in Bengal, Assam, and Burma only.

Candidates will not be examined in any of the Calcutta offices.

2. Candidates not in the Government employ who wish to be examined at the College must forward their applications direct to the Principal; those employed in Government offices through the head of their office, who will forward the application to the Principal.

All applications must reach the Principal 30 days before the date of examination.

3. The candidate should apply to an Examiner of Public Works Accounts not later than 30 days previous to the date fixed for the examination, and obtain his consent to conduct the examination, if examination at the College is not convenient. The application must be forwarded by the candidate, not direct to the Principal, but through the Examiner.

4. All applications must be accompanied by a fee of R10 and the following certificates.

Certificates may be submitted in original, or true copies attested by an officer of the Engineer or Accounts Branch, but none will be returned:—

(1) Certificate of good character signed by applicant's immediate official superior, or by the instructor under whom he has been educated, or by some other superior under whom he may have been brought up or employed, or to whom he may be well known. (This certificate must have special reference to the two years immediately preceding the application.)
(2) Certificate that candidate is under 25 years of age not required if candidate is in permanent Government employ, or an employé under District Boards.
(3) Certificate that the application is in candidate's handwriting.

It will rest with the Principal of the College, on a consideration of these certificates, to decide whether the candidate should be registered for the examination, or whether his application should be rejected.

5. Copies of examination papers are not procurable except those that are issued for examination. These need not be returned.

6. Each examination is complete in itself. A candidate who has failed in an examination, and presents himself for examination on a subsequent occasion, must undergo the full examination and furnish a fresh fee and certificates.

7. Passed candidates should apply, not to the Principal of the College, nor to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, but direct to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the Province or Railway under whom they may desire to be employed.

8. It must be distinctly understood that the passing of this examination does not give any claim to an appointment, and that in making appointments, preference will be given to qualified persons who are already employed in the Department.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 3rd April, 1893.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May, 1893. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1893. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests:—

1. The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and, in English and Mathematics, must have obtained 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the marks allotted to those subjects. The candidate's age must be under 19 years.

2. The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.
3. The B. A. Examination in the B Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd year class.)

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 25th April, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 2nd May, 1893.

Barhead & Co.
Bessam Aly, Esq.
Calcutta Weekly Times and Advertiser.
Charrington, M. V., Esq.
Clark & Co., Chemists.
Editor, "Indian Argosy."
Elmore, J. S., & Co., Messrs.
Espino Bros., Messrs.
Espir, Fernand, Esq.
Flower, Sir R.
Francis Haveri & Sons.
Jardine, G. D., Esq.
Joseph and Andrew.
Minghis, D. F., Signor.
Marais, P. J., Esq.
Oderwald, Mrs.
Pope, E. A., Esq.
Roxburgh, Spence, & Co.
Schöffer, W., & Co.
Simcock, G., Mr.
Salliet, Constant, Mons.
Schuster, Maurice, Mons.
Wyatt, Dudey, Esq.
Wallinger, W. A., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agabeg, C., Esq.
Akin, Robert, Esq.
Andrews, H. M., Esq.
Arrakiel, Miss.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Augustine, S. M.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Beckett, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bentley, Captain Edward.
Berglund, A.
Binder, Ch., Mons.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Brown, Norman P., Esq.
Brydon, Mrs. E.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cleveland, Mrs. Leah.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Collins, Mrs. R. A.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Cooke, Mr.
Cooper, Henry James.
Crotton, W. M., Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulkner, W., Esq.
Fawns, Miss.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
Garrett, E. L.
Graham, C. St. John, Esq.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, J. T.
Hancock, William, Mr.
Hayden, Miss Mattie
Hewitt, F., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
Hunter, C. H.
James, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jahel, B. G.
Jefferson, Mr. John P.
Jenkins, A.
Keisler, F. L., Dr.
Kerr, Miss K.
Kidd, Dr. C. E.
King, H. G., Esq.
Laing, James.
Long, William.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Lovett, T. H.
Lowe, A. M.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McCudden, E. G. J., Esq.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McMullen, W. M.
Main, J.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Middleton, James.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Moreno, H. W. B., Esq.
Morton, Misses.
Moon, E. R. P.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Payr, Charles.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pitman, J. D., Mr.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Rahmin, R., Mrs.
Reed, S.
Richards, G.
Richards, Signor Jules.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Rosen, L., Esq.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Spanna, Alfred.
Spring, J. E., Esq.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Walker, Mrs.
Walshe, M. A. P.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Webb, Mr. E. T.
Webster, Mr.
Weichert, W.
Wilcox, James.
Williams, Ernest, Mr.
Wilson, Dr. Geo. A.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Geiyer, John, Esq.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Kromer, M., Mr.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arnold, J. B.
Aslett, W. C., Captain.
Ainsworth, T., Corporal.
Aima Ayah.
Abram, David Hern.
Arden, Ethel, Miss.
Alexander, H. N.
Balemoria, J. R.
Balwin, W.
Bayley, C.
Banmeyer, Franz, Dr.
Bharra Goosai.
Beauchamp, H. K.
Brennan, John.
Barbour, E. D.
Bean, M.
Blake, W.
Bulkley, H. T.
Beigai Bahadur Sing Saheb.
Bhum, William.
Bandespon, W. O. Schulen.
Bayne, H., Captain.
Baker, Mr.
Brown, N. P.
Bellet, Geo.
Blanchard, H. W.
Baird.
Church, William T.
Cronch, Thomas.
Cappel, E. L.
Channer, O. H., Surgeon-Major.
Copland, C.
Cluley, F., Mrs.
Cantania, R.
Coyne, J. S.
Chisholm, D. B.
Crockett, T. W.
Corke, Alfred Cole.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Douglas, A. C.
Durand, D., Mrs.
Dalip Singh Fakir.
Dayji Bhawan.
DSauza, Fabian.
Desvans, B.
Duffy, A. C.
Damoy, C.
Elger, L. B.
English, James.
Falkner, W. A.
Ford, Mrs.
Fairbank, Waller.
Freerer.
Forrester, F.
Goodburn, C.
Griffin, Winnie, Mrs.
Guinness, R. Sydney.
Ganga Deen.
Goldenburg, Fanny, Mrs.
Hawthorne, W.
Hutton, Mrs.
Huzrat Syed Akber Hossen.
Hare, A. B.
Harris, H. T.
Harwood, Hamilton T.
Hardt, Herman.
Hastings, T. W.
Hunter, J. J., Mrs.
Hughes, Hughes T. W.
Helm, Elhetred.
Hill, Thos.
Harmandass.
Johnson, F. E., Captain.
Jones, W. M.
Jaenisch, Dr. B.
James, T.
Jervis, Lady (Parcel).
Jech, Carl.
Kud, Simond.
Kempster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Kain, Ernest.
Konig, Dr.
Lallubhai Bhugwanji & Co.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lloyd, Major.
Lazarus, G. M.
Lowth, C.
Lisely, L. F.
Lisano, A.
Letellier, D. J.
Maxwell, St. P. H., Major.
Mannburke, Joseph.
Mancien, Carlo
Al Noble, Esq.
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Willuton, A.
Walker, H. R.
West, D. K.
Willis, Dr. C. Farnend.
Willard, Opera, Esq.
Warder, G. H.
Waller, Mr.
Welter, Richard, Dr.
Wenymon, Dr.
Williamson.
Wright.
Williams, Lilly, Miss.
Welch, J. J. M.
Zeigler, Mons. A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 1st May, 1893.

Eddy, H. C.
Latty, W. A.
Leni, W. R.
Liveweight, R.
Sleigh, J.

The 6th May, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	10th May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	9th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe, (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion	10th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies	10th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	6th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	9th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	10th ,,	Per Steamer *Kataria.*
South African Ports . . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Umsinto.*
Do. do. . . .	8th ,,	Per Sseamer *Umsinto* from Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* eight-ounce tin, *R5;* one pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২৷৷০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পৌণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পৌণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows:—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12.
½ ,,	R 8,	,,	R 8-8.
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Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিনকোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

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। আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷৷০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিনকোনাইন ও সিনকোনী ডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ নবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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JOHN ELIOT,

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

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Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.

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The Gazette of India.

No. 18.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1893.

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	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
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Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	12 5	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	.	.	...	...	12 2	13 3	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 6	.	...	..	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 11	10 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	17 4	16 4	24 8	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	10 10	18 13	18 13	8 10	6 14	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	9 5	9 3	...	...	9 12	9 10	10 3	10 5	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 13	13 0	13 12	9 4	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	..	..	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 0	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	7 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 9	7 0	10 10	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Randoway	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 0	13 1	13 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	21 0	21 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 11	10 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	..	...	.	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 13	10 13
Cachar	8 0	8 4	...	...	8 8	7 12	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 8
Khási and Jaintia Hills	...	...	...	...	5 6	5 6	6 6	7 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 10	7 6
Garo Hills	...	..	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpara	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...		...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	11 1	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	82 0	82 0	10 0	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	8 12	9 12	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	106 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	8 12½	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	11 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 12	12 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 0	...	...	9 1½	9 8	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 4
24-Parganas	11 4	11 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	15 4	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	20 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	11 5	11 4	17 0	17 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	12 5	12 5	93 0	93 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 1	15 10	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	22 0	22 1	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	11 0	9 0	..	...	9 0	10 0	12 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 4	11 0	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	11 8	18 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	17 0	...	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	10 11	12 0	...	...	10 8	10 4	12 2	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	16 4	...	...	23 8	21 0	106 10	100 0	11 2½	11 12
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	23 0	23 8	22 8	21 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	13 8	13 8	18 12	22 8	6 4	6 0	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 14	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 15
Rajshahi	10 0	10 8	26 4	...	11 4	10 8	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	20 11	18 4	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	10 13	...	...	10 0	9 9	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	...	8 0	12 8	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 9
Dinajpur	10 12	10 12	15 12	15 12	10 12	10 0	14 6	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 12	13 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	7 14	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	...	...	15 12	14 7	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 5†	20 5†	...	...	19 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	11 8	11 8	...	...	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 9 8	11 0 to 12 0	11 8 to 13 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	12 8 to 14 0	14 8	18 0	18 8	18 0	18 8	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	5 0 to 7 0	6 8 to 8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	12 0 and 14 0	14 0 and 15 0	...	..	...	...	25 0	30 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	14 0 and 17 0	14 0 and 16 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	10 2	...	...	...	10 11	11 15	14 1	14 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	...	24 8	...	19 2	...	...	...	8 4½	9 0
Hazáribágh	8 8 and 11 0	10 0	13 12	14 0	8 0	8 0	12 12	13 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	26 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

District.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, Indian pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	10 8 to 13 10½	12 1	15 12 to 16 13	12 10	7 14 to 9 0	10 8	14 3	13 10 to 15 12	18 6	...	...	12 10	...	24 0	14 11	15 3	14 11 to 21 1	15 12	19 8 to 21 0	23 2	15 11½ to 16 4	17 1	126 0 to 168 0	168 0	10 12	10 14
Gaya	11 8	10 8	18 8	18 4	10 0	10 0	13 8	14 0	18 12	19 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	13 8	16 0	18 0	18 8	19 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 0 and 14 0	13 4 and 14 0	20 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	20 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 0	11 8	14 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	8 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	26 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		14 8	14 8	20 3	22 11	15 12	16 6	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	14 5	14 13	...	...	...	...	24 3	25 0	13 3	10 0	16 0	14 5	21 0	23 2	15 5	13 3	176 0	176 0	10 5	10 0
Muzaffarpur	11 0	11 8	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	.	...	...	...	...	25 0		..	16 0	15 0	21 0	21 4	17 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 0	11 9	22 0	19 8	10 0	12 0	14 8	14 9	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 8	14 5	20 8	19 8	18 0	14 4	200 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Champaran	10 8	11 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	23 8	...	..	14 12	15 0	21 8	21 8	15 4	14 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	10 9	11 6½	16 13	17 1	8 1½	8 11	11 6	11 6	20 1	20 5½	18 2	18 6½	...	...	16 4	16 0	16 8	16 8	...	...	19 12	20 14	120 0	120 0	9 12	9 11
Ghazipur	11 9	14 8	16 12	18 0	7 1	7 12	10 5	11 9	16 12	18 0	17 6	17 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	16 12	20 0	19 5	20 0	19 5	19 5	180 4	180 4	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	10 4	10 0	14 8	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	...	...			15 0	16 0	22 8	18 0	19 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8
Allahabad	11 14	11 6	17 8	17 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	19 0	18 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	18 0	17 8	...	...	21 12	21 4	90 0	85 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	15 0	15 4	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	11 0	11 0
Fatehpur	11 0	11 8	18 8	18 8	11 8	7 0	13 0	11 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	15 12	16 8	20 0	21 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...		20 12	22 12	.	...	...	25 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 8	17 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	13 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	21 8	21 0	22 0	...	...	18 8	17 8	22 0	21 8	20 0	23 8	22 0	23 0	130 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	13 12	14 4	22 0	22 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	21 4	22 4	21 8	21 12	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 4	22 5	25 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 4	13 4	20 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	22 4	17 4	17 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	22 8	23 4	22 0	23 4	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 8	14 12	22 0	20 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 8	19 4	19 8	...	. .		.	22 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	22 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 4	14 4	25 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	23 8	24 8	19 8	20 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	23 8	29 8	29 8	17 4	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 0
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 12	15 8	22 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 4	19 12	21 12	19 12	22 0	...	...	.		21 0	21 8	...	...	...	.	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 0	13 8	25 8	25 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	25 0	25 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	23 8	24 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	12 4	12 0
Muttra	13 0	12 8	26 8	27 0	7 4	7 4	11 4	12 0	29 0	28 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 8	..	...	25 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ahgarh	12 8	14 8	25 0	26 0	5 4	5 4	10 0	10 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	12 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	28 0	130 0	120 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	12 14	14 8	23 0	26 8	6 0	6 0	9 11	12 0	24 8	26 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	12 0	...	24 12	25 0	21 0	23 0	18 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Balia	13 2	11 4	18 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	16 0	21 0	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 4	21 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	11 6	11 12	17 0	14 12	8 14	7 8	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	18 8	...	...	...	...	19 12	15 8	22 0	17 12	14 0	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	10 12	11 10	16 3	16 3	9 0	9 0	12 15	13 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	14 6	15 12	19 12	19 12	15 4	16 3	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	12 12	13 8	18 0	18 8	7 12	7 12	29 0‡	29 0‡	13 0	14 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	22 0	22 0	18 0	18 8	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	11 4	12 12	20 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	16 8	...	...	11 0	12 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	12 12	13 0	25 0	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Pilibhit	11 14	12 8	20 0	20 0	11 14	11 4	13 2	13 2	21 4	22 8	17 2	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15

Bareilly	10 9	10 14	21 2	21 12	7 1	6 12	11 3	11 12	16 6½	18 12	15 4	17 9	...	...	14 6	12 8	19 6	20 4	21 2	20 9	21 2	21 2	125 0	120 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	11 11	12 8	21 0	21 0	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	20 8	22 8	16 11	17 8	...	...	12 0	10 8	21 14	23 0	20 12	21 12	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 12	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	18 8	20 0	14 8	14 8	21 4	23 12	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 4	8 4	9 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	9 0§	9 0§	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	11 4	12 2	20 4	20 4	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	20 13	20 4	15 3	15 12	...	...	...	...	18 9	20 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	12 6	12 2	19 13	19 11	5 8	5 12	12 6	12 6	23 2	24 0	18 11	18 9	8 13	8 13	6 9	6 9½	20 5	19 13	18 11	19 11	15 5	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	11 12	13 0	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sahárunpur	12 4	13 4	19 0	20 0	6 0	6 4	10 0	10 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	12 12	17 0	18 8	21 0	18 8	22 4	14 0	14 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	10 12	12 0	20 0	18 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 13	17 0	19 8	18 0	19 13	...	...	17 0	18 11	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	11 8	11 0	20 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	11 8	12 8	19 0	19 0	7 8	8 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	19 8	20 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rae-Bareli	10 8	10 0	19 8	18 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	18 8	17 8	16 0	15 8	27 8	22 0	16 0	14 0	17 8	19 8	16 0	16 0	22 8	21 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 4
Unao	12 0	12 8	18 8	19 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	11 8	10 12	19 0	19 10	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 12	19 8	20 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 14	20 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	90 0	90 0	11 0	10 12
Hardoi	12 8	13 4	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	...	12 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	16 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	11 0	11 4	18 8	18 12	10 0	10 8	13 0	13 10	19 12	19 12	18 8	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 4	17 10	18 4	20 0	19 4	18 4	19 8	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 8	21 0	25 0	26 0	16 0	17 0	19 8	19 0	28 8	21 0	21 0	21 0	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	12 12	13 0	18 0	19 0	11 0	11 4	12 12	13 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	22 8	22 4	20 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 0	13 8	22 0	21 8	10 8	10 8	13 8	14 0	27 0	27 0	20 8	20 8	31 0	33 0	11 0	11 0	17 8	20 0	24 8	24 12	20 0	20 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	13 8	12 8	32 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	12 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	22 0	...	24 0	22 0	21 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	22 8	22 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	12 8	12 12	24 0	25 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	26 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	150 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	13 0	13 2	25 0	25 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	14 12	14 12
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 8	27 8	33 12	35 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 5¼	11 5	20 5	16 6½	8 9½	7 13	9 6	8 9½	25 0	25 0	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	16 6½	16 6½	23 7	23 7	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 8	10 8	17 0	17 10	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 3½	17 3½	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 0	12 0	20 5	20 5	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	19 5	19 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	87 0	87 8	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 8	9 10	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 12	16 8	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 0	12 4	21 0	19 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	21 8	19 4	22 0	22 0	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	17 12	19 0	23 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	15 0	28 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 4
Kotah	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	23 0	23 0	16 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	26 0	27 8	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 4
Jhallawar	14 5	14 15	...	15 0	7 1	7 1	9 6	10 3	18 14	19 7½	17 10	15 14	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 1½	15 15	18 13	19 4	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 7	10 10
Tonk	16 0	16 2	24 8	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	29 0	29 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	18 4	...	...	...	...	105 0	105 0	11 14	11 12
Jeypore	12 4	12 0	22 8	20 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	24 8	22 0	20 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	21-0 & 26 8	20-0 & 25 8	23 8	22 0	25 0	25 0	105 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 0	15 5	23 12	25 0	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	24 6	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	14 6	21 4	25 0	...	...	25 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 1	14 9½	27 13¼	28 6¾	7 14	8 1	9 9	8 9	25 13	26 5	26 4¼	25 14¼	...	...	12 6	10 2	25 15¾	26 8½	...	...	30 6	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 8	13 9	26 8	26 8	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	31 4	31 12	27 12	27 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 8	22 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	12 12	13 2	26 1	25 6	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 13	29 15	29 13	29 2	29 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 7	23 10	26 5	28 2	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 7	14 14	21 0	19 5	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	24 12	28 4	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 6	18 2	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	13 6	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	22 8	22 14	18 0	17 13	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	90 0	86 0	13 0	12 13
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 2	5 0	7 4	7 0	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Anádra	10 4	10 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	19 0	19 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	12 8	12 15	19 0	18 0	9 0	9 8	10 8	10 12	23 10	23 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 3	16 0	24 8	22 2	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 15	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	8 12 and 10 12	8 12 and 10 15	19 0	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	25 0	23 12	20 0 and 22 0	18 2 and 20 10	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 10 and 16 0	16 8	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 10	8 6	8 4	17 0	16 12	15 12	15 10	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 12	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	8 5¾	9 0	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	5 4	...	...	21 11½	21 12¼	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 4	...	...	12 0	11 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	12 4	18 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	23 0	25 0	19 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 8	14 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	24 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 4	17 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 8½	15 1¾	23 6	24 7	6 14½	6 10½	8 12¼	8 12¼	23 6	24 15½	22 5	22 0¾	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 5¼	19 10½	23 6	22 5	18 5¼	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. : Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firkwood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	11 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	21 0	25 0	†	†	†	†	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	24 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	8 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	11 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	13 0	13 0	27 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	26 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	13 0	13 0	24 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	70 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	12 0	13 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	12 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	23 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	21 0	23 0	17 0	19 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	†	†	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	†	†	90 0	85 0	12 0	13 0
Hills—																										
Simla	9 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	70 0	9 0	8 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	9 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	14 0	14 0
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	†	†	17 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	20 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	†	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	70 0	66 0	13 8	13 4
Hazára	10 0	10 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	19 0	104 0	93 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	‡	‡	102 0	105 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	10 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	*
Jhang	11 0	10 0	19 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	9 0	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 8
Mooltan	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	100 0	12 4	12 0
Bannu	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	15 0	13 0	11 0	80 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	108 0	108 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	110 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	‡	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 8	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	‡	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	12 0	12 0	...	...	11 9	11 8	13 7	13 4	...	‡	20 12	20 8	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 10	...	...	...	‡	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	‡	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	23 0	‡	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 8	9 8	13 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	9 0	17 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	45 0	35 0	9 0	9 0

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	*	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	136 13	136 13	13 0	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 15	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	11 4	11 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	8 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 3	13 5	...	...	*	*	128 0	112 0	12 4	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	15 1	24 10	24 10	23 7	24 5	26 10	26 10	...	...	13 1	13 15	...	...	19 8	17 11	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Belgaum	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	22 0	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	69 5	71 5	13 0	14 0
Sátara	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 14	10 14	15 14	15 14	16 0	16 11	*	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 9	14 9	144 0	114 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 2	12 2	...	...	7 11	7 4	10 6	10 6	20 9	20 9	25 5	26 4	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 1	20 1	88 4	88 4	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 6	12 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	22 5	22 5	28 3	29 15	...	...	...	...	16 11	16 3	...	...	22 10	23 9	80 0	80 0	12 12	12 12
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	17 4	16 2	17 12	15 13	...	...	16 2	16 2	...	...	17 2	18 6	76 0	76 0	11 5	12 6
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 11	11 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	20 10	20 7	20 7	...	...	...	...	18 1	19 5	...	...	20 10	23 9	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 3	12 14	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	18 6	19 12	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	18 3	18 3	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	13 2	12 4	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	24 2	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 13	...	...	...	...	91 0	85 0	11 6	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	*	*	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 14
Kaira	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 8	18 0	19 6	...	...	20 0	18 12	...	...	17 8	*	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	8 11	...	...	6 8	6 5	8 8	8 0	14 12	14 14	12 0	12 9	16 0	17 2	...	...	14 8	14 5	...	...	15 0	14 14	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 14
Ahmadabad	12 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 0	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	..	18 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 8	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 12	17 8	13 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	73 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	...	...	11 10	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	12 15	13 13	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 6	10 6	15 15	16 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	13 15	13 15	...	...	...	...	9 9	9 10	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	13 8	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	9 8	10 14	...	...	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 13	...	...	10 4	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	10 15	11 4	...	...	9 11	10 0	11 14	11 4	17 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 11	...	...	10 10	10 0	115 0	115 0	10 4	10 4
Wardha	10 0	11 7	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	...	...	11 7	13 5	100 0	110 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	12 11	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 7	9 11	9 11	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 8	...	...	18 0	18 0	144 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 1	17 2	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	12 10	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 0	13 12	...	...	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 2	16 4	24 0	25 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 2
Mandla	14 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	13 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 5	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 7	...	...	9 2	9 2	190 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 1	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	11 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	8 12	10 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	9 12	12 9	...	...	...	...	14 10	14 13	16 5	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 13	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	13 3	12 3	...	...	13 8	12 5	19 3	16 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	10 3	13 2	64 0	64 0	9 0	8 0
Raipur	11 3	11 13	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	10 15	10 11	80 0	80 0	10 0	...
Sambalpur	10 15	12 4	...	...	13 2	13 2	16 3	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 5	9 5
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	11 4	11 13	...	...	8 8	8 6	9 8	9 13	15 5	15 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 1	14 5	...	...	12 0	12 2	80 0	80 0	9 6	9 6
Akola	9 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	11 5	12 0	...	...	8 0	7 11	9 3	8 11	15 13	17 0	12 13	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 10	12 5	...	...	13 0	11 11	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	11 0	...	...	17 0	18 0	260 0	250 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 9	10 3	*	*	6 10	6 12	7 11	8 1	14 7	15 15	22 3	23 0	23 0	24 14	*	*	11 15	12 11	*	*	13 13	16 12	125 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	9 5	16 1	16 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 1	11 9	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 0	8 0	*	*	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 8	15 8	16 0	21 0	23 0	*	*	*	*	13 0	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MARCH 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vuigare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	...	*	...	*	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 5	8 2	...	...	10 10	9 14	12 0	11 5	...	*	...	*	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 2	16 2	17 8	19 2	16 6	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	11 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	7 3	8 0	8 6	8 13	15 6	15 6	16 13	16 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 5	18 11	18 6	16 6	16 0	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187 2	184 11	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	23 11	21 10	19 11	20 11	23 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	85 2	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	7 11	7 11	...	...	10 3	10 3	10 13	10 13	17 0	17 0	16 14	16 14	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	8 13	...	...	7 3	7 0	11 10	10 0	16 10	15 13	19 10	18 14	20 5	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	18 13	17 10	20 0	20 0	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 5	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	*	...	...	11 6	11 6	12 8	12 8	...	*	...	*	20 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	7 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	20 8	20 8	20 13	23 13	21 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	11 11	11 11
Godávari	10 13	9 14	...	...	8 14	8 14	12 0	12 0	16 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	8 6	...	...	11 11	12 0	12 6	12 10	14 13	16 10	...	*	21 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	7 11	7 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 11	11 11	18 8	18 8	16 14	16 14	19 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 10	9 10	...	*	15 13	14 8	18 2	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 3	9 13	...	*	12 8	12 8	17 2	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	7 11	...	...	10 5	10 5	10 11	10 11	15 8	15 8	14 14	16 8	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	9 10	10 14	10 14	...	*	16 3	16 14	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	9 2	9 10	9 10	10 0	...	*	14 8	14 8	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 13	9 0	9 2	9 3	14 0	13 5	13 5	12 11	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 6	13 0
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	8 6	9 2	9 3	9 10	...	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 6	7 6	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 5	9 5	13 13	13 13	13 3	13 3	16 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	7 12	7 8	7 4	6 8	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	23 0	24 0	16 0	15 8	24 0	23 0	14 0	20 0	9 0	9 12	...	...	11 8	13 8	108 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Bangalore	8 8	10 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	21 12	19 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 8	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Túmkúr	8 4	7 8	7 0	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	16 0	25 0	10 0	8 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	27 10	27 0	...	...	8 8	8 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 8
Kadur	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 15	9 0	...	...	9 3	9 7	13 10	13 10	28 10	29 6	...	...	33 1	35 11	...	...	10 12	11 0	...	...	13 10	14 11	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	9 12	9 8	11 8	11 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	36 0	32 0	28 0	26 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	13 8	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	8 0	6 8	7 0	9 8	7 8	12 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	15 8	...	...	15 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, April 29th, 1893.

The unsettled weather which had commenced over India at the close of the preceding week continued and intensified during the week under review. In Northern India the weather was affected by a low pressure area, which appeared first in the extreme north-west, and then drifted slowly eastward down the Gangetic plain. It was accompanied with easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, and with showery weather over Central and North-Eastern India. Over the Eastern Peninsula the weather was affected by a small cyclonic storm. The first indications of this storm were given by the winds over the Bay on the morning of the 25th. On the 26th rain and strong easterly winds were reported in Lower Burma, and on the 27th the storm lay between Bassein and Rangoon. Heavy rain fell over Lower Burma. Over the Indian Peninsula more or less unsettled conditions have also prevailed, more particularly during the latter half of the week, when thundershowers were very prevalent. Due to this showery and unsettled weather there had occurred a fall of temperature, so that, while the mean temperature of the whole of India for the preceding week had been 0·4° above the normal, the mean temperature of the present week was 1·0° below the normal.

The chart of Sunday, the 23rd, showed a large low pressure area over the western desert, while readings were relatively high in Malabar and the south of the Bay, and highest in the Assam Valley. Pressure differences were, however, small or moderate. An abnormal easterly current prevailed up the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were fairly normal. Rain had fallen during dust and thunder storms over Assam, Bengal, at several central stations, and at a few places on the East Coast of the Peninsula. On the 24th pressure was rising everywhere. Gradients had become somewhat steeper over the Gangetic plain, but in other respects the general distribution was similar to that reported on the previous day The winds were also little changed. Numerous thunderstorms had given rain to Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the central stations. Darjeeling and Balasore received over 2 inches, and Colombo about 1½ inch On the 25th the low pressure area over North-Western India commenced to intensify and to move to the eastward. Otherwise there was again but little change to record in the general distribution. The pressure differences were larger than usual over a large part of the country. The winds were cyclonic over North-Western India, westerly and south-westerly across the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and south-easterly to easterly over Northern India. At Diamond Island the wind had shifted to east. Rain had almost ceased in Bengal, but over a large part of Burma and of Assam, as well as around the head of the Bay and at a few stations in the south of the Peninsula, in the Central Provinces, and in North-Western India, showers had fallen. The chart of the next day, the 26th, showed a general barometric fall. The depression over North-Western India had moved very little, and there was again very little change to record in the general distribution. The winds were similar to those recorded on the preceding day. At Diamond Island the force had increased considerably, and pointed to the existence of a depression over the east of the Bay. The wind was strong in force over a large part of the country Rain had fallen fairly generally over the south of the Peninsula and over Burma, and showers were reported from other parts of the country. The amounts were generally moderate or small. On the morning of the 27th the depression over North-Western India had commenced to move decidedly in an easterly direction, the centre being near Agra. The barometer had consequently fallen over the Gangetic plain and North-Eastern India, while it had risen over North-Western India. At the same time a small storm had passed from the Bay into Burma, the centre lying between

Bassein and Rangoon Pressure was highest in Malabar. The barometer read everywhere—but particularly in the neighbourhood of the low pressure areas noticed above,—largely below the normal average, and gradients in several part of the country were steep. Strong cyclonic winds prevailed over Lower Burma. Elsewhere the winds were similar to those reported on the previous day. Rain had fallen over Burma, Bengal, the north of the Gangetic plain, and a large part of the Peninsula. The amounts were large in Lower Burma and considerable in parts of Bengal. By the morning of the 28th the depression from North-Western India had reached West Bengal, while the depression over Lower Burma had disappeared. Readings were highest in Malabar and lowest in the neighbourhood of Allahabad, the pressure differences being considerable. Winds were variable over Northern India and Burma, westerly over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and southerly in Bengal. The distribution of rain was the same as on the preceding day, but the amounts were smaller. On the 29th the barometer was falling over North-Western India and rising elsewhere. Readings were lowest over the Gangetic plain and along the foot of the North-Western Himalayas and over West Bengal, and were highest over the south-east of the Bay. The wind directions were fairly normal, but the force was higher than usual. Rain was falling generally over Burma, Assam, and Bengal.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India :

Province.	April.							Mean variation of week.
	23rd.	24th	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	29th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·3	—2·6	—1·9	—2·8	—6·8	—7·2	—4·2	—3·5
Bengal and Assam . .	—3·9	—5·6	—4·4	—2·4	—2·0	—1·8	—1·9	—3·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—3·0	—2·2	—2·2	—0·9	—1·2	—1·8	—6·1	—2·5
Punjab	+0·6	+3·3	+4·0	+2·9	+0·1	—2·5	—2·9	+0·8
Bombay	—2·0	—0·8	—0·2	—0·6	—1·6	—1·5	—1·7	—1·2
Central Provinces and Berar	—2·0	—5·7	—4·4	—2·2	—0·6	+1·7	—1·9	—2·2
Central India and Guzerat .	—0·4	+1·5	+0·9	+2·0	+2·6	+1·2	—1·0	+1·0
Sind and Rajputana . .	+4·2	+4·3	+4·8	+4·8	+3·8	+0·2	—1·8	+2·9
Madras	—1·3	—2·0	—2·4	—2·7	—2·4	—1·3	+0·7	—1·6
Mean for whole India .	—0·7	—1·1	—0·6	—0·2	—0·9	—1·4	—2·3	—1·0

The above table shows that for the whole of India the mean temperature of the week was 1·0° below the normal average, and that on all days of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was lower than usual. The abnormal deficiency was less than 1·0° on the 23rd, 25th, 26th, and 27th, but amounted to 1·4° on the 28th and to 2·3° on the 29th. The mean temperature of Sind and Rajputana was excessive throughout almost the whole week, and that of Central India and of the Punjab during the middle of the week, but in all the other provinces the mean temperature was almost uninterruptedly below the normal.

Rain.—As shown in the earlier paragraphs of the summary, the weather has been very unsettled throughout the greater part of the Indian region during

the week under review. Numerous thunderstorms have given very general rain to the greater part of India, and the cyclonic storm which passed from the Bay into Burma gave heavy rain to a large part of that province.

Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, only eight had absolutely no rain during the week, eight more received only slight rain, the average actual fall of each division being less than one-tenth of an inch; while the remaining thirty-five divisions received effective rainfall, the average actual fall ranging from 6·96 inches in Tenasserim to 0·10 inch in the Konkan and Berar The regions which received actually or practically no rain included the following divisions:—The North-Western Provinces (East, Central, and West), Oudh (South), the Punjab (South, Central, and West), Coorg, the Central Provinces (Central), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, the Central India, and Rajputana divisions, and Hyderabad (south). The heaviest rainfall, attributable to the cyclone which entered Lower Burma on the 27th, was 6·96 inches in Tenasserim; this was followed by 5·27 inches in Lower Burma; by 3·74 inches in North Bengal; by 3·15 inches in the Surma division of Assam, and by 2·12 inches in the Brahmaputra division The heaviest rainfall during the week under review is ordinarily in Assam and North Bengal, so that the heavy falls reported in Burma are exceptional. The third column of the table at the close of the summary shows that over the greater part of the country the rainfall of the week was excessive. The only regions where the fall was lighter than usual were the two Assam divisions, the North-Western Provinces (East), and Oudh (South), the Punjab (South and West), Coorg, Sind, the two Rajputana divisions, and Hyderabad (South), and in nearly all these divisions the deficiency was unimportant. On the other hand, over a large part of North-Eastern India the excess was large, and in some parts of the Peninsula it was considerable. Thus in Tenasserim the average normal rainfall of the week is only 0·67 inches, while the average actual was 6·96 inches; in Lower Burma the normal is only 0·30 inch, while the actual is 5 27 inches, and in North Bengal the normal is 1·68, while the actual was 3·74 inches.

With regard to the seasonal rainfall, the most important change which has occurred during the present week is the excess which has appeared in Burma. Hitherto there has been a considerable deficiency over that province, but with the heavy rain of the past week that has been changed, and, except in Arakan, there is now a large excess. In all places, except the extreme north-west (where there is an unimportant deficiency), the rainfall of the season—February 26th to April 29th—has been good and sufficient, and in some divisions has been very heavy.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	7·58 inches.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Danubyn	9·48 "
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Sudder	4·88 "
Eastern Bengal	Dacca	Narainganj	4 07 "
Assam	Khasia	Cherra	7·78 "
Do.	Sibsagar	Sudder	2·91 "
Deltaic Bengal	Nuddea	Chuadanga	4·32 "
Central Bengal	Moorshedabad	Azimganj	5·00 "
North Bengal	Darjeeling	Siliguri	5·30 "
Behar	Purneah	Sudder	3·82 "
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Fatehganj	2 31 "
Malabar	Travancore	Alleppy	5·40 "
Madras	Nilgiris	Kodanad	4·53 "
Mysore	Bangalore	Kankanhilli	4·28 "
East Coast	Vizagapatam	Narsapatnam	4 95 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending April 29th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to April 29th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to April 29th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·96	0·67	+ 6·29	8·31	3·20	+ 160
	Lower Burma	5·27	0·30	+ 4·97	5·74	1·49	+ 285
	Central Burma	1·62	0·42	+ 1·20	1·83	1·21	+ 51
	Upper Burma	0·72	?	?	1·12	?	?
	Arakan	0·76	0·52	+ 0·24	0·76	1·96	— 61
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·84	1·36	+ 0·48	6·90	6·03	+ 14
	Assam (Surma)	3·15	3·40	— 0·25	20·82	22·56	— 8
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·12	2·27	— 0·15	11·15	10·61	+ 5
	Deltaic Bengal	1·40	1·00	+ 0·40	5·30	4·28	+ 24
	Central Bengal	1·98	0·57	+ 1·41	4·32	2·37	+ 82
	North Bengal	3·74	1·68	+ 2·06	8·62	4·91	+ 76
	Orissa	0·84	0·35	+ 0·49	3·12	2·26	+ 38
	Chota Nagpur	0·91	0·11	+ 0·80	3·34	1·49	+ 124
	Behar (South)	0·57	0·08	+ 0·49	1·04	0·61	+ 70
	Do. (North)	1·14	0·33	+ 0·81	1·71	1·08	+ 58
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·65	0·40	+ 63
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·51	0·44	+ 16
	Do. (North)	0·49	0·05	+ 0·44	1·61	0·62	+ 160
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·04	0·02	+ 0·02	0·65	0·41	+ 59
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·03	0·03	0	0·59	0·58	+ 2
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·32	0·07	+ 0·25	1·67	1·42	+ 18
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·05	— 0·05	0·50	0·83	— 40
	Do. (Central)	0·05	0·05	0	0·99	0·81	+ 22
	Do. (Submontane)	0·13	0·07	+ 0·06	1·88	1·67	+ 13
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·37	0·25	+ 0·12	4·59	4·94	— 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·23	0·19	+ 0·04	2·84	3·27	— 13
	Do. (West)	0	0·11	— 0·11	1·06	1·16	— 9
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·12	0·57	+ 0·55	5·70	2·53	+ 125
	Madras (South Central)	0·99	0·49	+ 0·50	7·30	3·49	+ 109
	Coorg	0·09	0·73	— 0·64	4·19	2·97	+ 41
	Mysore	0·85	0·42	+ 0·43	3·02	1·43	+ 111
	Konkan	0·10	0·08	+ 0·02	0·32	0·22	+ 45
	Bombay Deccan	0·37	0·34	+ 0·03	2·07	0·89	+ 133
	Hyderabad (North)	...	..	...	...	...	..
	Khandeish	0·16	0·04	+ 0·12	0·94	0·14	+ 571
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·10	0·05	+ 0·05	4·43	0·56	+ 691
	Central Provinces (West)	0·15	0·02	+ 0·13	3·63	0·51	+ 612
	Ditto (Central)	0·08	0·05	+ 0·03	3·20	0·81	+ 295
	Ditto (East)	0·26	0·14	+ 0·12	2·48	1·22	+ 103
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·26	— 100
	Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·20	0·43	— 53
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·07	0·03	+ 0·04	1·05	0·26	+ 304
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·46	0·25	+ 84
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·18	0·20	— 10
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·67	0·14	+ 0·53	4·38	1·08	+ 306
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0·25	0·14	+ 0·11	8·05	1·91	+ 321
	Hyderabad (South)	0·03	0·09	— 0·06	5·15	1·19	+ 333
	Madras (Central)	0·36	0·14	+ 0·22	1·89	0·55	+ 244
	East Coast (Central)	0·23	0·06	+ 0·17	2·54	0·51	+ 398
	Ditto (South)	0·61	0·22	+ 0·39	3·27	0·91	+ 259
	Madras (South)	0·77	0·65	+ 0·12	5·77	2·77	+ 108

SIMLA, *4th May, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Heavy rain in two Northern districts and in parts of the Central and Southern districts and Nilgiris. Showers over rest of Presidency, but scattered in the Deccan and Carnatic. Cultivation commenced in many parts, and some sowings are in progress. Standing crops generally fair, but more rain is needed in parts of Southern districts. Fodder and water generally sufficient and condition of cattle good. Prices almost unaltered, though slightly easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain in parts of ten districts. Standing crops damaged in parts of two districts ; otherwise good. Cotton picking and reaping of late-crops progressing in several districts. Preparations for next season continue generally. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 29th April.*—There was rain in all districts during the week due to thunderstorms, the falls being heavier in North and East Bengal than elsewhere. Standing crops were benefited, and ploughing and early sowings facilitated. Autumn rice and jute are doing well. Prospects of young sugarcane and indigo are also favourable. Spring rice is being harvested. The spring and opium harvests are practically over. No marked fluctuation in prices. Supplies of fodder and water are sufficient, except in parts of Hooghly. Cattle are generally reported healthy.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Weather unsettled in the Central and sub-montane districts, where rain has fallen. Harvesting of spring crops nearly completed ; outturn good. Irrigation of sugarcane and extra crops in progress. Supplies ample. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain has fallen in three districts. Cutting and threshing of spring crops in progress. Condition of standing crops is generally good and autumn prospects fair. The gram crop is somewhat damaged by insects in part of the Amritsar district. Cattle generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Poppy prospects good. Prices falling in seven and stationary in six districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Threshing and winnowing of winter crops progressing in nine districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Fodder insufficient in some districts. Prices risen in one district and fallen in another.

Burma.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Rain has fallen throughout Upper and Lower Burma. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy has commenced. Peas are being reaped in Myingyan. Standing crops are reported everywhere to be good, except in part of Bhamo, where owing to ravages by insects the crops have been slightly damaged. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has remained stationary, but in Upper Burma it has risen slightly in Mandalay and fallen slightly in Minbu ; elsewhere prices are unchanged. Number on relief works in Meiktila not reported.

Assam.—*For week ending 2nd May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—MYSORE: Rain reported throughout the State. Crops and prospects good. Prices fallen in two districts and risen slightly in two others.

COORG.—Insufficient rain has affected prospects of coffee. In North Coorg the blossom is only partial, and generally the crop will be below the average. Cardamom crop fair. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—BERAR: Rainfall fair. Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops nearing completion. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Rain during the week in Bhopal. Reaping nearly completed; probable outturn fair, except in two Agencies. Condition of standing crops generally fair. Agricultural stock good. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains falling in Goona and steady elsewhere. Condition of opium in Western Malwa good.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 3rd May.*—Agricultural operations satisfactory. Reaping of crops going on; harvest prospects good, except wheat, which is reported much below average in Harowti. Cattle generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in parts of two States, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices rising in two States, falling in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 29th April.*—Weather cool and showery with thunderstorms. Rice and Indian-corn are being sown. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. III of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 23rd April 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 23rd April 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 23rd April 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 22nd April 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 22nd April 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 22nd April 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st to 23rd April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 22nd April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	11,37,434	696	1,634	10,28,320	629	36,09,760	32,45,509	...	3,64,251
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,62,891	196	862	1,61,457	187	5,83,954	5,81,676	...	2,278
Indian Midland	127	752	1,34,770	179	752	1,38,119	184	4,38,244	3,97,256	...	40,988
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,043	50	112	7,056	63	4,084	27,042	22,958	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	4,74,644	284	1,699	5,34,000	314	15,70,084	15,74,571	4,487	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,36,198	131	1,043	1,46,852	141	4,54,602	4,79,977	25,375	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	95,197	91	1,107	1,31,358	119	3,10,396	4,26,233	1,15,837	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,40,398	186	756	1,26,710	168	4,49,773	3,91,309	...	58,464
Róhilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,796	74	223	14,427	65	49,018	48,947	...	71
Total	250	7,953	22,97,371	289	8,188	22,88,299	279	74,69,915	71,72,520	...	2,97,395
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,460	4,58,193	186	2,509	4,96,819	198	16,89,397	17,55,015	65,618	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,37,732	344	692	2,00,810	290	7,28,745	6,33,445	...	95,300
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,59,472	205	777	1,66,270	214	5,14,610	5,56,737	42,127	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	13,203	106	125	14,220	114	42,542	45,827	3,285	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,58,661	222	715	1,47,870	207	5,06,715	4,51,598	...	55,117
Special gauges—											
Jorhát	47	25	1,191	48	28	937	33	3,068	3,340	272	...
Cherra-Companyganj	44	8	304	38	8	486	61	799	1,671	872	...
Total	251	4,802	10,28,756	214	4,854	10,27,412	212	34,85,876	34,47,633	...	38,243
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,93,202	800	1,490	10,04,256	674	38,77,860	31,83,491	...	6,94,369
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	3,04,435	856	461	4,31,000	935	12,61,802	12,91,000	29,198	...
Madras	216	840	1,68,798	201	840	1,85,451	221	5,75,015	6,11,320	36,305	...
Total	468	2,793	17,56,435	629	2,791	16,20,707	581	57,14,677	50,85,811	...	6,28,866
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,548	50,82,562	327	15,833	49,36,418	312	1,66,70,468	1,57,05,964	...	9,64,504
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	19,933	123	161	23,434	146	84,306	87,730	3,424	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,901	268	22	5,590	254	28,185	26,838	...	1,347
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	7,275	109	67	9,400	140	32,550	31,135	...	1,415
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	7,848	101	78	8,670	111	34,175	30,989	...	3,186
Total	135	329	40,957	124	328	47,094	144	1,79,216	1,76,692	...	2,524
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	53,812	162	333	68,961	207	1,75,267	2,17,745	42,478	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,559	120	13	1,120	86	5,552	3,770	...	1,782
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,967	83	108	12,176	113	29,463	35,985	6,522	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.)	86	311	21,359	69	331	30,280	91	75,078	1,06,879	31,801	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,256	67	93	8,620	93	20,838	29,558	8,720	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,861	64	29	1,267	44	6,479	4,603	...	1,876
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	7,271	101	72	5,250	73	30,619	21,419	...	9,200
Total	109	959	1,01,085	105	979	1,27,674	130	3,43,296	4,19,959	76,663	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	49,161	147	380	55,421	146	1,44,029	1,75,817	31,788	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	17,901	61	364	16,700	46	58,046	56,114	...	1,932
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	6,420	68	94	6,293	67	18,614	17,489	...	1,125
Total	76	720	73,482	102	838	78,414	94	2,20,689	2,49,420	28,731	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,556	52,98,086	302	17,978	51,89,600	289	1,74,13,669	1,65,52,035	...	8,61,634

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Dharmavaram section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *the 4th May 1893.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1893.

No. 322.—The services of Mr. A. Mayne, of the Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

No. 324.—Mr. W. Kemble has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 8th April 1893.

The 12th May, 1893.

No. 330.—The services of Mr. F. S. Tabor, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for employment in the Central Provinces Commission.

MEDICAL.

The 8th May, 1893.

No. 220.—Surgeon-Major J. A. Cunningham, M.D., M. Ch., of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgeon of Lahore, is appointed to be Civil Surgeon of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major W. Coates, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th April 1893.

No. 221.—The services of Surgeon-Major W. Coates, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Civil Surgeon of Simla.

The 11th May, 1893.

No. 240.—Surgeon-Captain H. J. Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Gregg, or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 11th May, 1893.

No. 203.—The services of Mr. L. E. Fabre-Tonherre, District Superintendent of Police, Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 205.—The services of Mr. H. C. L. Bamber, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are

placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 208.—The services of Mr. W. D. Abercrombie, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 12th May, 1893.

No. 492-*F.*—Privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. A. McKee, Officiating Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Assam, with effect from 8th May 1893.

Mr. R. H. M. Ellis, Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade (provisional), Assam, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to hold charge of the Assam Forest Circle during Mr. McKee's absence, or until further orders.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1893.

No. 787-*G.*—Lala Roshan Lal, Mir Munshi in the Bundelkhand Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Sardar Gurdit Singh, or until further orders.

The 9th May, 1893.

No. 790-*G.*—The following substantive appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 1st January, 1893, *vice* Colonel H. de P. Rennick, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, deceased:

Mr. A. Elliott, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Captain J. G. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Special Assistant Commissioner, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Khan Bahadur Saiyad Shams-ud-din Ali Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be a Special Assistant Commissioner.

Captain R. V. Garrett, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class (seconded), to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class (seconded).

Maulavi Muhammad Nizam-ud-din Hasan Khan, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class (seconded), to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class (seconded).

Pandit Suraj Narayan, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class (seconded), to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class (seconded).

Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

No. 795-*G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Diedrich to be in charge of the Swedish and Norwegian Consulate at Akyab during the absence of Mr. F. Müller.

No. 802-*G.*—The services of Munshi Saiyad Ikbal Ali, Subordinate Judge in Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties under the Hyderabad State.

The 10th May, 1893.

No. 807-*G.*—Mr. J. C. Gaskin is appointed to be Extra Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. G. Lucas, retired.

The 11th May, 1893.

No. 817-*G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major G. M. J. Giles, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, substantive *pro tempore.*

No. 820-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be Residency Surgeon in the Persian Gulf, substantive *pro tempore,* with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 1230-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to appoint every officer for the time being holding the office of British Agent at Gilgit or of Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit, being an European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(*b*) to direct that the said Justices of the Peace shall commit for trial to the Chief Court of the Punjab.

No. 1231-*F.*—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has in certain cases jurisdiction within the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir; In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases:

For the purposes of the exercise within the Gilgit district in the said territories of criminal jurisdiction in such cases as aforesaid:

(1) Every Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit for the time being may exercise the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(2) The British Agent at Gilgit for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by any of his Assistants: provided that no such Assistant shall commit any accused person for trial to the British Agent acting as a Court of Session.

(3) The Resident in Kashmir for the time being shall exercise the powers of a High Court as described in the said Code in respect of all offences over which magisterial jurisdiction is exercised by any Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit or over which the jurisdiction of a Court of Session is exercised by such British Agent, except that in cases in which the said Code requires the sentence of a Court of Session to be confirmed by the High Court, the sentence shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council instead of to the Resident.

(4) In the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, the British Agent at Gilgit may take cognizance of any offence as a court of original criminal jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(5) A trial before the British Agent at Gilgit in the exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders may be without jury or aid of assessors.

(6) These orders apply to all proceedings, except—

(a) proceedings against European British subjects or British subjects jointly charged with European British subjects; and

(b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

The 12th May, 1893.

No. 1659-*I*.—The following addition is hereby made to section 22 (3) of the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885, published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3585-I., dated the 22nd October, 1885:

(c)—"and the payment of pensions earned wholly or in part before this law came into force, and debitable under existing rules to any local fund which has been merged in the district fund under sub-section (1) of this section."

No. 1662-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16, sub-section (1), section 47, sub-section (2), and section 144, sub-section (1), of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), as extended by Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 910-E., dated the 2nd May, 1890, to that part of the Sind-Pishin section of the North-Western Railway which lies within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(i) to sanction the use of locomotive-engines or other motive power, and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on all portions of the said line of railway which are used for the carriage of passengers, animals, or goods;

(ii) to sanction the adoption on all portions of the said line of railway which are used for the carriage of passengers, animals, or goods of the general rules for open State Railways which were published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 174, dated the 7th May, 1892, in the *Gazette of India* for 1892, Part I, page 239;

(iii) to delegate to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, to the extent and subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, the following powers and functions which are now vested in the Governor-General in Council under the said Act; the powers and functions hereby delegated being liable to be revoked or varied, and the exercise and discharge thereof to be controlled, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time think fit:

(1) *Sections 7, 9, and 11.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council, subject to the proviso that the exercise and discharge of such powers and functions will not entail any expenditure in excess of the general powers of sanction possessed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

(2) *Section 51, clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), and (e), and section 55.*—All the powers and functions of the Governor-General in Council.

(3) *Section 63.*—The power of determining the vernacular languages in which the maximum number of passengers to be carried in each compartment shall be exhibited.

(4) *Section 83.*—The power of notifying the Magistrates and police officers to whom notices of railway accidents are to be given.

2. The following Notifications and Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department are hereby cancelled in so far as they relate to the aforesaid line of railway :

Notification No. 265, dated the 18th June, 1879.
" " 299 " " 13th September, 1880.
" " 10 " " 10th January, 1883.
" " 283 " " 13th October, 1885.
Resolution No. 789 R. T., dated the 2nd July, 1887.
Notification No. 189, dated the 15th June, 1888.
" " 361 " the 28th August, 1890.

No. 1665-*I*.—Captain A. P. D. Harris, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infantry, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 19th March, 1893, and until further orders.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

No. 2037-*A*.

Simla, the 12th May, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

The Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1891-92 and the Comptroller and Auditor General's Appropriation Report on these Accounts.

RESOLUTION.—The following statement compares the Accounts for the year 1891-92 with the Estimates of that year and with the Accounts of the preceding year :

		1890-91, Accounts.	1891-92. Budget Estimate.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1891-92. Accounts.	Accounts 1891-92 better + worse — than Budget Estimate.
Revenue—						
India	Rx.	85,221,551	85,729,500	88,219,400	88,773,360	+3,043,860
England	£	392,009	212,600	255,200	257,919	+ 45,319
Exchange	Rx.	128,089	83,200	111,300	112,004	+ 28,804
Total ...	Rx.	85,741,649	86,025,300	88 585,900	89,143,283	+3,117,983
Expenditure—						
India	Rx.	61,596,086	64,516,000	65,873,700	66,004,760	—1,488,760
Provincial Adjustment,..	Rx.	—198,627	—828,400	—461,500	—240,924	— 587,476
England	£	15,568,875	15,972,100	16,193,400	15,974,699	— 2,599
Exchange	Rx.	5,087,144	6,250,000	7,060,300	6,937,213	— 687,213
Total ...	Rx.	82,053,478	85,909,700	88,665,900	88,675,748	—2,766,048
Surplus (+) Deficit (—) ...	Rx.	+3,688,171	+115,600	- 80,000	+467,535	+351,935
Expenditure not charged against Revenue—						
Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works	Rx.	3,365,632	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	...
Redemption of Liabilities	£	4,692,557	...	...	...	...

2. The accounts of 1891-92 closed with a surplus of Rx. 467,535, being less by Rx. 3,220,636 than the surplus of Rx. 3,688,171 realised in 1890-91. The expenditure under the head Exchange was greater by Rx. 1,866,154 owing mainly to the fall in the average rate of exchange from 1*s.* 6·089*d.* in 1890-91 to 1*s.* 4·733*d.* in 1891-92: the restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000 involved an additional Imperial Expenditure of Rx. 655,912; and there was no special receipt in 1891-92 corresponding to the contribution of Rx. 490,000 from Provincial Revenues in 1890-91. There were other variations between the accounts of the two years both on the Revenue and Expenditure side, the net result being a decrease in net revenue of Rx. 208,570 in 1891-92 as compared with the previous year.

3. The Budget Estimates of 1891-92 anticipated a surplus of Rx. 115,600. Though the accounts show an improvement in the net result of Rx. 351,935 only, there are considerable variations in the details. The Revenue and Expenditure in India exceeded the Budget Estimates by Rx. 3,043,860 and Rx. 1,488,760 respectively, resulting in a net improvement of Rx. 1,555,100, of which Rx. 967,624 occurs in the Imperial section and Rx. 587,476 in the Provincial and Local section of the Accounts. The sterling expenditure was very slightly higher than the Budget Estimate, but there was an increase of £45,319 in the sterling receipts. On the other hand, there was an increase in the net charge under Exchange of Rx. 658,409.

4. Of the increase of Rx 3,043,860 in the Revenue in India, Rx. 2,064,189 occurred in Railway Revenue, which was especially large in 1891-92 in consequence chiefly of the exceptionally heavy exports of wheat and seeds. The Opium Revenue also exceeded the estimate by Rx. 418,980 owing to the higher prices realised at the sales of Bengal opium and to an increase in the exports of Malwa opium. The remainder of the increase, Rx. 560,691, is distributed as follows:

		Increase + Decrease — Rx.
Principal Heads of Revenue (excluding Opium) ...	+	171,869
Interest	+	30,888
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint	+	112,543
Civil Department	+	84,719
Miscellaneous	+	53,892
Irrigation	+	111,440
Buildings and Roads	+	25,917
Army	—	30,577
TOTAL ...	+	560,691

There was a falling-off in Land Revenue of Rx. 433,526, caused mainly by the scarcity in Madras. The receipts from Forest Revenue and Provincial Rates were also slightly less than the Estimate, but there were increases under the other principal heads of Revenue, the more important being Salt Rx. 292,682, Stamps Rx. 113,956, and Excise Rx. 163,564.

In the group "Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint," the Telegraph Revenue exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 146,342, the Post Office Revenue yielded a small improvement, but the Mint receipts were less than the Estimate in consequence of the coinage being below the average.

Under Irrigation the improvement in Direct Receipts from Major Works was Rx. 181,037, but there was a falling-off in the portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.

5. The increase of Rx. 1,488,760 in Expenditure in India is accounted for by excesses over the Budget Estimates of Rx. 1,175,562 in Military Expenditure and of Rx. 688,172 in the Railway Revenue Accounts. On the other hand, there was a saving of Rx. 413,128 in Opium Expenditure owing to the partial failure of the crop.

6. The improvement of Rx. 587,476 in the Provincial and Local sections is made up of an increase of Rx. 580,073 in Revenue and a reduction of Rx. 7,403 in Expenditure.

7. The increase in the Revenue in England of £45,319 includes £28,466 under Interest obtained by the investment of surplus cash balances, and £10,049 under "Miscellaneous" from some special receipts connected with the supply of stores to India.

8. While the total sterling expenditure did not differ appreciably from the Budget Estimate, there was an increase of £232,088 under Interest on Debt caused by the payment of discount on the 3 per cent. Stock issued during the year, and there were reductions of £102,087 and £140,737 respectively under Army and Special Defence Works, representing mainly postponements of expenditure to the following year.

9. The increase in the net charge under Exchange was Rx. 658,409. The fall in exchange from 1*s.* 5¼*d.* the rupee, the rate adopted for the Budget Estimates, to 1*s.* 4·733*d.*, the rate actually realised in the year, involved an additional charge of Rx. 675,165, which was reduced to the amount just mentioned by the reduction in the net sterling expenditure.

10. The following paragraphs notice in succession the several heads of Revenue and Expenditure :

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

11. *Land Revenue.*—The collections of the year were less than those of the preceding year and than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 115,242 and Rx. 516,537 respectively. The scarcity in Madras during the year more than accounts for this reduction, the collections in that Presidency being Rx. 428,646 below those of 1890-91, and Rx. 556,367 below the Budget Estimate of 1891-92. In the North-Western Provinces the revenue was less than the Budget Estimate by Rx. 85,333, partly because settlement operations resulted in a reduction of the assessments in two districts, and partly because the arrears outstanding at the end of the year were larger than the Budget Estimates anticipated. In Upper Burma the collections fell short of the Estimate by Rx. 72,439 in consequence of scarcity and of the postponement of the payment of two lakhs of the rent of the Ruby Mines Company. In Bombay the collections were slightly less than the Budget Estimate. In the other Provinces the collections exceeded by moderate amounts the Budget Estimates of the year.

		I.—Land Revenue.	Portion due to Irrigation.	Total.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	24,045,209	708,996	24,754,205
1891-92	Budget ...	24,399,300	756,200	25,155,500
	Revised ...	23,880,500	689,500	24,570,000
	Accounts ...	23,965,774	673,189	24,638,963

The collections of the past five official years (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation) and those of the last five Revenue years ending with 30th September are as follows :

	Year ending 31st March.	Year ending 30th September.
	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	23,791,800	23,924,700
1888-89	23,687,400	23,961,700
1889-90	24,671,200	24,782,300
1890-91	24,754,200	24,890,900
1891-92	24,639,000	24,700,400

12. *Opium.*—The revenue from both Bengal and Malwa opium exceeded the Budget Estimates of the year and the actuals of the preceding year. A succession of poor crops necessitated the reduction of the quantity of Bengal opium to be offered for sale in 1892 to 54,000 chests; and the number of chests sold in 1891-92 was 56,250 against 57,000 in the preceding year, but an improvement in the average price from Rs. 1,037 to Rs. 1,058 a chest resulted in a slight increase in the Revenue from Bengal opium as compared with the year 1890-91 : in the Budget Estimate an average price per chest of Rs. 1,000 only was assumed. The weighments of Malwa

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	7,879,182
1891-92	Budget	7,593,400
	Revised	8,026,100
	Accounts	8,012,380

opium for export were 31,236 chests in 1891-92 against 28,828 chests in 1890-91, and 29,100 chests anticipated in the Budget Estimate for 1891-92.

	Number of chests of provision opium manufactured.
1884-85	65,993
1885-86	64,925
1886-87	64,500
1887-88	57,500
1888-89	69,500
1889-90	38,305
1890-91	44,760
1891-92	44,522

In Bengal the opium crop was again a poor one. The figures in the margin show the outturn of provision opium for the last eight years.

13. *Salt.*—The Revenue showed satisfactory improvement in all Provinces, except Madras. In Madras the consumption of salt increased as in other Provinces, but the unusually large cash sales in 1890-91 raised the receipts of that year to the prejudice of 1891-92: some allowance was made for this in framing the Budget Estimate for 1891-92, but it proved insufficient. The sales of salt in Bombay were exceptionally high, the revenue realised having exceeded the Budget Estimate of the year and the receipts of the preceding year by Rx. 226,608 and Rx. 163,832 respectively.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	8,523,368
1891-92	Budget	8,343,500
	Revised	8,620,700
	Accounts	8,636,182

14. *Stamps and Excise.*—The Stamp Revenue fell off in the closing months of 1890-91, and the revenue of that year was lower than that of the previous year, the decrease occurring under Court-fee Stamps; but the ground lost was more than made up in 1891-92. Except the small Provinces under the direct administration of the Government of India, all Provinces contributed to the increase, and notably Bengal. To the increase in the Excise Revenue also all Provinces contributed, with the one exception of the North-Western Provinces, where the revenue was less than the Budget Estimate, the increase being largest in Bengal.

		Stamps. Rx.	Excise. Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	4,068,969	4,947,780
1891-92	Budget	4,148,200	4,953,700
	Revised	4,226,900	5,096,800
	Accounts	4,262,156	5,117,264

15. *Provincial Rates.*—The variations in this head of Revenue follow generally those under Land Revenue, and the falling-off was due to the scarcity in Madras.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	3,491,240
1891-92	Budget	3,530,900
	Revised	3,476,500
	Accounts	3,502,837

16. *Customs—Import Duties.*—The revenue from Import Duties was about the same as in 1890-91, but fell short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 36,519, the imports of spirits in some Provinces and the imports of petroleum in Bombay being less than anticipated.

Total Customs Revenue.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,743,218
1891-92	Budget	1,700,900
	Revised	1,687,000
	Accounts	1,701,288

Export Duties.—The receipts from Export Duties exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rx. 39,557, but were less than those of 1890-91 by Rx. 42,881. The exports of rice from Burma in 1890-91 were abnormally large.

17. *Assessed Taxes.*—The receipts increase with the growth of wealth and population.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,617,396
1891-92	Budget	1,610,300
	Revised	1,644,600
	Accounts	1,652,823

18. *Forest Revenue.*—There was a satisfactory increase of Revenue in 1891-92 as compared with the previous year, but the Budget Estimate was not realised in consequence chiefly of the prevailing scarcity in Upper Burma, Madras, and Bombay.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,448,002
1891-92	Budget	1,511,100
	Revised	1,497,800
	Accounts	1,490,582

19. *Registration.*—This Revenue increases by moderate amounts from year to year.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	365,449
1891-92	Budget	369,900
	Revised	390,400
	Accounts	399,802

20. *Tributes.*—Some arrears left outstanding in Burma at the end of 1890-91 were collected in 1891-92, and a refund of Rx. 5,000 anticipated in the Bombay Estimates was not paid and a portion of the Oodeypore tribute was not realised in the year.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	760,421
1891-92	Budget	765,000
	Revised	778,900
	Accounts	775,961

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

21. *Refunds.*—The only point requiring notice under this uncertain head is that there were some special and unanticipated large refunds of Land Revenue in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Madras.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	235,663
1891-92	Budget	231,400
	Revised	250,200
	Accounts	254,353

22. *Assignments and Compensations.*—The capitalised value of certain annual remissions of revenue was paid during the year in the North-Western Provinces, and there were some arrear payments in both the North-Western Provinces and Madras. There was also a change of classification by which certain payments formerly shown as political pensions in Madras are now charged to this head.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,510,092
1891-92	Budget	1,522,400
	Revised	1,535,200
	Accounts	1,531,860

23. *Land Revenue.*—The expenditure under this head increases in consequence of the growth of revenue and of improvements in the administration. Survey and Settlement charges are also increasing for a time. Of the total increase of Rx. 158,530 in the expenditure of 1891-92 over the preceding year, Rx. 37,776 occurred in Burma, Rx. 48,338 in Bengal, and Rx. 60,742 in Madras. More than half the total increase in Burma was in Survey and Settlement charges. In Bengal also the greater part of the excess was connected with Settlement operations in Government and temporarily settled estates. In Madras about half the total increase appeared under the charges for district administration, and the remainder was connected mainly with the revision of the remuneration of the local village establishments. The Budget Estimates proved too high, chiefly in the Central Provinces, Assam, and Bombay, but in Bengal the estimates for "Survey and Settlement" and other heads were too low.

		Rx.
1890 91	Accounts	3,676,596
1891-92	Budget	3,887,400
	Revised	3,833 200
	Accounts	3,835,126

24. *Opium.*—The variations occur in the cultivation and manufacturing charges, which depend on the outturn of the crop each season. As already stated in paragraph 12, there was again a failure of the opium crop for the third year in succession since 1888-89. By this the expenditure of the year is reduced, but the saving is to the detriment of the revenue of succeeding years.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	2,180,797
1891 92	Budget	2,274,600
	Revised	1,886,200
	Accounts	1,801,813

25. *Salt.*—The Budget Estimate was closely followed, except in the charges for Preventive Establishments and Manufacture and Excavation in Northern India, the provision for which was not all required. The expansion of the operations of the Department accounts for the increase in the charges of 1891-92 over the previous year. Of the total increase of Rx. 30,021, Rx. 21,340 occurred in Madras and Rx. 10,191 in Bombay, there being, on the other hand, some small reductions in Bengal and Northern India.

		Rx
1890-91	Accounts	429,013
1891-92	Budget	466,900
	Revised	459,600
	Accounts	450,034

26. *Stamps.*—About half of the increase in the charges for 1891-92 as compared both with the Budget Estimate of the year and the actuals of the preceding year is explained by the fall in exchange.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	130,019
1891-92	Budget	132,400
	Revised	136,100
	Accounts	138,447

As regards the remainder, the discount on sale of stamps increased with the growth of Revenue, and the Bombay charges for superintendence were enhanced by the deputation of the Assistant Superintendent of Stamps to England in connection with the prosecution for the theft of stamps from the S. S. *Astræa*.

27. *Excise.*—The extension of the tree-tax system in Madras, the entertainment of Naib Tehsildars in distilleries in the North-Western Provinces, and additions to distillery establishments in Bengal and Bombay are the chief causes of the increased expenditure as compared with 1890-91. The increases in the North-Western Provinces and Madras were not fully anticipated in the Estimates.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	175,053
1891-92	Budget	188,700
	Revised	188,900
	Accounts	190,100

28. *Provincial Rates, Customs, Assessed Taxes, and Registration.*—The chief points requiring notice in connection with these figures are (1) that new establishments required for valuation and re-valuation work in Bengal increased the charges in that Province under *Provincial Rates;* and (2) that the District Registration charges were augmented in some Provinces owing to larger payments of commission on increased revenue.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	414,669
1891-92	Budget	425,900
	Revised	430,100
	Accounts	432,506

29. *Forest.*—The variations under this head follow to some extent the variations under the corresponding Revenue head. The saving on the Budget Estimate of Rx 61,774 is distributed over nearly all the Provinces, and part of it is due to provision for the reorganisation of the Forest Staff in some Provinces not being utilized during the year.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	784,113
1891-92	Budget	905,700
	Revised	879,800
	Accounts	843,926

The following figures compare the Forest Revenue and Expenditure of the last five years:

			Revenue.	Expenditure.	Net Revenue.
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	...	...	1,124,125	719,794	404,331
1888-89	...	...	1,349,047	792,000	557,047
1889-90	...	...	1,486,303	780,035	706,268
1890-91	...	...	1,448,002	784,113	663,889
1891-92	...	..	1,490,582	843,926	646,656

INTEREST.

30. *Revenue.*—The receipts in 1891-92 were less than those in the preceding year by Rx. 51,607. There was a decrease in England of £107,728, equivalent, with exchange, to Rx. 136,643, and an increase in India of Rx. 85,036. On the other hand, the Budget Estimate was exceeded by Rx. 73,043, £28,466 in England, Rx. 13,689 under Exchange, and Rx. 30,888 in India. In England the amounts obtained by the investment of cash balances in 1890-91 were abnormally high; the receipts in 1891-92 were much lower, though they exceeded the Budget Estimate. In India the receipts are increasing with the yearly additions to the advances to Municipalities, Port Trusts, and cultivators. The points that require special notice are—(1) the currency investment was increased by Rx. 1,000,000 in accordance with the Notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891, and owing to this the receipts in 1891-92 were higher than 1890-91 by Rx. 31,143; and (2) there was a receipt in 1891-92 of Rx. 38,291 against Rx. 9,115 in 1890-91 on account of interest on overdrawn capital of Railway Companies. The estimate of receipts from loans to Municipalities, &c., in India was not fully realised.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	931,050
1891-92	Budget	806,400
	Revised	882,500
	Accounts	879,443

31. *Expenditure: Interest on Debt.*—The reduction in the charges in India in 1891-92 as compared with the preceding year is connected with the conversion in 1890-91 of a portion of the 4½ % loans of 1878 and 1879 into 4 % paper. These conversion operations involved certain advance payments of interest and other charges in the year of conversion, and effected a permanent reduction in the charges of 1891-92 and subsequent years to the extent of one-half per cent. on the amount converted. The increase in the sterling payments is due to the new 3 % loan of £4,600,000 raised in 1891-92, and to the transfer to Government of the liability for the debentures and debenture stock of the South Indian Railway on its purchase by the State in 1890-91. The interest charged to Ordinary Debt in England included £254,353, being discount on the issue and sales in 1891-92 of £4,600,000 India 3 per cent. Stock; but, according to the usual practice, no provision was made for this in the Budget Estimate. On the other hand, £10,000 provided for interest on Temporary Loans was not required, and there were other savings owing to a portion of the loan of the year not having been raised so early as was expected.

		Charged to Ordinary debt.	Charged to Railway and Irrigation.	TOTAL.
		INDIA.		
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	410,089	3,957,956	4,368,045
1891-92	Budget ...	43,700	4,130,000	4,173,700
	Revised ...	67,200	4,108,800	4,176,000
	Accounts ...	54,368	4,114 254	4,168,622
		ENGLAND.		
		£	£	£
1890-91	Accounts ...	2,512,812	988,187	3,500,999
1891-92	Budget ...	2,407,200	1,167,800	3,575,000
	Revised ...	2,639,300	1,163,900	3,803,200
	Accounts ..	2,639,288	1,163,871	3,803,159
		EXCHANGE.		
		Rx	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	821,063	322,891	1,143 954
1891-92	Budget ...	942,000	456,900	1,398,900
	Revised ...	1,150,800	507,400	1,658,200
	Accounts ...	1,146,144	505,425	1,651,569

32. *Interest on other Obligations.*—The interest on Savings Bank Deposits is the most important item under this head. Excluding the adjustment of interest, the net addition to these deposits in the year amounted to Rx. 517,904, and the payment of interest was Rx. 306,227 against Rx. 279,653 in 1890-91: the provision made in the Budget Estimate for the growth of the deposits and of the interest on them was smaller. On the other hand, the payments of the pensions and annuities which represent the interest on the special loans from the King of Oudh and on the 8 per cent. Madras perpetual loans were less than the amounts entered in the Estimates.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	451,340
1891-92	Budget	474,300
	Revised	476,700
	Accounts	475,376

POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH, AND MINT.

REVENUE.

33. *Post Office.*—The revenue in 1891-92 exceeded that of 1890-91 by Rx. 43,852. The real increase was less, because in 1891-92 a change was made in the method of dividing between England and India the postage on letters between the two countries: each country now retains the postage collected by it, and a sum of £19,900 is paid annually in England to the London Post Office and charged as expenditure in the Home Accounts, while the former practice was to adjust the similar payment by deduction from revenue in India. The improvement in Revenue is below the average of earlier years owing to a reduction in the rates of letter postage to the United Kingdom from 1st January 1891. The allowance made in the Budget Estimate for the reduction in the rates proved to be greater than was necessary; and the Revenue generally also increased more than was anticipated.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,402,503
1891-92	Budget	1,423,900
	Revised	1,453,200
	Accounts	1,446,355

34. *Telegraph.*—The receipts in 1891-92 show an increase of Rx. 138,300 over those of 1890-91. Here also a change of procedure has caused the increase to appear larger than it is: the payments made in London to Telegraph Companies on account of message revenue under the joint purse arrangement, and as contribution to the Australasian message fund, instead of, as

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	781,035
1891-92	Budget	779,500
	Revised	910,900
	Accounts	919,335

formerly, being deducted from receipts, are now shown as expenditure. Even after allowing for this the improvement in the year was much above the normal, the traffic, both foreign and internal, having expanded remarkably, and having much more than counterbalanced the diminution in revenue caused by the reduction in the transit rate for foreign messages from 75 to 35 centimes and the reduction in the tariff for messages from England to Australasia.

The following table compares the net receipts of the Telegraph Department for the last four years :

	Revenue. Rx.	Expenditure. Rx.	Net Receipts. Rx.
1888-89	742,148	704,092	38,056
1889-90	766,865	731,355	35,510
1890-91	781,035	763,980	17,055
1891-92	919,335	838,720	80,615

35. *Mint.*—The exceptionally heavy imports of silver to India in 1890-91 were followed by a reduction below the average of past years in the imports of 1891-92, and there was a consequent reduction in the seigniorage duty. The Budget Estimate assumed an average import.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	354,152
1891-92	Budget	266,300
	Revised	181,300
	Accounts	210,046

EXPENDITURE.

36. *Post Office.*—The Expenditure increases with the Revenue and with the expansion of the Department. But the causes contributing to the specially large increase of Rx. 96,615 in 1891-92 as compared with 1890-91 were—(1) the payment in England to the London Post Office mentioned in paragraph 33 ; (2) the adjustment for the first time in 1891-92 as Post Office expenditure of the value of stationery supplied from Central Stores to the Postal Department and of printing done at Government presses for that Department ; and (3) the fall in the rate of exchange. No provision was made in the Budget Estimate for the printing and stationery charges, but the amount included in the Revised Estimate was too high.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,396 744
1891-93	Budget	1,459,000
	Revised	1,510,000
	Accounts	1,493,359

37. *Telegraph.*—The charges exceed those in 1890-91 and the Budget Estimate by Rx. 74,740 and Rx. 46,320 respectively. These excesses are due chiefly to the adjustment as expenditure of the payments in England mentioned in paragraph 34 and to the fall in exchange.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	763,980
1891-92	Budget	792,400
	Revised	832,300
	Accounts	838,720

38. *Mint.*—The falling-off in the coinage of silver in 1891-92 accounts for the reduction of expenditure both as compared with the Budget Estimate and the actuals of the preceding year.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	121,888
1891-92	Budget	116,700
	Revised	98,200
	Accounts	97,109

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

REVENUE.

39. The increase over the actuals of 1890-91 appears chiefly under Courts of Law and Jails, due to enhanced receipts from general fees and fines and from Jail manufactures. The increase in the total would have been larger but for a special receipt in 1890-91 of £31,000 by the sale of the Royal Lunatic Asylum estate at Ealing. The Budget Estimate was exceeded notably under the heads Courts of Law, Police, Marine, and Scientific and other Minor Departments, the improvements having occurred respectively in magisterial fines, cattle pound receipts, Dockyard services, and Miscellaneous receipts in the Minor Departments on account of contributions, examination fees, and sale-proceeds of stores.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,612,069
1891-92	Budget	1,571,300
	Revised	1,643,600
	Accounts	1,656,157

EXPENDITURE.

40. *Administration.*—About half the total differences between the actuals of 1891-92 and those of the preceding year and the Budget Estimate occur under Exchange. As regards the remainder, the Secretariat charges in India were higher owing partly to revision of establishments, and partly to increased telegram charges; and in England the charges for the management of enfaced Rupee Paper and for stores were higher than expected.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,740,465
1891-92	Budget	1,763,800
	Revised	1,786,700
	Accounts	1,791,317

41. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The charges increase from year to year owing to the entertainment of additional judicial establishments required for the administration of justice.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	2,759,432
1891-92	Budget	2,844,200
	Revised	2,831,700
	Accounts	2,840,007

42. *Law and Justice—Jails.*—The Jail charges in 1891-92 were considerably higher than the previous year owing to an increase in jail population in some Provinces and to a rise in the price of food-grains. The saving on the Budget Estimate occurred mainly in the cost of jail manufactures.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	866,459
1891-92	Budget	916,100
	Revised	891,200
	Accounts	899,732

43. *Police.*—The Budget Estimate provided for large expenditure in Bombay on a scheme for the reorganisation of the Police, but it was not brought into operation during the year. The expenditure in Upper and Lower Burma was also much over-estimated. The savings in Burma and Bombay aggregated Rx. 58,608, but they were counterbalanced to some extent by increased charges in the Lushai country.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	3,859,683
1891-92	Budget	3,938,500
	Revised	3,805,400
	Accounts	3,868,610

44. *Marine.*—The increase in India compared with the previous year was caused by the purchase of some new steamers for Upper Burma and Madras and larger local purchase of stores. Provision was made in the Budget Estimate for these items, and also for a vessel for the Baragua flats; but the construction of that vessel was not completed in the year, and consequently there was a saving on the Estimates.

		India.	England.	Exchange.
		Rx.	£	Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	405,696	115,742	37,819
1891-92	Budget ...	471,200	172,100	67,300
	Revised ...	455,400	145,100	63,300
	Accounts ...	436,553	133,447	57,951

In England the subsidy of £60,000 to the Admiralty for manning and maintaining the Indian Government Defence Vessels, for which provision was made in the Estimates, was not paid owing to delay in taking over the vessels, but the saving was counterbalanced to some extent by increased expenditure for stores.

45. *Education, Ecclesiastical and Medical.*—The efforts of Local Governments to meet more fully the growing wants of the people increase the expenditure under Education and Medical from year to year. The Medical Expenditure includes Rx. 57,400 on account of the cost of local establishments for clearing tanks and wells in Madras, which was shown under "32—Miscellaneous" in previous years and in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92.

		Education.	Ecclesiastical.	Medical.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	1,371,735	166,005	800,937
1891-92	Budget ..	1,426,900	169,900	833,100
	Revised ...	1,414,500	161,000	876,800
	Accounts ...	1,424,796	161,596	884,684

46. *Political.*—The Revised Estimate provided for Rx. 55,600 on account of arrears of subsidy due to the Amir of Afghanistan on 31st March 1891; but there was again a similar outstanding at the end of 1891-92.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	770,541
1891-92	Budget	764,800
	Revised	821,500
	Accounts	767,711

47. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The expenditure on the Census swelled the charges for 1891-92. The Survey charges, on the other hand, were less than in the previous year and in the Budget Estimate because of a change in the system of adjustment of Survey charges recoverable from Wards' estates and other bodies. Formerly, these recoverable items were adjusted in the first place as Government expenditure, and the repayments were deducted from the expenditure of the year in which they were made: they are now excluded from the Government expenditure from the beginning. The Revised Estimate for Census charges was too high.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	485,747
1891-92	Budget	608,600
	Revised	611,000
	Accounts	587,438

MISCELLANEOUS.

RECEIPTS

48. *Superannuation Receipts.*—The subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan, and Medical Retiring Funds were less than in 1890-91; but there were higher receipts of contributions for pensions and gratuities.

		India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	222,373	101,888	33,292
1891-92	Budget	213,400	98,300	38,500
	Revised	215,600	100,800	43,900
	Accounts	217,223	100,605	43,689

49. *Stationery and Printing.*—The receipts in 1890-91 were especially high owing to the adjustments on account of the value of Census forms and of printing work done for the Census Department. In 1891-92 also there were some recoveries on the same account not foreseen when the estimates were framed. The supplies of stationery to State Railways and to the Berar Administration, and the printing work done at the jail presses at Nagpur and Lahore, were also larger than anticipated.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	92,472
1891-92	Budget	69,300
	Revised	79,900
	Accounts	83,408

50. *Exchange.*—The amount entered under this head is dependent on a large number of factors which influence the amount of gain or loss; and the variations in the several items in 1891-92 need not be described in detail here.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	78,198
1891-92	Budget	41,400
	Revised	49,200
	Accounts	31,529

51. *Miscellaneous.*—The increase over the Budget Estimate for this uncertain head of Revenue is due to the receipt of some extraordinary unforeseen items in Assam, Punjab, Madras, and Bombay amounting to Rx. 30,890, and to a rise in the rents classified under this head in Burma and Madras of Rx. 12,080. In England also there were some special receipts connected with the supply of stores to India.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	398,904
1891-92	Budget	360,500
	Revised	401,700
	Accounts	420,830

EXPENDITURE.

52. *Territorial and Political Pensions.*—The payments in England on account of the Maharaja Duleep Singh amounted to £53,423 against £15,110 paid in 1890-91 and £21,100 entered in the Budget Estimate. In India the payments decreased.

		Rx
1890-91	Accounts	527,569
1891-92	Budget	530,000
	Revised	568,000
	Accounts	557,959

53. *Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances.*—The expenditure in 1890-91 was specially low, the temporary rise in the rate of exchange having induced officers to draw their allowances in India, as explained in paragraph 52 of the Resolution in this Department, No. 2159, dated 20th May 1892. In 1891-92 the payments of absentee allowances of officers of the Indian Civil Service proved to be lower than the Budget Estimate.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	232,747
1881-92	Budget	292,100
	Revised	279,300
	Accounts	276,362

54. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*—The payments of pensions of the Uncovenanted Service at the minimum rate of 1*s.* 9*d.* caused also a considerable increase in the sterling expenditure which was partially provided for in the Budget. The charges continue to grow both in India and England.

		India. Rx.	England. £	Exchange. Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	825,985	1,677,448	548,108
1891-92	Budget .	830,300	1,716,500	671,700
	Revised ...	849,700	1,730,600	754,600
	Accounts ...	848,506	1,726,046	749,557

55. *Stationery and Printing.*—The special points requiring notice are that the purchase of stationery for the Central stores at Calcutta were largely in excess of the Budget Estimate and the accounts of 1890-91 owing to the exhaustion of the stock of paper received from England some years ago before the large substitution of the use of Indian made for English paper was ordered; and that, on the other hand, as already noticed in paragraph 36, a sum of Rx. 47,371, the value of supplies to and work done for the Postal Department, was treated as Post Office Expenditure by transfer from this head.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	592,436
1891-92	Budget	572,000
	Revised	599,200
	Accounts	602,885

56. *Miscellaneous.*—As noticed in paragraph 45, expenditure amounting to Rx. 57,400 was transferred from this head to Medical, and the reserve of Rx. 70,000 provided in Madras was not required for expenditure under this head. On the other hand, the balance of Rx. 18,386 in the Manipur Treasury which was plundered during the disturbance in March 1891 was written off as lost in the accounts of 1891-92; there were increased payments for Municipal taxes on Government buildings in Bombay; and there was considerable expenditure on certain Commissions of Enquiry, namely, the Native Passengers Ships Commission, the Leprosy Commission, Police Organisation Commissions in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces, the Malabar Marriage Bill Commission in Madras, and the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission in Bombay.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	274,223
1891-92	Budget	360,300
	Revised	263,600
	Accounts	285,307

FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

57. In 1889-90 the improvement in the financial position enabled the Government of India partially to restore the Famine Insurance Grant, and the grant was raised in that year to Rx. 600,000, exclusive of the net charge on the Revenues on account of the Indian Midland and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, which is shown under the Railway Revenue Account. In 1890-91 the grant was maintained at the same amount. The net charge on account of the two Protective Railways constructed through the agency of Companies was Rx. 462,009 in 1889-90 and Rx. 482,351 in 1890-91, making the total grant for each of those years Rx. 1,062,009 and Rx. 1,082,351 respectively.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	600,000
1891-92	Budget	1,043,000
	Revised	1,209,900
	Accounts	1,268,319

In 1891-92 the Famine Insurance Grant was raised to the full amount of Rx. 1,500,000, including the loss on the two Protective Railways. The first charges against the grant are (1) direct expenditure on Famine Relief; (2) the loss on the two Railways; and (3) the expenditure on the construction of Protective Irrigation Works: the balance is devoted to the construction of railways or to the Reduction of Debt. In the Budget Estimate that balance was taken at Rx. 975,000, and it was intended to spend the whole of that sum on the construction of railways. The direct expenditure on Famine Relief exceeded the Estimate by Rx. 20,423, and in the expenditure on Irrigation Works there was an excess of Rx. 12,931: on the other hand, the loss on the two Railways amounted to Rx. 231,681 instead of the Estimate of Rx. 457,000, and the amount spent on the construction of Railways in excess of the expenditure not charged against Revenue was Rx. 484,795 only instead of Rx. 975,000. To maintain the Famine Insurance Grant at the fixed amount, the sum of Rx. 682,170 was therefore charged in the accounts under Reduction of Debt.

CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE IN ADDITION TO THAT UNDER FAMINE INSURANCE.

58. The net receipt in 1890-91 was due to certain recoveries from the Rohilkhund Railway Company mentioned in paragraph 57 of the review of last year. In 1891-92 the bulk of the expenditure was incurred on the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway in Bombay, Rx. 117,221, and on the Mayavaram-Mutupet line in Madras, Rx. 42,662. Delay in the acquisition of land for the latter Railway impeded the progress of the work, and the full Budget Grant was not spent.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	—4,812
1891-92	Budget	210,500
	Revised	182,600
	Accounts	163,233

RAILWAYS.

59. *Net earnings.*—The figures in the margin show the net earnings of Railways since 1887-88. The annual progress has been satisfactory, and was exceptionally great in 1891-92. The increase in that year over the actuals of the preceding year and the Budget Estimate amounted to Rx. 1,259,528 and Rx. 1,505,366 respectively. This improvement was distributed as follows:

		Rx.
1887-88	... ...	8,939,173
1888-89	... ...	9,461,440
1889-90	... ...	9,741,162
1890-91	.. ..	10,464,038
1891-92	Budget	10,218,200
	Revised	11,511,700
	Accounts	11,723,566

Improvements.	Compared with 1890-91.	Compared with the Budget Estimates.
	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian Railway	370,693	424,324
North-Western Railway	374,215	385,475
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	249,770	179,280
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ...	212,001	272,863
Rajputana-Malwa Railway	192,192	222,231
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway ...	113,385	77,814
Indian Midland Railway	90,696	58,457
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	33 940	62,344
TOTAL ...	1,636,892	1,682,788
Deduct falling-off on—		
Eastern Bengal Railway	157,802	112,395
Bengal North-Western and Tirhoot Railways	153,918	86,637
Madras Railway	67,343	22,089
TOTAL ...	379,063	221,121
Net ...	1,257,829	1,461,667
Add—		
Other minor differences	1,699	43,699
	1,259,528	1,505,366

The annual increase in the open mileage and the ordinary development of traffic on new lines, such, for example, as the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, account for some portion of the improvements. But the main causes are an exceptionally heavy export traffic of wheat and seeds, an increased movement of food-grains owing to scarcity in certain parts of the country, an increased traffic of coal, and a large pilgrim traffic in Northern India connected with certain Hindu religious festivals.

The falling-off on the Eastern Bengal Railway is the result partly of a decline in jute traffic, and partly of heavy expenditure for renewals and in payment of compensation for goods lost and damaged in river flats burnt and

sunk by an accident. On the Bengal North-Western Railway there was some reduction in earnings, but by far the greater part of the apparent deterioration was caused by the payment to the Company of its share of the net earnings for three half years in 1891-92. There were some heavy renewals on the Madras line.

		India and England Rx.	Exchange. Rx.
1887-88	...	7,983,151	2,268,877
1888-89	...	8,351,697	2,629,890
1889-90	...	8,385,403	2,517,221
1890-91	...	8,586,321	1,863,201
1891-92 Budget	...	8,715,500	2,226,500
1891-92 Revised	...	8,698,600	2,464,700
1891-92 Accounts	...	8,702,362	2,454,962

60. *Interest and Annuities.*—The interest charges show a progressive increase with the construction of new railways. The speculative rise in the rate of exchange in 1890-91 accounts for the specially low expenditure in that year in the charge for exchange.

61. *Other Expenditure.*—The major part of this expenditure consists of payments of surplus profits to the guaranteed railways. These payments in 1891-92 exceeded those of the preceding year and of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 264,325 and Rx. 166,159 respectively as a consequence of the exceptional traffic obtained in the last few months of 1890-91 and in 1891-92. On the other hand, the grant for Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure was not fully spent; nor was the expenditure so high as in 1890-91. The recoveries from Railway Companies of their share of the cost of Government supervision, which are deducted from expenditure, were also higher than the actuals of the preceding year and than the Budget Estimates.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	701,807
1891-92	Budget	777,900
1891-92	Revised	877,200
1891-92	Accounts	882,106

62. *The net loss on the Railway Revenue Accounts.*—The net loss to the Government from its connection with Railways has been as under since 1886-87:

	Rx.
1886-87	1,188,700
1887-88	2,122,400
1888-89	2,233,400
1889-90	1,852,600
1890-91	687,300
1891-92	315,800

A large portion of the interest charges being payable in sterling, the fluctuations in the rate of exchange have a very important effect on the figures just given. If the rate of exchange had not varied from that of 1886-87, the loss or gain would have been as under—

		Rx.
1886-87	Net loss	1,188,700
1887-88	Net loss	1,884,000
1888-89	Net loss	1,729,100
1889-90	Net loss	1,444,800
1890-91	Net loss	968,500
1891-92	Net gain	13,100

The expenditure on the Frontier Railways and the liabilities incurred in connection with the Bengal-Nagpur and Indian Midland Railways increased the loss considerably in 1887-88; but if the rate of exchange had not changed since 1886-87, the net loss would have decreased every year since 1887-88, and would have been converted into a net gain in 1891-92.

IRRIGATION.

MAJOR WORKS.

63. *Net Earnings, excluding Land Revenue.*—The increase was secured chiefly by the extension of irrigation from the canals in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces. Part of the increase in the Punjab was nominal, a change in the system of levying water rates in the Bari Doab Canal having caused certain receipts to be treated as direct Canal Revenue instead of as Land Revenue due to Irrigation. Some arrears were also recovered on the Midnapur and Sone Canals in Bengal.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	526,270
1891-92	Budget	470,000
1891-92	Revised	598,800
1891-92	Accounts	643,292

64. *Interest.*—These charges increase with the progress in the construction of Irrigation Works. The additional outlay on the Chenab Canal and the Periyar Project mentioned in paragraph 74 accounts for the excess over the Estimate.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	1,081,439
1891-92	Budget	1,107,000
	Revised	1,109,600
	Accounts	1,109,678

MINOR WORKS.

65. *Receipts.*—The increase is due mainly to the recovery of arrears of clearance rates on the Indus Inundation Canals in the Punjab.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	178,899
1891-92	Budget	180,700
	Revised	188,500
	Accounts	194,114

66. *Expenditure.*—A considerable portion of the increase in 1891-92 is due to expenditure on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana, Upper Burma, and Madras. In Lower Burma also additional expenditure was incurred on the construction of a lock on the Kyaikto-Sittang Canal and in improving the Irrawaddy embankments threatened by river encroachment.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	902,276
1891-92	Budget	1,022,400
	Revised	1,080,800
	Accounts	1,073,896

BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

67. *Receipts.*—The accounts of 1890-91 included the sale proceeds of the Customs House at Calcutta, Rx. 31,700. There was no such important special recovery in 1891-92, but there were increased receipts from the sale of some military buildings and from tolls on roads and ferries, and also from the Coopers Hill College in England.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	649,289
1891-92	Budget	597,100
	Revised	615,700
	Accounts	627,124

68. *Expenditure.*—The Imperial expenditure exceeded that of 1890-91 and the Budget Estimate by Rx. 153,340 and Rx. 177,376 respectively. Special grants were made in the year for the restoration of buildings at Quetta damaged by rain, Rx. 37,200, for outlay on measures intended to facilitate the speedy mobilization of the Army in time of war, Rx. 61,600, and for buildings for the accommodation of the troops in the Chin Hills. Additional expenditure of considerable amounts was also incurred on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana and Upper Burma and for the Nichuguard-Manipur road in Assam.

		Imperial.	Provincial and Local.
		Rx.	Rx.
1890-91	Accounts ...	1,942,536	3,788,371
1891-92	Budget ...	1,918,500	4,190,600
	Revised ...	2,078,200	4,170,500
	Accounts ...	2,095 876	4,112,876

As regards Provincial and Local charges, the quinquennial contracts with Provincial Governments made in 1887 having proved extremely favourable to them, the Local Governments had at their disposal considerable balances which they devoted largely to useful Public Works. The increase in Provincial expenditure as compared with 1890-91 was largest in the North-Western Provinces, where it was incurred in the construction of new roads in the Kumaon and Naini Tal Divisions and in the payment of large contributions for Municipal Water Works at Benares, Cawnpore, and Allahabad. Next in order came Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Central Provinces, and Lower Burma, in most of which the programme of Public Works was generally enlarged.

ARMY.

RECEIPTS.

69. The decrease in the receipts occurred mainly under Commissariat receipts owing to smaller issues of malt liquor and to the discontinuance of the employment of State agency for the supply of the liquor to British corps and batteries in Lower Burma.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	785,635
1891-92	Budget	800,200
	Revised	776,900
	Accounts	780,404

EXPENDITURE.

70. *India.*—The accounts of 1890-91 included Rx. 760,000 for extra expenditure connected with Military expeditions and the occupation of Upper Burma. Provision was made in the Budget Estimate of 1891-92 for Rx. 557,000 on account of similar extra expenditure, but the actuals amounted to no less than Rx. 1,395,600. This large increase of Rx 838,600 over the Budget Estimate consisted mainly of additional expenditure connected with the Manipur expedition (Rx. 378,074), the Miranzai (Rx. 141,719), Chin-Lushai (Rx. 91,393), the Hazara (Rx. 47,246), and Wuntho (Rx. 45,257) expeditions, and the cold weather operations in Upper Burma (Rx. 94,775). Rx. 196,170 and Rx. 49,459 respectively were also spent on mobilisation arrangements and on the augmentation of transport, for which there was no provision in the Budget Estimate.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	14,709,128
1891-92	Budget	14,565,500
	Revised	15,625,000
	Accounts	15,741,062

Apart from the special expenditure mentioned above, there were increased charges in 1891-92 connected with the purchase, feed, and keep of additional horses and ordnance mules, and a rise in prices of food for men and animals.

The Revised Estimate did not provide sufficiently for the charges of the Chin-Lushai and Manipur expeditions or for the rise in prices of food and other Commissariat charges.

71. *England and Exchange.*—In England the excess of £119,388 over the expenditure of 1890-91 was made up of an increase in the effective charges of £65,950 and of £53,438 in the non-effective charges, the former being due to increased supplies of stores, and the latter representing a growth of the pension charges. The saving on the Budget Estimate is due mainly to smaller expenditure on Ordnance stores. Further, the Budget Estimate included an addition of £25,000 for deferred pay of British forces serving in India; but neither this amount nor a sum of £240,000 included in the Revised Estimate on account of arrears of effective Home charges of British forces serving in India were paid.

		Sterling. £	Exchange. Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	4,440,125	1,450,815
1891-92	Budget	4,661,600	1,824,100
	Revised	4,792,400	2,089,500
	Accounts	4,559,513	1,980,026

SPECIAL DEFENCE WORKS.

72. As in previous years, the grant for these works was not fully spent owing to delay in the supply of stores from England and in the progress of construction. About a quarter of the total savings on the Budget Estimate occurred in India, and three-quarters in England and Exchange. The lapses were, however, less than had been anticipated in framing the Revised Estimate.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	491,837
1891-92	Budget	847,000
	Revised	550,000
	Accounts	604,848

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

73. *Railways.*—The expenditure in 1891-92 included Rx. 484,795 charged against Revenues under "Famine Relief and Insurance," the outlay on the construction of Railways and Irrigation Works not charged to Revenue being restricted to the prescribed limit of Rx. 3,500,000. The restoration of the Famine Insurance Grant to Rx. 1,500,000 from 1891-92 enabled Government to frame an enlarged Railway programme, but the expenditure was not so high as in the Estimates owing to the progress of construction having been less rapid than was hoped.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	2,881,783
1891-92	Budget	3,925,000
	Revised	3,074,500
	Accounts	3,255,131

74. *Irrigation.*—The grant for these works was increased in the course of the year to secure the more rapid completion of the Chenab Canal and the Periyar Project. The additional amounts required were met from the savings in the grants for Capital Outlay on Railways.

		Rx.
1890-91	Accounts	483,849
1891-92	Budget	550,000
	Revised	720,400
	Accounts	729,664

75. *Capital charges involved in the redemption of liabilities*—This head records the payments and transfers of liabilities connected with the purchase of Railways by the Government. In 1891-92 there was no such purchase; the expenditure in the previous year was incurred on the purchase of the South Indian Railway.

		£
1890-91	Accounts	4,692,557
1891-92	Budget	...
	Revised	...
	Accounts	...

ORDERED, that the Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 12th May, 1893.

No. 2040-*P.*—The following appointments in the Postal Department are notified:

Mr. G. E Walker to be Presidency Post Master, Madras, with effect from the 24th March 1893;

Mr. W. Merrett to be Presidency Post Master, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd April 1893; and

Mr. J. Owens to be Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 19th April 1893.

No. 2048-*P.*—Mr. M. A. Hydari is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 30th April 1893.

Mr. H G. Tomkins, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 6th May 1893.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 12th May, 1893.

No 2001-*S.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from customs duty all guns brought into British India from the French Settlements of Pondicherry, Karikal, or Mahé by residents of any of those settlements being Europeans:

Provided that the guns are covered by a pass issued under the authority of the Government of the settlement from which they are brought, and countersigned by a British Magistrate, certifying that the holders are entitled to carry the guns for sporting purposes.

2. Notification No. 2257, dated the 15th December 1879, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is hereby cancelled.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 12th May, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

EXCHANGES.

No. 426.—An exchange is sanctioned between Lieutenant Charles Chesney Cook, of the Bombay Army, and Lieutenant Charles Cameron Leveson-Gower, of the Bengal Army, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for India.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 427.—*3rd Infantry*—

Lieutenant D. O. Morris, officiating wing officer, 5th Infantry, to be wing officer, *vice* Lieutenant H. K. Dalyell, transferred to the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent Dated 1st April 1893. (G. G. O. No. 290 of 1893, so far as it relates to the appointment of Lieutenant Morris to the 4th Infantry, is cancelled.)

No. 428.—*4th Infantry*—

Lieutenant A. J. K. Glasfurd, officiating wing officer, on probation, to be wing officer, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Lieutenant A. W. Leonard, appointed to the Burmah Military Police. Dated 1st April 1893.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 429.—Colonel A. Chaplin, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General;

Captain J. M Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to be Assistant Judge Advocate-General,—

with effect from the 20th March 1893, *vice* Colonel C. R. Matthews, who has retired.

No. 430.—Major W. H. F. Macmullen, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, to be Deputy Judge Advocate-General, with effect from the 1st April 1893, *vice* Colonel R. F. C. A. Tytler, who has vacated.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 431.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Martin, M.D., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel A. C. Gaye, transferred to the Madras establishment. Dated 3rd April 1893.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 432.—Mr. H. M. Lewis, Assistant Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Department, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st April 1893, *vice* Mr. W G. Barnes, promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 433.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain C. G. Oldfield, Royal Artillery, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years from the 22nd May 1893, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 378 of 1893.

No. 434.—Lieutenant R. T Moore, Royal Artillery, and Captain H. B. Foote, Royal Artillery, officiating ordnance officers, 4th class, are confirmed in that class, with effect from the 1st and 4th April 1893, respectively, to complete the establishment.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 435.—Second-Lieutenant Aubrey Gordon Pritchard, Connaught Rangers, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Bengal Lancers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th October 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second-Lieutenant Pritchard will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 436.—Lieutenant Thomas Ian Drever, Worcestershire Regiment, wing officer, 25th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 9th March 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 437.—Lieutenant Henry Anthony Carleton, Hampshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 33rd Regiment (3rd Burma Battalion), Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 22nd July 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 438.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

13th Bengal Lancers.

Rangbir Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 439.—Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Military Secretary to the Kashmir Government, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough out of India, (p. a.) for eight months, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No. 440.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant L. W. P. East, Royal Artillery, in charge mountain guns with native infantry, Assam, (m. c.) for six months, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

No. 441.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Major R. Gordon, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 22nd Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—26th year commenced 8th January 1893.

Captain H. S. Massy, squadron commander, 19th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 28th February 1893.

Lieutenant A. G. Medley, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, for one year. Pension service—10th year commenced 6th February 1893.

Lieutenant R. C. H. Chalmers, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 25th August 1892.

No. 442.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain C. J. Orr, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander and second-in-command, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—18th year commenced 23rd June 1892.

Lieutenant C. E. Hodgson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and Adjutant, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for one year. Pension service—11th year commenced 9th September 1892.

Lieutenant E. V. Martin, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 18th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 16th November 1892.

Lieutenant J. K. Condon, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 18th Bengal Infantry, for eight months. Pension service—5th year commenced 22nd August 1892.

No. 443.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India:

Captain J. A. Dealy, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant W. Ewbank, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year.

No. 444.—The undermentioned warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Sub-Conductor W. Whitley, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, Public Works Department, for six months.

No. 445.—Captain W. H. Jameson, Indian Staff Corps, wing commander, 32nd Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave, (p.a.) for one day.

No. 446.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps (43rd Gurkha Rifles), Commandant, 10th Madras Infantry, (p. a.) till 15th October 1893.

Surgeon-Major A. W. Mackenzie, M.B., 3rd Sikh Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Captain C. H. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant R. V. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 13th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) till 23rd October 1893.

No. 447.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Stead, D.S.O., General List, Infantry, Commandant, 11th Bengal Infanry, is permitted to reside out of India, under article 738 (*a*), Army Regulations, India, vol. I, part I, after vacating command of his regiment on the 16th May 1893. Pension service—32nd year commenced 15th November 1892.

No. 448.—Lieutenant R. G. Ouseley, Royal Artillery, subaltern, No. 4 Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) from the 10th June to the 30th September 1893, under rule XXV of the regulations of 1868.

PENSIONS.

No. 449.—First grade Apothecary Thomas Baron, Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 450.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

11th May 1893.

Major Lewis Dening, D.S.O.

To be Major.

8th May 1893.

Captain Edward Henry Hopton Montresor.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

10th May 1893.

Alexander Fleetwood Pinhey.
Charles Hamerton Pritchard.
Offley Bohun Stovin Fairless Shore.
Charles William Frederick Whyte.
John Rocke Mathewes.
David Birdwood Thomson.
Harley McAlpine Johnston.
George deSausmarez DeLisle.
William Henry Fasken.
Claude Vyvian Schneider.
Edwin Charles Barnes Cotgrave.
Alexander Augustus Elphinstone Campbell.
Daniel Edward Mocatta.
Francis Herbert Sullivan Thomas.
Arthur George Boileau Lang.
Charles Frederick Minchin.
Saville Herbert Pelly.
George Benjamin Hodson.
Chetwynd Rokeby Alfred Bond.
William Clarence Colebrook Leslie.
George Simpson Broome.
Henry Dermot Daly.
William Loraine Conran.
Francis Arthur Loudon.
George James Cadell Hall.
William Edward Albemarle Blakeney.
William Nevinson Macdonald Cooke.
Alexander Cortlandt LeBailly.
Charles Griffiths.
Claude Leslie Hamilton.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 451.—Colonel Edward Henry Ernest Kauntze, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 11th May 1893.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 452.—Sub-Conductor Joseph Kelly, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 13th September 1892.

No. 453.—Store-Sergeant Joseph Garland to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 3rd January 1893, *vice* Sub-Conductor John Park, deceased.

No. 454.—Conductor Thomas Smith to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Robert Rhubottom to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant James O'Brien to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 27th January 1893, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Richard Samuel Wildey, appointed Overseer, Gun Powder Factory, Ishapore, and seconded.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 455.—*27th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Gurditt Singh to be Subadar and Drill-Havildar Amar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kartar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1892.

No. 456.—*2nd Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles*—

Subadar Gopál Borah to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Tika Rám Khawás to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Kásiram Gurúng to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh Karki, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th April 1893.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 457.—*2nd Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Kurban Ali Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Khan Bahadur, seconded for service with the Kurram Militia, with effect from the 8th February 1893.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 458.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified:

MADRAS.

To the 1st class with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar Moonesawmi, *Bahadur*, 15th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Fungiah, *Sardar Bahadur*, deceased,—21st January 1893.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORGANIZATION.

No. 459.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of an Administrative Battalion of Volunteers in the Punjab, to be composed of "the 1st Punjáb Volunteer Rifle Corps" and "the Punjab Light Horse."

The Administrative Battalion will be designated "The Administrative Battalion, 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps," and it will be under the Commander-in-Chief in India

No. 460.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a corps of Light Horse Volunteers in the Punjab, to be designated "The Punjab Light Horse."

The corps will be attached to the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps for administrative purposes, and will be under the Commander-in-Chief in India.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 461.—*Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers*—

Colonel A. C. Toker, C.B., Superintendent, Army Clothing, to be officiating Commandant, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Colonel Chatterton. (G. G. O. No. 421 of 1893 is cancelled.)

No. 462.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Henry Must, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* May, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 463.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Captain M. J. Balfour resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 464.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain F. J. B. Campbell, Indian Staff Corps, resigns his commission in the above corps.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 465.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charsley Thomas, unattached list, resigns his commission, and is granted on retirement the honorary rank of Colonel, with permission to wear the uniform of the corps.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant S. D. Vale, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 30.—Mr. W. A. Collins, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, to be Chief Engineer, with effect from the 2nd July 1892, *vice* Mr. F. T. Slater, Chief Engineer, appointed Inspector of Machinery, Kidderpore dockyard, sub. *pro tem.*, and seconded.

No. 31.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 15th February 1893:

Mr. J. J. Walmsley, Assistant Engineer, to be Engineer.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 32.—Mr. W. G. Kelly, Engineer, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th May, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 6th and the 12th May 1893:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary-Lieutenant A. G. Seath.	28th April 1893	Meerut.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 6th and the 12th May 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
Lyndon Bolton Irwin	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Indian Staff Corps.	20th August 1892.	Will left (unwitnessed).	2,874 3 2		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May, 1893.

No. 187.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 24, dated the 17th January 1893, appointing Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, to officiate as Deputy Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, *before the words* "in Class I" *insert* "with temporary rank."

No. 188.—The services of Mr. J. W. Hartley, Class II, Grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are, on his return from leave, placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

The 10th May, 1893.

No. 189.—Mr. J. M. Montague, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, has been granted by the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway, five months' furlough, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th June 1893.

No. 190.—Mr. C. Sowerby, Deputy Examiner of Accounts in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, as a temporary arrangement.

No. 191.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 183, dated 4th May 1893, opposite the name of Mr. H. W. James in column 2 expunge the words "sub. *pro tem.*," and in the last line, opposite the name of Mr. A. G. R. Trapmann in column 4, expunge the word "temporary."

The 11th May, 1893.

No. 192.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as an Apprentice Examiner of Accounts on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

No. 193.—Mr. J. A. Marshall, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway Company, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Braddon on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 12th May, 1893.

No. 194.—Mr. A. H. Wollaston, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is promoted to Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st May 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 11th May 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1227P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 6th May 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 131 of 1893.—Dean Gauntlett, Civil Engineer, Hyderabad, Deccan, India, for a new and improved terraced or sloped roof and ceiling for rooms, verandahs, and other covered courts or spaces of public or private buildings, such as offices, Railway stations, churches, dwelling-houses, markets, etc.

No. 132 of 1893.—Messrs. Jessop & Co., Limited, Engineers, Calcutta, for an improved cart wheel specially suitable for Government Transport work, planters, carrying contractors, etc.

No. 133 of 1893.—John McLeownan McMurtrie, of 99 Portugal Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, Brassfounder, Harry Murray and Alexander Paterson, both of Suparn, Bangh Road, Parel, Bombay, India, Engineers, for improvements in sight-feed lubricators.

No. 134 of 1893.—Melvin Linwood Severy, Manufacturer, of 567 Tremont Street, Boston, in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America, for apparatus for converting solar heat into continuous power.

No. 135 of 1893.—James Miller, Civilian Mechanic, Manora, Karachi, for a steel flexible and adjustable vertical and rotary scraper for flat or conical surfaces.

No. 136 of 1893.—Trevredyn Rashleigh Wynne, Civil Engineer, residing at Nagpur, Central Provinces, for Interlocking and safety Gear for Facing Points and Distant Signals of Railway Stations.

No. 1228P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 119 of 1892.—The Central Cyclone Company, Limited, of 9 and 11 Fenchurch Avenue, London, England, for improvements in, and relating to, apparatus for pulverizing or disintegrating grain and other dry substances. (Filed 29th April 1893.)

No. 308 of 1892.—Isaac Jackson, of Glossop, in the County of Derby, England, Belt Fastener Manufacturer, for improvements in, and connected with, driving belts. (Filed 1st May 1893.)

No. 5 of 1893.—Elisha Gray, of Highland Park, Lake County, State of Illinois, United States of America, Professor of Physics, for an improved mode of, and apparatus for, transmitting and recording electrically autographic messages, signals, and markings. (Filed 26th April 1893.)

No. 17 of 1893.—Joseph George Firth, Manager, Cawnpore Brush Factory, Cawnpore, and John Thomas Firth, Secretary, Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, for a combined polishing and blacking brush and a receptacle for blacking. (Filed 26th April 1893.)

No. 50 of 1893—Otto Hoffmann, of the Drosophore Company, Limited, Arcade Chambers, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in air moistening and ventilating apparatus. (Filed 29th April 1893.)

No. 58 of 1893.—Frederick Mann and Robert Adolphus Mann, both of High Street, Colchester, in the County of Essex, England, Music Sellers, and Thomas Dawkins, of 17 Charterhouse Street, in the City of London, England, Importer and Manufacturer of Musical Instruments, for combined reed or wind instrument and pianoforte. (Filed 1st May 1893.)

No. 70 of 1893.—Charles Homes Keeney, of Milwaukee, County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, United States of America, Mechanical Draughtsman, for improvements in self-closing cut-offs for gas-burners. (Filed 1st May 1893.)

No. 1229 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 67 of 1888.—Mr. deFonblanque Pennefather's invention for improvements in apparatus for ventilating rooms, chambers, buildings, ships' cabins, railway carriages and the like. (Specification filed 24th January 1889.)

No. 89 of 1888.—Mr. J. B. Witt's invention for an improved rotary ventilator, either for induction, or eduction purposes. (Specification filed 31st January 1889.)

No. 125 of 1888.—Mr. C. E. Tripler's invention for improvement for amalgamating and separating precious metals from powdered ore or earth. (Specification filed 24th January 1889.)

No. 18 of 1889.—Mr. H. Fricker's invention for improved portable cooking apparatus. (Specification filed 23rd January 1889.)

No. 19 of 1889.—Mr. A. Lamberton's invention for improvements in machinery or apparatus for grinding or pulverizing substances. (Specification filed 1st February 1889.)

No. 21 of 1889.—Mr. R. M. Wanger's invention for improvements in lamps for lighting and heating purposes and in detail appliances to be used in connection therewith. (Specification filed 23rd January 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege:—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S.C.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th April, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance; of 15th April, 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,58,800	3,39,56,900	15,79,60,500	3,85,13,200	1,82,72,700	25,19,48,713	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,86,80,213
Add—															
Amount of trans- ferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount of trans- ferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th April, 1893 . .	...	...	...	1,000	25,500	6,500	...	33,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	33,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th April, 1893 . .	...	...	...	80,000	10,0 0	1,12,100	1,000	2,03,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03,100
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th April, 1893 . . .	...	...	800	20,000	13,000	10,700	1,000	45,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,500
	55,200	10,86,613	21,59,600	3,40,57,900	15,80,09,000	3,86,42,500	1,82,74,700	25,22,30,313	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,89,61,813
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	...	3,61,400	35,800	2,10 900	1,200	6,09,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,09,300
Balance on 30th April, 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,59,600	3,36,56,500	15,79,73,200	3,84,31,600	1,82,73 500	25,16,21,013	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,83,52,513

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 28th Feb., 1893, enfaced from India 8,133 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,874 lakhs.
" 1st Mar. 1893 " 15th Mar. " ditto 18 " ditto 47 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 13 " ditto 9 "
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 3 " ditto 6 "

8,176 lakhs. 6,946 lakhs.
6,946 "
Balance against India . 1,230 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 6th May, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary & Treasurer.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 31st March, 1893.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of Proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
I.—In the English or other European Language.															
Mysore and Coorg Directory.	English	Richmond F. Hayes.	Miscellaneous.	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Printer and Publisher.—Richmond F. Hayes.	18th Jan., 1893.	672	Royal octavo.	1st edition	225	Printed	4 0 0	Richmond F. Hayes, Residency Road, Bangalore.	Copyright not secured, 18th Jan., 1893.	A well-known publication. The information has not in every case been brought up to date correctly.

BANGALORE,
The 3rd May, 1893.

CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 31st March, 1893.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.
ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, N.-W. Provinces.
NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.
MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.
AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.
LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 55, Charing Cross.
SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid*.

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and also by the above mentioned agents. The *cost of mounting maps, packing, and postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the *Gazettes of India* and of Local Governments.

The cost of supplies which exceeds R50 is adjusted by book-debit for Government Departments by this Office in communication with the Comptroller of India Treasuries, when invoices are issued in triplicate with maps supplied.

When the cost does not exceed R50, agents are authorised to sell to Civil only, and not to Military Officials. Payment must be made in cash in all cases, *vide* Note XI (2), Article 95, Chapter 6 of the Civil Account Code.

Cash payments to this Office include payment by Remittance Transfer Receipt or by Money Order. Treasury Receipts or Challans and Stamps are not accepted as payment, except from agents.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.				REMARKS.
				Uncolored.		Colored.		
				R	a.	R	a.	
ATLAS OF INDIA.								
Sheet No. 29	1″= 4M.	1	40″×27″	2	0	2	0	With additions and corrections to Nov., 1892.
Sheet No. 68	1″= 4M.	1	40″×27″	2	0	2	0	With additions and corrections to 1891.
Sheets Nos. 74, 75, and 116	1″= 4M.	1	40″×27″	2	0	2	0	With additions to 1892.
Sheet No. 106	1″= 4M.	1	40″×27″	2	0	2	0	With additions and corrections to Dec., 1891.
Sheet No. 4 A. N. E.	1″= 4M.	1	26″×17″	0	12	0	12	
Sheet No. 129 N. E.	1″= 4M.	1	26″×17″	0	12	0	12	With additions to 1891.
Sheet No. 130 S. W.	1″= 4M.	1	26″×17″	0	12	0	12	With additions to 1890.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.								
Assam	1″=24M.	1	27″×20″	0	12	1	0	With additions and corrections to 1891.
Mysore	1″=16M.	1	27″×24″	1	8	1	12	Engraved.
DIVISIONAL MAPS.								
Fyzabad (N.-W. P. and Oudh)	1″= 4M.	4	33″×25″	2	0	1	8	Revised to 1st April, 1892.
Lucknow (ditto)	1″= 4M.	3	40″×25″	2	0	2	8	Revised to 1st April, 1891.
DISTRICT MAPS.								
Midnapore	1″= 4M.	1	40″×27″	1	0	1	4	With additions and corrections to Jan., 1893.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored. R	a.	Colored. R	a.	REMARKS.
STANDARD MAPS.								
ASSAM,—								
Sheet No. 25 (2nd Edition)	1″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 97, 113, 128, 145, and 146	1″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
BENGAL,—								
Sheet No. 361	1″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
BOMBAY,—								
Sheet No. 304	1″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos 279 S. E. and 309 S. W.	2″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
BURMA (LOWER),—								
Sheets Nos. 143 (2nd Edition), 144, 185 (2nd Edition), 187 (2nd Edition), 188 (2nd Edition), 190, 233 (2nd Edition), 283 (2nd Edition), and 284	1″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
Sheets Nos. 273 N. W.—4 and 273 S. W.—4	4″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
MADRAS,—								
Sheet No. 150	1″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
PUNJAB,—								
Sheets Nos. 213, 239, 240, 256, 271, and 273	1″= 1M.	1	40″×25″	1	8	1	12	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.								
Palamau	1″=12M.	1	20″×13″	0	6	...		Engraved.
Bahraich	1″= 8M.	1	20″×13″	0	6	...		Ditto.
Balasore	1″= 8M.	1	20″×13″	0	6	...		Ditto.
STATISTICAL MAPS.								
India, showing Railways with Stations (without hills)	1″=64M.	2	20″×13″	2	0	...		Corrected to 30th June, 1892.
MISCELLANEOUS.								
No. 3, Alinagaram Reserved Forest, Block I, Tambirankanal; Block II, Agamalai, Periyakulam Taluk, Madura District, Madras	4″= 1M.	1	27″×22″	0	10	0	12	
No. 3, Alinagaram Reserved Forest, Block III, Valkaradu, Periyakulam Taluk, Madura District, Madras	4″= 1M.	1	27″×17″	0	8	0	10	
No. 3(*b*), Vedakarai Mel Pidagai Reserved Forest, Tenkasi Taluk, Tinnevelly District, Madras	4″= 1M.	1	27″×20″	0	8	0	10	
No. 30, Valanad Reserved Forest, Tenkarai Taluk, Tinnevelly District, Madras	4″= 1M.	1	40″×27″	1	0	1	4	
Anaimalai Reserved Forest. Sheets Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 (Preliminary Edition)	4″= 1M.	10	40″×27″	1	8	1	12	
Coimbatore Reserved Forest. Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 (Preliminary Edition)	4″= 1M.	2	40″×27″	1	8	1	12	
Road Map of the Punjab, showing Ferries, Sarais, Dâk-bungalows, etc.	1″=16M.	2	25″×40″	2	0	2	8	

R. A. WAHAB, *Major, R.E.*,
Deputy Superintendent,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, the 1st April, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th May, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,88,843	5	9	1,87,76,096	9	8
Public Deposits at Branches	1,23,87,253	3	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,49,47,164	13	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				3,46,662	13	4
Sundries				33,53,389	6	8
RUPEES				9,23,23,313	10	9

ASSETS	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				77,44,472	0	0
Other authorized Investments				54,48,123	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,57,08,687	11	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,13,25,457	9	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,58,09,188	15	6
Balances with other Banks				7,85,091	12	11
Bullion				5,33,564	4	6
Dead Stock				12,55,285	13	11
Stamps				10,397	10	3
Sundries				19,54,450	10	0
				7,05,74,719	15	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	63,92,706	8	1	2,17,48,593	11	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,53,55,887	3	5			
RUPEES				9,23,23,313	10	9

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 11th May, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 32·2.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 10th May, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 3rd May, 1893	29,38,427	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	9,78,600	39,17,027
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	46,087	
Ditto ditto Government	1,262	47,349
		39,64,376
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	99,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	99,000
Balance on the evening of the 10th May, 1893	...	38,65,376
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	29,84,514	
Ditto ditto Government	8,80,862	38,65,376
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 11th May, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 27th April, 1893.

No. 4.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Mr. R. Bryson, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th May, 1893.

No. 1464-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 699-G., dated 26th April, 1893, it is hereby notified that Surgeon-Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), took over medical charge of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency from Surgeon-Captain R. Shore, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), on the afternoon of the 21st idem.

The 5th May, 1893.

No. 1482-*G.*—CORRIGENDUM.—In this Office Notification No. 805-G., dated the 16th March, 1893, granting 90 days' accumulated privilege

leave to Lieutenant F. T. C. Hughes, Adjutant, Erinpura Irregular Force, for "1st June, 1893" read "22nd May, 1893."

The 8th May, 1893.

No. 1515-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 559-G., dated 30th March, 1893, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant M. G. Young assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant (on probation), Meywar Bhil Corps, on the 27th April, 1893, from Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

for First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Mount Abu, the 2nd May, 1893.

No. 1240-S.—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulations of 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen were duly elected as members of the Municipal Committee of Ajmere at the election held at that place on the 1st of April, 1893:—

1. Allanur Khan.
2. Abdul Kayum.
3. Radha Kishen.
4. Seth Amarchand.
5. Hafiz Gulam Mahammad.
6. Ram Jiwan.
7. Har Narain.

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.*,

Secy. to the Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

The 5th May, 1893.

No. 1301-S.—Sirdar Hira Singh, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 12th May, 1893, or from such subsequent date on which he may avail himself of

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M. I.C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 2nd May, 1893.

No. 3.—Mr. G. D. Prussia, Accountant, 1st grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th June, 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,

Offg. Accountant General.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd May, 1893.

No. 571.—Mr. W. Siddons and Babu Tarachand Mukerji, respectively, made over, and received, charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner and Personal Assistant to Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, on the 3rd May, 1893, afternoon.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 3rd May, 1893.

On and from the 10th instant, the following Telegraph Office will be opened for receipt and despatch of paid telegraph messages :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.
Jaraikela . .	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.—Main Line—Between Bisua and Manharpur.

A. E. P. GRAVES,

Traffic Manager.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Belgaum, this 7th day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2191, Private Thomas Albert Douglas.
Age,—26 years 1 month.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, ruddy and freckled; Hair, reddish brown; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—14th January, 1886.
Place of Enlistment,—Umballa, N.-W. P.
Parish and County in which Born,—Madras.
Date of Desertion or absence,—1st May, 1893.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Belgaum.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Under 8 years' service.

A. W. SHERINGHAM, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Comdg. 1st Battn., Cheshire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 2nd day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 3368, Private Harry Whittaker.
Age,—20 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey
Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th April, 1893.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—20th April, 1891.
At what Place Enlisted,—Preston.
Parish and County in which Born,—Blackburn, Lancashire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Scar on right side of forehead.
Trade,—Sign writer.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 3 years' service.

F. RYLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 1st Battn., North Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, North Lancashire Regiment of Foot, dated at Colaba, Bombay, this 2nd day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 2730, Private James Crabtree.
Age,—22 years 3 months.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—29th April, 1893.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Colaba, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd January, 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,—Winchester.
Parish and County in which born,—Cherriton, Winchester, Hampshire.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Marks,—Semi-circular scar over left eyebrow.
Trade,—Dairyman.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under five years' service.

F. RYLEY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Comdg. 1st Battn., North Lancashire Regiment.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Battalion, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, dated at Poona, this 8th day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2883, Private John Ellis.
Age,—27 years 6 months.
Size,—5 feet 3½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, grey.
Date of Desertion,—4th May, 1893.
Place of Desertion,—Poona.
Date of Enlistment,—30th December, 1884.
At what Place Enlisted,—Bradford.
Parish and County in which Born,—Selby, Yorkshire.
Marks,—Scar left leg.
Trade,—Groom.
Dress,—White uniform without helmet.
Service,—Under 9 years' service.
REMARKS,—Absented himself from tattoo, 4th May, 1893, at Poona.

H. C. SYMONS, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Commanding 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 26th March, 1893, the undermentioned copper idols weighing 308½ seers, and valued at R154-4, was found buried in front of the house occupied by Muthusami Pandaram in Pymash. No. 1081 (and survey No. 217) in the Kariyapatnam village, Tiruturaipundi Taluk:—

Name of idol.	Weight in seers.	Value. R	a.	p.
1. Srinivasaperumal (big)	157½	78	12	0
2. Do. (small)	64	32	0	0
3. Nachiar	78	39	0	0
4. Selvar	9	4	8	0
	308½	154	4	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 2nd October, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,

Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

May, 1893.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that the copper idols named below weighing 57¾ seers, and valued at R28-14, were found in the Madapuram village, Mayavaram Taluk, in the possession of Sami Gurukkal of the above said village, who admits the said idols to be treasure trove within the meaning of the said Act:—

Name and description of the idol.	Weight in seers.	Estimated value. R	a.	p.
1. Pillaiyaur	28½	14	4	0
2. God and goddess, called Pirathoshanayakar idol with Thiruvasce	29¼	14	10	0
	57¾	28	14	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Tanjore, at his Office, on the 3rd October, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

H. M. WINTERBOTHAM,

Acting Collector.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Vallam, the 6th May, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL CEMETERY, MADRAS.

Dilapidated Tombs.

Notice is hereby given that the following Tombs and Monuments in St. George's Cathedral Cemetery, Madras, enumerated below, are now in a ruinous condition, and persons interested in the same are requested to apply at once to the undersigned with a view to their reparation. Rule XIX of Revised Rules for Government Cemeteries in India (G. O., 17th July, 1885, No. 1[illegible]1, Ecclesiastical) provides that such tombs, if no person will undertake to restore them, may be made level with the ground, etc.:—

List of Tombs and other Monuments in St George's Cathedral Cemetery requiring repairs.

Surname.	Full name inscribed on the tomb.	Rank, etc.	Date of death.
Franquire	Francis Franquire	Bengal Civil Service	3rd August 1836.
Poole	Phillip Poole, Esq.	Assistant Surgeon, Madras Establishment.	26th August 1836.
Ashton	Mrs. Sophia Ashton	Wife of R. A. Ashton	8th October 1822.
Staveley	James Staveley, Esq.	Barrister-at-Law	22nd April 1822.
Cooper	Honourable Sir George Cooper, Kt.	Senior Sessions Judge	30th August 1821.
Deacon	Mrs. Grace Gordon Deacon	*Nil*	28th August 1818.
Scott	William Scott, Esq.	*Nil*	26th December 1820.
Macalister	Ronald James Macalister	Son of Macalister, H. M.'s 13th Light Dragoons	9th September 1819.
Jourdan	Henry John Peter Jourdan	Son of Henry and Mary Jourdan	8th August 1819.
Campbell	William Campbell, Esq.	*Nil*	6th April 1819.
Findlay	Margaret Findlay	Wife of Captain John Findlay	30th April 1828.
Harris	Henry Harris, M.D.	1st Member of Medical Board	10th August 1822.
Cleghorn	Isabella Cleghorn	Wife of Patrick Cleghorn	1st June 1824.
Theophilus	Louisa Theophilus	Daughter of Thomas Theophilus	8th June 1828.
Leighton	Eliza Ann Leighton	Eldest daughter of David Leighton	24th August 1822.
Fullerton	Charles Fullerton, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	17th September 1824.
Russell	Elizabeth Russell	Daughter of Captain Robert Russell, 6th Regiment, Light Cavalry.	17th March 1821.
Ukthoff	Edward Ukthoff, Esq.	Hon. Company's Civil Service	15th August 1822.
Newlyn	W. F. Newlyn, Esq.	Superintending Surgeon, M. D.	14th August 1833.
McNair	Francis Sophia McNair	Daughter of Captain Archibald Mc Nair, 15th Regiment, Native Infantry.	22nd June 1833.
Clarke	Sydenham Charles Clarke, Esq.	Madras Civil Service	27th August 1828.
Lewis	Anna Maria Lewis	Wife of Richard Fraser Lewis, Esq.	25th November 1825.
Bell	Mary Bell	Wife of Mr. James Bell	18th March 1829.
Carruthers	John Carruthers	Attorney-at-Law	25th October 1843.
Thompson	Elizabeth Thompson	Wife of Reverend Thompson, Junior Chaplain.	4th September 1819.
Fenwick	Jane Elizabath Fenwick	*Nil*	27th August 1828.
Bell	William Hugh Bell, Esq.	*Nil*	14th July 1838.
Johnson	Ensign Ralph Stephen Johnson	49th Regiment, Native Infantry	22nd December 1830.
McKenzie	Infant Child of Alexander Maria McKenzie.	*Nil*	24th August 1840.
Hurford	Emily Mary Hurford	Infant daughter of Thomas Hurford	1st March 1855.
Sewell	Rebecca Sewell	Widow of Henry Sewell, Esq.	21st August 1824.
Nichols	Charlotte Cornish Nichols	Wife of Solomon Nichols, Esq.	8th February 1824.
Boileau	Mary Annie Elizabeth Boileau	Wife of Thomas Boileau, Madras Civil Service.	12th October 1824.
Poole	Emma Poole	Sister of Captain H. W. Poole, 1st Regiment, Native Infantry.	24th April 1823.
Scott	Peter Scott, Esq.	Medical Establishment	9th November 1821.
Goldingham	Charles Cecil Goldingham	Infant son of John Goldingham	26th April 1810.
Oakes	Henry Robert Oakes	Madras Civil Service	12th November 1818.
Dighton	James Lucy Dighton (Vault)	Carriage Builder	17th February 1841.
Kelly	Major George A. Kelly	1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, Native Infantry.	29th May 1818.
Whitehead	Maria Letitia Whitehead	Wife of Reverend G. Whitehead	14th November 1844.
Briggs	Sophia Briggs	Wife of Captain James Briggs	21st January 1839.
McCally	Arthur McLeod McCally	Son of Captain Arthur McCally, 44th Regiment, Native Infantry.	20th October 1837.
Lane	Anna Miller Lane	Daughter of Charles Henry John Lane.	15th April 1838.
Sullivan	Edward Richard Sullivan	.....	6th October 1823.
Hough	Elizabeth Hough	Wife of Reverend James Hough.	5th December 1824.

MADRAS,
The 24th April, 1893.

H. C. PARKER, M.A.,
Joint Chaplain.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 6th May, 1893.

No. 1762.—Pundit Babu Lal is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 1st May, 1893, until the return from leave of Mr. W. R. Monks, Superintendent of Post Offices, or until further orders.

The 12th May, 1893.

No. 2020.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta with effect from the 19th April, 1893, the following appointments are made from that date:—

Mr. W. Walsh, Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta, to be Deputy Postmaster, Calcutta.

Mr. S. Gutmann, Postmaster, Quetta, to be Assistant Postmaster, Calcutta.

Mr. G. B. Prussia, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be Postmaster, Quetta.

Mr. W. Roussac to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 2041.—Consequent on ther etirement of Mr. H. M. Mehta, Postmaster, Allahabad, with effect from the 1st May, 1893, the following appointments are made from that date:—

Mr. M. E. Monks, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to be Postmaster, Allahabad.

Mr. G. A T. Bennett, Deputy Postmaster, Bombay, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. E. R. Jardine, Postmaster, Aden, to be Deputy Postmaster, Bombay.

Mr. C. H. Watts, Mail Officer, 1st class, to be Postmaster, Aden.

Mr. C. C. D'Albedyhll, Mail Officer, 2nd class, to be Mail Officer, 1st class.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 9th May, 1893.

Bessam Aly, Esq.
Brereton, A., Esq.
Brown, S. H., Dr.
Elmore, J. S., & Co., Messrs.
English Mail Office Manager.
Flower, Sir R.
(Grant, C., Esq., Messrs. A. F. Brown & Co.)
Harris & Co., D.
Jardine, G. D., Esq.
Jones & Co., Messrs.
Marais, P. J., Esq.
Morrison & Co., Messrs.
Rose & Co., Messrs
Salliet, Constant, Mons.
Simla Tea Co. Manager.
Schuster, Maurice, Mons.
Wyatt, Dudey, Esq.
Wallinger, W. A., Esq.
(Young, R., Esq., Messrs. Gibbons & Co.)

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agabeg, C., Esq.
Akin, Robert, Esq.
Arrakiel, Miss.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettia, Signora.
Augustine, S. M.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Bell, Harold, Mr.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Bentley, Captain Edward.
Berglund, A.
Binder, Ch., Mons.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Brown, Norman P., Esq.
Bruce Gillon & Co.
Brydon, Mrs. E.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Clark, Revd. F. E.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Cooke, Mr.
Cooper, Henry James.
Crotton, W. M, Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Douglas, G. P. Home.
Dronet, Francis.
Dutt, Mrs.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulkner, W., Esq.
Fawns, Miss.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Green, J. T.
Hewitt, F., Esq.
Holmes, S., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
Hunter, C. H.
James, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jefferson, Mr. John P.
Jenkins, A.
Kelly, J. C., Esq.
Kerr, Miss K.
King, H. G., Esq.
Kirk, Joseph, Esq.
Laing, James.
Long, William.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Lowe, A. M.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McCudden, E. G. J., Esq.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McMullen, W. M.
Main, J.
Merton, C. W., Esq.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Middleton, James.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, Misses.
Morton, F., Mr.
Moon, E. R. P.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Parker, E., Mrs.
Payr, Charles.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pitman, J D., Mr.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Richards, G.
Richards, Signor Jules.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Rodgers, W., Esq.
Rosen, L., Esq.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Spanna, Alfred.
Spring, J E., Esq.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto
Townsend, H., Esq.
Walker, Mrs.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Webb, Mr. E. T.
Webster, Mr.
Weichert, W.
Wilcox, James.
Williams, Ernest, Mr.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

English Mail Office Manager.
Geiyer, John, Esq.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Aslett, W. C., Capt.
Ainsworth, T., Corporal
Arden, E., Miss.
Alexander, H N.
Bayley, C.
Bunmeyer, F., Dr.
Barbour, E. D.
Blake, W. H.
Bulkley, H. T.
Blumm, William.
Bayne, H., Captain.
Baker, Mr.
Brown, N. P.
Bellett, Geo.
Blanchard, H. W.
Baid, Mrs
Bell, A. W., Mrs.
Church, W. T.
Copland, C.
Cantania, M. R., Mrs.
Coyne, J. S.
Crockett, T. W.
Corke, A. Col.
Clarke, L. H.
Durand, D., Mrs.
D'Souza, F.
Desvaux, B.
Duffy, A. C.
Elger, L. B.
English, James.
Ellwood, B. P., Lt.
Falkner, W. A.
Ford, Mrs.
Fairbank, W.
Freerer, Mrs.
Forrester, F.
Forbes, J., Capt.
Goodburn, C.
Griffin, Mrs.
Guinness, R. S.
Goldenberg, F., Mrs.
A. Grant and Others, Messrs.
Hulton, Mrs.
Hare, A. P.
Harris, H. T.
Harwood, Hamilton T.
Hardt, H.
Hostings, T. W.
Hughes, Hughes T. W.
Helm, E.
Hill, T.
Hine, J.
Jones, W. M.
James, T.
Jech, Carl.
Kempster, F. J., Lt.-Col.
Kain, Ernest.
Konig, Dr.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lazarus, E. M.
Loneth, C.
Lisely, L. F.
Lettellier, D. J.
Maxwell, H. St. P., Major.
Marinburk, J.
Mancien, Carlo A. N.
Merivale, W.
Merzback, R.
MacImustav, John.
Maidment, Mrs.
MacGregor, J. L. L.
McMelland, Mrs.
Nicholson, Mrs. F.
Nelson, F.
Norton, C. J.
Oakes, A.
OBryen, Corpl.
Oakely, Geo.
Otto, Mrs.
OSullivan, Mrs.
Pierre, G., Madame.
Princess, Col.
Phillips, H.
Pugh, T.
Parker, A., Lt.
Pehlivanian, J.
Robinson, F. G.
Rahmin, R., Mrs.
Rolston, C., Mrs.
Rutherfurd, James, Col.
Rogaly, F.
Ramsay, H., Captain.
Reid, D. N.
Roxburgh.
Scales, W., Capt.
Solberg, Petter C.
Schneider, F.
Suisey, T.
Stoddard, J. L.
Shepherd, Mrs.
Scott, A. F., Mrs.
Smith, J.
Townsend, C. C.
Turnbull, W. S.
Turnbull, M. J.
Tippi, E.
Thornton, F. T.
Tierney, Mrs.
Tomass, M.
Tickner, R., Miss.
Wilhelm, A., Miss.
Walker, H. R. de.
Willard, Opera & Co.
Waller, Mrs.
Welter, Richard, Dr.
Wenyon, Dr.
Williamson, S.
Williams, L., Miss.
Ziegler, A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 8th May, 1893.

Latty, W. C.
Siveright, B.
Sleigh, J.
Star muth, J.

The 13th May, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	17th May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	16th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan	13th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	19th ,,	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein .	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	19th ,,	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	17th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Port Blair	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits, and Hongkong.	14th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Niobe.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

Candidates for admission to the Engineer Department should apply to the Principal before the 25th May, 1893. The session begins on Monday, the 5th June, 1893. Candidates must furnish proof that they have passed one of the following tests :—

1. The Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, and, in English and Mathematics, must have obtained 40 and 50 per cent. respectively of the marks allotted to those subjects. The candidate's age must be under 19 years.
2. The F. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The candidate's age must be under 21 years.
3. The B. A. Examination in the B Course. The candidate's age must be under 23 years. (These students are admitted direct into the 2nd year class.)

Ten scholarships will be awarded to students entering the Engineer Department, not being already holders of junior or senior scholarships.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, fitness for manual labour, and eyesight.

Further particulars will be supplied on application to the Principal.

J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.
SIBPUR,
The 25th April, 1893.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডণের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পোণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিনকোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ২॥০ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৫৲ টাকায় ও এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০৲ টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ওন্স টিন ৩৲ টাকায়, আট ওন্স টিন ৬৲ টাকায় এবং এক পোণ্ড টিন ১২৲ টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ওন্স টনের ।০, আট ওন্স টনের ।০ ও এক পোণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or,	post free,	R10-12.
½ „	R 8,	„		R 8-8.
¼ „	R 4,	„		R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture ; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পোণ্ড টিন .	১৬৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৬৸০
½ আধ „ „	৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৮॥০
¼ শিকি „ „	৪৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	৪॥০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

Two Bombay Municipal Debentures Nos. 1859 and 1860 of the 6 per cent. House Rate Loan of 1868 for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Mr. Stuart Hogg (now Sir Stuart Hogg), the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and of the interest accrued thereupon has been stopped at the Municipal Debt Office, and application has been made to the Municipality for the payment of the amount of the Debentures together with the accrued interest.

Any persons having the same in their possession are requested to hand over such Debentures to the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

H CHALMERS,
Manager, National Bank of India, Limited.

Destroyed by Whiteants.

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SRIMATI GANADA DEBI,
Laghoska, Ganutia, Birbhum.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 19.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 0	8 8	8 0	...	...	125 0	125 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 10	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	9 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 9	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	14 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 7	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	...	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	12 2	16 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 6	10 11	...	...	12 12	13 5	15 5	17 4	19 9	24 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	12 13	28 3	18 13	8 10	8 10	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	9 5	...	...	10 1	9 12	10 10	10 3	21 13	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	8 15	13 12	13 0	9 2	9 4	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 14	10 4	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 9	9 5	10 10	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	...	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 7	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	11 3	12 13	4 3	4 3	222 10	222 10	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	13 1	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 9	21 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 2	10 3	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 0	10 0	11 6	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 6	10 13
Cachar	7 12	8 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 6	6 14	6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 12	7 10
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(*a*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	...	40 0	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 8	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	82 0	10 8	10 0
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	8 14	8 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 4	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	80 0	106 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 12½	9 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	11 5	12 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	...	25 0	...	10 8	11 0	11 4	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	18 0	...	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	...	...	9 1½	9 1½	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
24-Parganas	11 0	11 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	...	20 0	19 0	18 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 6	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	11 0	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 4	11 5	17 0	17 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	13 1	12 5	85 0	93 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Nadia (Krishnagar)	13 1	13 1	23 0	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 12	16 14	...	...	23 0	22 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 12	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	13 4	10 11	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 10	...	...	20 0	23 8	100 0	106 10	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 0	9 0	11 8	11 0	13 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	...	22 0	11 8	11 0	250 0	200 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	9 12	9 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	12 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	14 4	13 8	22 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	12 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 4	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	10 0	12 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	13 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	9 12	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Rajshahi	15 0	10 0	26 4	26 4	10 8	11 4	12 6	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	15 0	...	...	21 5	20 11	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	9 10	10 12	15 12	15 12	10 12	10 12	13 12	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	20 6	14 12	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1†	18 6†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11†	20 5†	...	...	19 1	19 1	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	11 8	...	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 9 8	11 8 to 13 0	11 0 to 12 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 8 to 14 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 and 11 0	5 0 to 7 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	13 0 and 15 0	12 0 and 14 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	25 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	13 12 and 16 0	14 0 and 17 0	140 0	140 0	9 4	9 8
Palámau	15 12	10 2	27 0	...	10 2	10 11	12 15	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 2	10 2	22 8	24 8	...	19 2	...	...	...	8 4½
Hazáribágh	8 8 and 12 0	8 8 and 11 0	14 8	13 12	8 0	8 0	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	...	...	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (*a*) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ca	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	11 0 to 15 12	10 8 to 13 10½	16 13 to 17 14	15 12 to 16 13	8 14 to 10 8	7 14 to 9 0	14 4	14 3	16 13 to 18 14½	18 6	...	...	...	...	14 11 to 16 12	14 11	22 1 to 23 1½	14 11 to 21 1	18 14½ to 22 1	19 8 to 21 0	15 3 to 18 14½	15 11½ to 16 4	120 0 to 160 0	126 0 to 168 0	10 12	10 12
Gaya	13 0	11 8	19 8	18 8	10 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	17 4	18 12	18 0	19 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	16 0	13 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	12 8 and 13 8	13 0 and 14 0	24 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	16 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	...	19 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	22 0	18 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	8 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	12 10	12 10	15 2	12 10	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	21 7	20 3	15 12	15 12	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	13 3	14 5	...	...	...	...	24 3	24 3	13 3	13 3	12 1	16 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	15 5	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 5
Muzaffarpur	12 8	11 0	22 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	22 0	21 0	17 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 4	12 0	18 8	22 0	10 8	10 0	14 4	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	19 0	16 0	17 8	16 8	21 8	20 8	18 8	18 0	210 0	200 0	10 8	10 12
Champaran	10 4	10 8	17 8	...	8 12	8 8	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 8	...	...	15 4	14 12	21 12	21 8	16 0	15 4	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	11 14½	10 9	18 9	16 13	8 0	8 1½	11 2	11 6	19 2	20 1	17 11½	18 2	...	...	16 2	16 4	17 11½	16 8	...	...	19 12	19 12	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 12
Ghazipur	13 0	11 9	20 8	16 12	7 1	7 1	11 10	10 5	19 2	16 12	18 0	17 6	...	...	...	12 14	19 4	16 12	...	19 5	20 4	19 5	140 0	180 4	10 4	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	10 4	22 8	14 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	12 0	...	22 0	...	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	...	22 8	18 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	10 0
Allahabad	11 12	11 14	17 0	17 8	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 12	87 8	90 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	15 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	11 0
Fatehpur	12 0	11 0	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	15 8	15 12	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	11 14	12 0	21 8	21 0	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 8	16 8	21 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	14 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 8	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	12 12	13 12	21 4	22 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 4	21 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	22 4	22 8	25 0	24 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	12 4	12 4	21 0	20 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	17 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	13 0	13 8	21 0	22 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	22 8	22 0	19 4	19 4	...	...	...	...	21 8	22 0	24 0	24 0	22 8	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	13 4	13 4	26 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	12 8	12 8	20 8	23 8	16 8	19 8	21 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	28 8	29 8	17 8	17 4	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	16 0	15 12	22 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 0	22 0	19 12	22 0	19 12	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	12 8	13 0	25 0	25 8	5 0	5 0	9 8	9 8	24 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	13 0	24 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	110 0	100 0	12 4	12 4
Muttra	12 0	13 0	27 0	26 8	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	30 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	26 0	...	...	25 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	13 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 4	9 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	28 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	13 6	12 14	24 8	23 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 11	25 0	24 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 4	24 12	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 0	13 2	18 8	18 0	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 8	20 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	11 6	21 0	17 0	7 8	8 14	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	19 12	17 12	22 0	11 13	14 0	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 8	10 12	19 12	16 3	9 0	9 0	12 15	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	15 4	14 6	20 10	19 12	16 3	15 4	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Basti	13 8	12 12	18 0	18 0	7 12	7 12	29 0‡	29 0‡	13 0	13 0	...	...	12 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	11 4	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	12 0	12 12	25 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0

Bareilly	10 9	10 9	19 7	21 2	7 1	7 1	11 3	11 3	22 14	16 6½	14 5	15 4	...	...	14 6	14 6	18 12	19 6	18 12	21 2	19 15	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	12 0	11 11	21 0	21 0	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	22 0	20 8	16 0	16 11	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	21 14	20 12	20 12	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 12	23 12	17 8	17 8	...	...	18 8	18 8	14 8	14 8	21 4	21 4	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	8 4	8 4	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0§	9 0§	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Bijnor	11 4	11 4	20 4	20 4	10 2	10 2	12 6	12 6	22 8	20 13	14 10	15 3	...	...	...	...	19 6	18 9	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	12 10½	12 6	19 13	19 13	6 6¾	5 8	11 8¾	12 6	23 2	23 2	17 9	18 11	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9	21 7¼	20 5	20 14½	18 11	15 6½	15 5	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	11 4	11 12	23 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	24 0	19 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Sahâranpur	12 4	12 4	19 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	12 12	18 8	18 8	18 8	18 8	14 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dûn	10 8	10 12	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 8	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	11 8	23 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	11 8	23 0	19 0	7 8	7 8	14 0	14 0	21 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	20 8	19 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Rae-Bareli	17 6	10 8	23 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	19 8	18 8	16 0	16 0	26 0	27 8	14 0	16 0	23 0	17 8	16 0	16 0	23 0	22 8	180 0	180 0	10 4	10 0
Unao	15 8	12 0	22 0	18 8	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	18 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 8	11 8	23 7½	19 0	6 0	6 0	11 13	11 8	20 10	19 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	21 11	20 8	19 2	20 0	120 0	90 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	12 0	12 8	30 0	22 0	7 0	8 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	24 0	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 10	11 0	18 0	18 8	10 0	10 0	12 10	13 0	20 0	19 12	18 12	18 8	...	...	14 0	14 0	17 8	17 10	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 4	140 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 0	11 0	19 8	19 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 8	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	19 8	22 0	28 8	21 0	21 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	12 10	12 12	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 10	12 12	22 0	22 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	22 8	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	13 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	20 8	20 8	31 0	31 0	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 8	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	14 0	13 8	24 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	21 0	22 0	28 0	26 0	...	25 0	22 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 0	12 8	28 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	30 0	25 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	25 0	24 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	13 0	23 2	25 0	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	20 0	12 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 4	14 12
Bánswara	17 8	17 8	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	32 8	30 0	33 12	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 10
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11½	11 5½	19 2¼	20 5	8 9½	8 9½	8 15¾	9 6	25 0	25 0	15 3¾	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	17 3	16 6½	25 0	23 7	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	9 8	9 8	14 0	14 0	5 4	5 4	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 14	10 8	17 6	17 0	...	...	7 4	7 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 3½	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 5	12 0	22 10	20 5	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	24 0	22 0	23 5	20 10	...	...	...	...	27 0	19 5	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	87 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 4	9 8	15 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 8	16 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	12 4	12 0	19 8	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	26 8	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	†	...	†	23 0	21 8	25 4	22 0	...	†	*	*	13 4	13 0
Boondee	16 8	17 12	25 0	23 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	17 12	27 0	28 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Kotah	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	18 8	26 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	13 14	14 5	16 15	...	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 2	18 14	16 3	17 10	...	...	20 0	20 0	15 11½	16 1½	17 11	18 13	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 7
Tonk	15 6	16 0	24 4	24 8	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	28 8	29 0	...	26 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	105 0	12 0	11 14
Jeypore	12 12	12 4	22 8	22 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	22-8 & 27 0	21-0 & 26 8	23 8	23 8	25 0	25 0	100 0	105 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	14 11	15 0	23 10	23 12	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	22 8	21 4	21 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 8	21 4	...	...	25 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	13 15½	14 1	27 13¼	27 13¼	7 14	7 14	9 13	9 9	25 12½	25 13	25 2¾	26 4¼	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 0¼	25 15¾	...	...	29 4	30 6	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	13 8	13 8	26 9	26 8	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	30 12	31 4	28 4	27 12	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 9	26 4	22 0	22 0	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	13 0	12 12	27 9	26 1	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	30 4	29 15	30 4	29 2	...	...	16 0	16 0	24 6	23 7	26 6	26 5	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	15 8	15 7	23 6½	21 0	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 8	24 12	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 3½	18 6	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 4	12 0
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 4	13 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	23 9	22 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 10	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	93 7	90 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 0	11 0
Bálmer	8 2	8 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 4	7 4	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Anádra	10 6	10 4	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	19 0	19 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	14 0	12 8	20 0	19 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	25 8	23 10	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 3	24 0	24 8	...	...	200 0	160 0	11 0	11 15
Western— Jodhpore	9 6 and 10 10	8 12 and 10 12	18 12	19 0	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	25 0	25 0	22 8 and 25 0	20 0 and 22 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	16 0	15 0	16 8	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	9 10	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	16 4	17 0	15 4	15 12	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	8 5½	8 5¾	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	21 0½	21 11½	...	...	...	...	15 3½	13 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	11 12	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	13 0	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	22 0	23 0	17 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 12	...	...	22 0	23 0	160 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 4	17 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	...	...	320 0	200 0	10 8	10 0
Gwalior	15 15	15 8½	24 7	23 6	7 9	6 14½	8 12¼	8 12¼	23 6	23 6	23 14½	22 5	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 13¾	18 5¼	23 6	23 6	18 1	18 5¼	170 0	170 0	12 3	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	..	...	10 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	28 0	23 0	†	†	†	†	28 0	21 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	12 0	13 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	12 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	80 0	70 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	30 0	27 0	28 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	75 0	75 0	11 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	23 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	110 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana	11 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	21 0	22 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	12 0	12 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 12
Gurdáspur	11 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	15 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	9 0	80 0	75 0	8 8	9 0
Kángra	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 12	14 0
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	95 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	11 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	12 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	0	0	20 0	20 0	13 0	18 0	0	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	11 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	15 0	0	0	16 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	14 0	13 0	†	†	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	105 0	104 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	10 0	9 0	22 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	22 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	‡	‡	160 0	102 0	60 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	11 8	11 8
Mooltan	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 4
Bannu	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	..	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	80 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	8 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	96 0	108 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	12 0	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	8 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	10 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karachi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 8	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umárkot)	12 0	12 0	...	..	11 9	11 9	13 6	13 7	.	..	20 11	20 12	‡	‡	...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	11 8	...	..	8 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	‡	‡	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 7	9 8	13 0	13 8	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	6 8	8 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	56 0	45 0	9 0	9 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar (Kanara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	208 0	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	136 13	11 4	13 0
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 13	7 15	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	12 4	11 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 2	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	..	*	*	112 0	128 0	13 2	12 4
Deccan—																												
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	14 2	22 14	24 10	23 7	23 7	...	26 10	...	...	13 8	13 1	...	...	19 8	19 8	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8
Belgaum	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	12 8	12 0	20 8	21 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 8	15 8	...	...	20 0	19 0	67 7	69 5	14 0	13 0
Sátara	10 2	10 2	...	...	8 14	9 10	10 2	10 14	15 14	15 14	15 5	16 0	...	*	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 9	14 9	144 0	144 0	11 15	11 15
Sholapur	12 9	12 2	...	...	8 2	7 11	10 14	10 6	20 9	20 9	25 5	25 5	*	*	...	...	17 2	18 0	..	...	19 3	20 1	82 9	88 4	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 6	12 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	11 6	20 9	22 5	28 3	28 3	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 11	...	...	21 12	22 10	80 0	80 0	13 3	12 12
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	18 13	18 13	17 4	17 4	17 12	17 12	...	...	15 8	16 2	...	...	16 9	17 2	76 0	76 0	11 13	11 5
Khandesh—																												
Ahmednagar	13 1	11 11	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 0	20 10	21 15	20 7	...	...	...	...	19 7	18 1	...	...	22 2	20 10	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Nasik	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 0	23 0	...	...	16 5	17 0	...	...	...	18 3	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	13 2	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	..	...	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Gujarat—																												
Surat	10 10	10 10	..	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	14 8	15 0	*	*	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 14
Kaira	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 12	17 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	18 8	20 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	14 12	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	16 0	15 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	18 8	18 6	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	..	15 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	.	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 8	11 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 8	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	..	16 8	18 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																												
Rájkot	12 12	12 8	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 12	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	13 7	12 13	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	17 4	...	...	12 13	11 10	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	12 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	14 7	12 15	...	...	8 8	9 0	10 15	10 6	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	19 10	...	...	12 5	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	15 7	13 15	...	...	..	...	9 9	9 9	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 9	16 9	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 14	9 8	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	14 6	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	10 6	...	...	8 7	10 4	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	12 8	10 15	...	...	10 0	9 11	11 4	11 14	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	12 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 4
Wardha	13 5	10 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	11 7	10 0	17 2	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	13 5	...	...	13 5	11 7	120 0	100 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	12 11	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 11	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	144 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 1	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	..	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 2	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	13 8	13 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 2	16 2	24 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 8	16 0	...	...	21 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 2
Mandla	14 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	13 9	13 5	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	11 8	...	...	9 12	9 2	180 0	190 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	13 2	13 2	15 1	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	10 0	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandara	15 0	8 12	...	...	...		13 4	15 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 0	...	...	11 4	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 10	18 0	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	12 2	13 3	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	10 14	10 3	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	16 2	11 3	...	...	11 14	10 4	15 13	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	10 10	...	...	11 13	10 15	80 0	80 0	9 8	10 0
Sambalpur	14 0	10 15	...	...	14 0	13 2	15 15	16 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 5	9 5
Berar—																												
Buldána	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	10 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	12 10	11 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	16 0	15 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 5	14 1	...	...	12 12	12 0	76 10	80 0	9 6	9 6
Akola	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	11 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 8	7 0	16 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	...	...	15 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 2	11 5	...	...	8 4	8 *	9 8	9 3	15 8	15 13	13 0	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 10	...	...	13 0	13 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	9 0	10 0	...	..	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 *	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 *	14 0	...	...	18 0	17 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	9 11	9 9	*	*	6 10	6 10	7 10	7 11	13 13	14 7	20 1	22 3	23 0	23 0	*	*	12 3	11 15	24 14	*	13 13	13 13	125 [illegible]	125 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	16 1	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 14	13 1	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 8	9 5
Chadarghat	8 4	8 0	*	*	6 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	14 8	13 0	*	*	*	*	120 [illegible]	120 0	9 5	9 8

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MARCH 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine corocana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 8	10 2	...	...	...	...	18 3	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 5	8 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	19 5	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 8	16 2	19 2	17 8	18 0	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	7 3	8 13	8 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	16 13	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 5	19 2	18 11	16 6	16 6	20 8	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187 2	187 2	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	10 2	10 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	23 11	23 11	18 13	19 11	23 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	7 11	...	...	10 11	10 3	11 14	10 13	19 2	17 0	18 13	16 14	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 10	...	...	7 3	7 3	11 10	11 10	16 10	16 10	19 14	19 10	22 14	20 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	7 0	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	20 10	18 13	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 5	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 6	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	20 8	20 8	21 13	20 13	22 3	21 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	12 14	11 11
Godávari	9 0	10 13	...	...	9 3	8 14	12 0	12 0	19 3	16 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	7 11	...	...	11 11	11 11	12 2	12 6	15 13	14 13	...	...	23 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	7 11	...	...	10 10	9 8	12 3	11 11	19 8	18 8	16 14	16 14	21 2	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 0	...	...	9 13	9 0	10 10	9 10	...	...	16 8	15 13	18 14	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	...	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 10	10 3	...	...	12 8	12 8	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 11	10 5	10 11	10 11	15 8	15 8	15 11	14 14	18 13	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 10	10 6	10 8	10 14	...	...	15 6	16 3	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	5 14	5 14	...	...	9 10	9 2	10 0	9 10	...	...	15 3	14 8	15 14	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	8 13	9 3	9 2	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	15 11	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 6
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 8	...	...	9 2	8 6	9 10	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 13	7 6	...	...	9 8	9 0	9 11	9 5	14 3	13 13	13 10	13 3	17 2	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 0	7 12	7 12	7 4	8 0	8 0	9 4	9 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	12 0	14 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	13 0	11 8	108 0	108 0	10 4	10 0
Bangalore	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 14	21 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	7 4	7 4	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	10 4	10 4	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tûmkûr	9 0	8 4	7 8	7 0	8 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 8
Hassan	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 8	9 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	26 10	27 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Kadúr	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	6 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 15	8 15	...	...	9 7	9 3	13 10	13 10	27 5	28 10	...	...	34 2	33 1	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	14 11	13 10	480 0	480 0	11 0	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	9 12	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	28 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 0	7 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	9 8	9 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	17 8	29 8	...	...	12 0	15 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 6th, 1893.

There has been no important change in the weather during the week under review, conditions over Northern India remaining abnormally unsettled for the time of year. Two deepish depressions appeared in North-Western India during the week—one on the 2nd of May, and a second on the 6th,—and both gave dust and thunder storms over a considerable part of North-Western India. Over North-Eastern India steepish gradients for southerly and south-easterly winds have prevailed continuously during the week. These gradients have been accompanied with strong winds from the Bay into Bengal, and more or less severe thunderstorms and heavy rain have prevailed throughout North-Eastern India. In the Peninsula conditions have been generally less disturbed, but in the extreme south there occurred two bursts of feebly unsettled weather during the week, and slight thunderstorms gave moderate showers. In consequence of these unsettled conditions the general temperature of India was below the normal. The abnormal coolness was most marked over North-Eastern India and the Gangetic plain. In North-West India the rainfall attributable to the two depressions noticed above occurred mainly over and along the foot of the hills, and the mean temperature of the Punjab, of Rajputana, and of Sind was excessive.

On Sunday, the 30th April, pressure was low over the Gangetic plain and the North Punjab and highest over Tenasserim and the south of the Bay. The mean features of the distribution were thus fairly normal, but the pressure differences were much larger than usual and such as are ordinarily associated with the period immediately preceding the rains. This condition was characteristic of the pressure distribution throughout the week. There was an abnormal easterly current of air up the Gangetic plain, but otherwise the winds, though unusually strong, were fairly normal. Rain was general over Bengal and Assam, and showers were reported from parts of Burma and of the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were large at the Bengal stations and at Rangoon. The chart of May 1st showed little change. Gradients remained steep and the winds strong. The abnormal easterly current up the Gangetic plain continued. Rain was reported from the same regions as on the preceding day. In Lower Bengal the amounts were heavy and fell during severe thunderstorms. On the 2nd the distribution of pressure had altered considerably, a deepish depression having appeared over the western desert, and a shallow depression over the Central Provinces. The wind had become cyclonic in the neighbourhood of the two depressions, but otherwise the directions were little changed. Rain was falling at Mussoorie and Chakrata, and showers were reported from a large part of Burma and of the south of the Peninsula, but in Bengal the fall had ceased. The chart of the 3rd showed that the barometer was rising everywhere, but the two depressions were still present, and the abnormal easterly current up the Gangetic plain continued. Rain had fallen over the North-Western Himalayas and at the stations in the west of the North-Western Provinces; it had recommenced lightly in Bengal, but had, on the contrary, almost ceased in Burma and the south of the Peninsula. The amounts were everywhere moderate or small. On the morning of the 4th pressure was lowest over the Punjab, and from that Province an arm of low pressure was protruded south-eastward to the Central Provinces, while pressure was high in North Bengal, in Tenasserim, and on the Konkan Coast. A strong southerly wind was blowing from the Bay into Bengal, and rain was reported from the greater part of North-Eastern India. In Lower Bengal the thunderstorms were severe and the rainfall heavy. In North-Western India the rain had ceased, and in the Peninsula only a few showers were reported. On the 5th the pressure conditions and the winds

were practically unchanged and the weather was fine, except over North-Eastern India and the south of the Peninsula, where the weather was showery. The rainfall was less general and less heavy in Bengal than on the previous day, but in Lower Burma amounts of from 1 to 2 inches were registered. On the 6th the second deep depression appeared in the north-west, gradients became very steep, and the wind increased to a gale over Kathiawar and Guzerat, while the easterly current up the Gangetic plain also strengthened. The weather was very unsettled, with numerous dust and thunder storms over North-Eastern and Northern India, and rain was reported from Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, and Northern India from Gorakhpur to Ludhiana. The amounts were, however, nowhere large. In the south-west of the Peninsula light showers were also reported.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, the heavy rainfall over North-Eastern India and the Gangetic plain has largely depressed temperature. In Sind and Rajputana, where there was no rain, and in the Punjab, where the rainfall was partial, the mean temperature was higher than usual, while in the remaining parts of India the heat was about the average.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India :

Province.	April.	May.						Mean variation of week.
	30th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—3·4	—2·4	—2·6	—2·7	—3·2	—3·9	—5·6	—3·4
Bengal and Assam . .	—3·0	—3·2	—2·0	—0·6	—3·4	—5·0	—5·1	—3·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—5·2	—3·3	+0·9	—3·5	—3·7	—2·4	—5·6	—3·3
Punjab	—0·6	+0·8	+5·5	—0·5	+1·5	+5·2	+2·2	+2·0
Bombay	—1·6	—1·4	—1·4	—0·8	+0·1	+1·2	+1·3	—0·4
Central Provinces and Berar	—4·4	—3·2	—0·7	+0·4	+0·1	+0·8	+1·4	—0·8
Central India and Guzerat .	—0·6	—0·9	+1·0	—1·1	+0·9	+0·7	+0·9	+0·1
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·6	+3·4	+5·6	+3·9	+0·5	+3·3	+2·4	+2·8
Madras	+0·6	+0·6	+0·6	—0·3	—0·7	—1·1	—1·8	—0·3
Mean for whole India .	—2·0	—1·1	+0·8	—0·6	—0·9	—0·1	—1·1	—0·7

The above table shows that for the whole of India there was a mean deficiency for the week of 0·7°, and that on each day of the week (except the 2nd) the general temperature of India was below the normal. In Burma, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces the mean temperature was steadily low throughout the week ; in the Punjab, Bombay, the central parts of the country, and Madras the variations were irregular ; and in Sind and Rajputana there was a steady excess.

Rainfall.—The table at the close of the summary shows that, as stated above, the rainfall of the central parts of the country and of a large part of the Peninsula, except the south, has been very slight, if not absolutely *nil*, while in all other parts of the country it has been general, and in places heavy.

Of the fifty-one divisions into which the Indian region is divided for rainfall purposes, thirteen have received absolutely no rain during the week under review, eight more received ineffective rain, *i.e.*, the average actual rainfall of each

division was less than one-tenth of an inch, while thirty received effective amounts. The regions which received absolutely or practically no rain included the following divisions:—The North-Western Provinces (West), the Punjab (South, Central, North-Western, and West), the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, Berar, the Central Provinces (West and Centre), Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind, the Central India and Rajputana divisions, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central), and the East Coast (Central). Of the divisions which received effective rainfall, the heaviest average fall was 7·79 inches received by Tenasserim. This was followed by 5·65 inches in East Bengal, by 4·74 inches in Lower Burma, by 3·11 inches in Assam (Surma), and by 2·73 inches in Arakan. According to the normal averages, the heaviest rainfall during the present week should be 4·85 inches in Assam (Surma); hence the heavy rainfall of Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Arakan, and East Bengal is unusual, and points to abnormal conditions of pressure and wind. In fact, both the rainfall of Malabar and of Burma and East Bengal, but particularly the latter districts, points to a premature advance of monsoon winds to which the abnormal rainfall is to be attributed.

The third column of the table shows that in twenty-two divisions the rainfall of the week has been in excess of the normal. These twenty-two divisions include all the Burma divisions, East, Deltaic, Central, and North Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Behar divisions, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh divisions, the Punjab, Central, and Submontane divisions (South-Central), Madras, and the north of the East Coast. In Tenasserim the excess is 6 inches, in Lower Burma 4 inches, in East Bengal 3 inches, and in Central Burma, Arakan, Central Bengal, Orissa, and Behar (South) over 1 inch.

The returns giving the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the total actual and normal rainfall of the period February 26th to May 6th, show that over almost the whole country the rainfall has been excessive, and in many divisions largely excessive. In Arakan, Assam, and the Hill, north-west and west divisions of the Punjab, the total rainfall has been about normal, and in the South Punjab, in Kathiawar, in Sind, and in Rajputana it has been somewhat short, but elsewhere it has been heavier than usual.

Most of the rainfall of the week under review has fallen during thunderstorms; hence the distribution has been somewhat irregular, heavy bursts of rain occurring over those parts of the country lying within the direct path of the thunderstorm, while adjacent places have received only moderate falls. Consequently there have been large variations in the amount of rain in the same divisions. The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	10·92 inches.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Sudder	9·43 "
Central Burma	Henzada	Okpo	8·35 "
East Bengal	Backerganj	Bhola	13·34 "
Assam	Sylhet	Sudder	4·81 "
Central Bengal	Pabna	Serajganj	5·65 "
North Bengal	Dinajpur	Thakurgaon	7·36 "
North-Western Provinces.	Gorakhpur	Maharajganj.	3·40 "
Madras	Trichinopoly	Sudder	3·51 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 6th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 6th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall since February 26th to May 6th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	7·79	1·79	+ 6·00	16·10	4·99	+ 223
	Lower Burma	4·74	0·48	+ 4·26	10·48	1·97	+ 432
	Central Burma	2·02	0·45	+ 1·57	3·84	1·66	+ 131
	Upper Burma	1·61	?	?	2·74	?	?
	Arakan	2·73	1·54	+ 1·19	3·49	3·50	0
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	5·65	2·45	+ 3·20	12·55	8·48	+ 48
	Assam (Surma)	3·11	4·85	— 1·74	23·93	27·41	— 13
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·73	2·86	— 1·13	12·88	13·47	— 4
	Deltaic Bengal	2·45	1·55	+ 0·90	7·75	5·83	+ 33
	Central Bengal	2·49	0·96	+ 1·53	6·81	3·33	+ 105
	North Bengal	2·51	1·73	+ 0·78	11·13	6·64	+ 68
	Orissa	2·13	0·46	+ 1·67	5·25	2·73	+ 92
	Chota Nagpur	0·96	0·33	+ 0·63	4·30	1·82	+ 136
	Behar (South)	1·32	0·21	+ 1·11	2·32	0·81	+ 186
	Do. (North)	1·45	0·54	+ 0·91	3·15	1·62	+ 94
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·26	0·03	+ 0·23	0·92	0·42	+ 119
	Oudh (South)	0·31	0·05	+ 0·26	0·82	0·49	+ 67
	Do. (North)	0·38	0·06	+ 0·32	1·99	0·68	+ 193
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·29	0·02	+ 0·27	0·94	0·43	+ 119
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	0·65	0·62	+ 5
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·78	0·14	+ 0·64	2·45	1·56	+ 57
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·51	0·86	— 41
	Do. (Central)	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	1·07	0·85	+ 26
	Do. (Submontane)	0·19	0·08	+ 0·11	2·07	1·75	+ 18
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·22	0·32	— 0·10	4·80	5·26	— 9
	Do. (North-West)	0·07	0·16	— 0·09	2·91	3·43	— 15
	Do. (West)	0	0·04	— 0·04	1·06	1·19	— 11
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	0·47	1·02	— 0·55	6·17	3·55	+ 74
	Madras (South Central)	1·08	0·93	+ 0·15	8·38	4·42	+ 90
	Coorg	0·30	0·68	— 0·38	4·49	3·65	+ 23
	Mysore	0·44	0·09	— 0·25	3·46	2·11	+ 64
	Konkan	0·05	0·09	— 0·04	0·37	0·30	+ 23
	Bombay Deccan	0	0·23	— 0·23	2·07	1·12	+ 85
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Khandeish	0	0·03	— 0·03	0·94	0·17	+ 453
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0	0·04	— 0·04	4·43	0·61	+ 626
	Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	3·64	0·57	+ 539
	Ditto (Central)	0·05	0·08	— 0·03	3·25	0·88	+ 269
	Ditto (East)	0·11	0·12	— 0·01	2·59	1·34	+ 93
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0	0	0·03	0·01	+ 200
	Kathiawar	0	0	0	0	0·26	— 100
	Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0·20	0·44	— 55
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0	0·02	— 0·02	1·05	0·28	+ 275
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·01	0·03	— 0·02	0·47	0·28	+ 68
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	0·18	0·27	— 33
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·33	0·29	+ 0·04	4·71	1·37	+ 244
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	0	0·35	0·35	8·05	2·26	+ 256
	Hyderabad (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	5·15	1·33	+ 287
	Madras (Central)	0·09	0·33	— 0·24	1·98	0·87	+ 127
	East Coast (Central)	0·02	0·18	— 0·16	2·55	0·69	+ 269
	Ditto (South)	0·38	0·71	— 0·33	3·64	1·62	+ 125
	Madras (South)	0·45	0·52	— 0·07	6·21	3·28	+ 89

SIMLA, *11th May, 1893*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Good rain in most parts of the Central and Southern districts, showers in the Nilgiris, on the West Coast, and in parts of the Circars, but more rain is wanted in parts of Tinnevelly. Cultivation and sowing proceeding where rain has recently fallen. Standing crops generally in fair condition. Harvest of remaining crops producing fair outturn. Water, pasture, and fodder generally sufficient, and cattle in good condition. Prices continue almost stationary, and are still excessively high in Southern districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Slight rain in parts of three districts. Standing crops in good condition, except in Karachi, where they are damaged by locusts. Harvesting of late-crops progressing in parts of six districts. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Cotton-picking continues in parts of three districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 6th May.*—The weather has been unsettled, and rain, accompanied by thunderstorms, has fallen throughout the Province during the week. The rainfall has been heaviest in East Bengal and in parts of South-West and North Bengal, where cultivation is retarded in consequence; elsewhere ploughing and sowing are well in progress. All standing crops, including autumn rice and jute, continue to do well. Spring rice is being harvested with a good outturn. The rain has somewhat injured the spring crops still lying on the threshing floors. The *mahua (Bassia latifolia)* harvest is over, and the outturn is satisfactory on the whole. Prices of common rice remain almost stationary. Cattle are in good condition, and there is sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Weather still unsettled. Rain has been general, and was accompanied by hail in four districts. Harvesting of the spring crops nearly completed; outturn reported to be good. Sugarcane has benefited by the rain. Weeding of indigo and weighments of opium in progress. Supplies are ample and prices generally steady. A flight of locusts appeared in the Saharanpur tahsil.

Punjab.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Rain in parts of four districts. Harvesting of spring crops going on. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton crops in progress. Outturn of the spring crop is good. Extra spring crops doing well. The rain that fell during the week was light, and did not damage the corn on the threshing floors. Prospects of autumn crops fair. A flight of locusts from the west alighted in the Leiah tahsil and went off towards the east, but did no damage. Condition of cattle is generally good, and fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. The poppy outturn is said to be good. Prices falling in eight and stationary in five districts.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Weather generally cloudy and stormy, accompanied by slight rain in seven districts. Threshing of spring crops continues in places. Prices rising in three districts; elsewhere stationary.

Burma.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Rain fell generally throughout the Province. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is progressing, and ploughing for wet-weather crops has commenced in some districts. The standing crops are flourishing, except in Shwebo, where the dry-weather paddy has been slightly attacked by insects. In Lower Burma the price of paddy is stationary, except in Moulmein, where it tends to rise. In Upper Burma the price has risen in one district and fallen in four others Number on relief works in Meiktila 214.

Assam.—*For week ending 9th May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of early rice continues. Prospects of crops good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water abundant.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 10th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general. Standing crops in good condition. Ploughing operations commenced in parts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices slightly risen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Showers favourable for coffee and cardamom crops. Rice sowing commenced Fodder and water sufficient for cattle. Prices stationary.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 10th May.*—BERAR: Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops almost completed. Preparation of land for ensuing crops in progress. Water sufficient. Fodder deficient in Ellichpur taluka Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices slightly fallen.

Central India.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Slight rain in all parts of Central India, except in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and the Neemuch district. Reaping completed. Threshing of wheat and watering of sugarcane in progress in Bhopal. Land being prepared for the autumn crop sowings in Bhopawar and Western Malwa. Condition of standing crops and pasturage good. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices of food-grains rising in Bhopawar, falling slightly in Bhopal, and steady, but high, elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 10th May.*—Rainfall good at Abu. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Reaping of crops nearly completed. Harvest prospects good, except in Kotah, where wheat is reported much below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholepur, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices falling in three States, rising in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 6th May.*—Weather showery and cool. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IV of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 30th April 1892.			Week ending 29th April 1893.			Earnings from 1st to 30th April 1892.	Earnings from 1st to 29th April 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,16,151	744	1,634	10,99,443	673	48,25,911	43,44,952	...	4,80,959
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,39,667	168	862	1,01,352	187	7,23,621	7,43,028	19,407	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,36,428	181	752	1,33,323	177	5,74,672	5,32,510	..	42,162
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,196	57	112	6,628	59	5,280	33,670	28,390	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	5,09,027	304	1,699	5,66,000	333	20,79,111	21,40,571	61,460	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,42,046	136	1,043	1,72,680	166	5,96,648	6,53,770	57,122	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	97,094	93	1,156	1,48,356	128	4,07,490	5,74,589	1,67,099	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,48,617	197	756	1,39,460	184	5,98,390	5,30,769	...	67,621
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	17,567	88	223	17,068	77	66,585	66,015	...	570
Total	250	7,953	24,07,793	303	8,237	24,44,310	297	98,77,708	96,19,874	...	2,57,834
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,460	4,21,224	171	2,509	5,41,728	216	21,10,621	22,96,743	1,86,122	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,35,373	340	692	2,19,956	318	9,64,118	8,53,401	...	1,10,717
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,83,445	236	777	2,09,750	270	6,98,055	7,66,487	68,432	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	13,428	107	125	14,430	115	55,970	60,257	4,287	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,56,413	219	715	1,43,876	201	6,63,128	5,95,474	...	67,654
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (State Provincial)	47	25	894	36	25	801	32	3,962	4,141	179	...
Cherra-Companyganj (State Provincial)	44	8	188	24	8	500	62	987	2,171	1,184	...
Total	251	4,802	10,10,965	211	4,851	11,31,041	233	44,96,841	45,78,674	81,833	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,47,524	769	1,490	10,86,813	729	50,25,384	43,00,471	...	7,24,913
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,34,096	942	461	4,49,000	974	16,95,898	17,40,000	44,102	..
Madras	216	840	1,75,135	208	840	2,14,242	255	7,50,150	8,25,562	75,412	...
Total	468	2,793	17,56,755	629	2,791	17,50,055	627	74,71,432	68,66,033	...	6,05,399
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,548	51,75,513	333	15,879	53,25,406	335	2,18,45,981	2,10,64,581	...	7,81,400
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	17,719	109	161	22,854	142	1,02,025	1,10,584	8,559	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,605	255	22	6,142	279	33,790	32,980	...	810
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	9,545	142	67	9,903	148	42,095	41,038	...	1,057
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	12,500	160	78	11,330	145	46,675	42,319	...	4,356
Total	135	329	45,369	138	328	50,229	153	2,24,585	2,26,921	2,336	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	49,463	149	333	67,570	203	2,24,730	2,85,315	60,585	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,436	110	13	1,510	116	6,988	5,280	...	1,708
Rajpura-Bhátinda	118	108	8,967	83	108	12,176	113	38,430	48,161	9,731	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	23,290	75	331	34,189	103	98,368	1,41,068	42,700	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,738	72	93	8,430	91	27,576	37,988	10,412	..
Kolhápur	55	29	1,638	56	29	1,701	61	8,117	6,364	...	1,753
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	6,800	94	72	6,230	87	37,419	27,649	...	9,770
Total	109	959	98,332	103	979	1,31,866	135	4,41,628	5,51,825	1,10,197	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	45,866	137	380	62,231	164	1,89,895	2,38,048	48,153	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	21,854	75	364	18,400	51	79,900	74,514	...	5,386
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	7,781	83	94	8,153	87	26,395	25,642	...	753
Total	76	720	75,501	105	838	88,784	106	2,96,190	3,38,204	42,014	..
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,556	53,94,715	307	18,024	55,96,285	310	2,28,08,384	2,21,81,531	.	6,26,853

(*a*) Includes the Bezvada-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Simla, *the 11th May 1893.*

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No. 20.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 18th May, 1893.

No. 684.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the word "Telegraph" shall be inserted between the word "Postal" and the word "Jail" in clause (3), paragraph I, of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, as amended by the notifications marginally noted.

No. 2343, dated 2nd December 1890
No. 996, dated 4th June 1891.
No. 1012, dated 29th February 1892.
No 136, dated 2nd February 1893

MEDICAL.

The 19th May, 1893.

No. 256.—The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Establishment are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

Surgeon-Captain F. C. Clarkson.
Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy.
Surgeon-Captain A. W. T. Buist-Sparks, M.B.

SANITARY.

The 18th May, 1893.

No. 58.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. C. Roe is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab during the absence on privilege leave of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., or until further orders.

POLICE.

The 18th May, 1893.

No. 223.—The services of Captain G. D. Atkinson, 1st Bombay Lancers, Commandant of the Bhamo Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th May 1893.

No. 224.—The services of Captain W. G. Alban, 13th Bombay Infantry, Commandant of the Mandalay Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 12th July 1893.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 17th May, 1893.

No. 152.—The Reverend C. R. T. Winckley, Chaplain of Nowgong, is granted privilege leave

for two months, with effect from the 15th May 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 18th May, 1893.

No. 157.—The Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd May 1893.

No. 158.—The Reverend J. Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment (stationed at Fyzabad), is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland during the absence on privilege leave of the Reverend A. Ferrier, or until further orders.

The 19th May, 1893.

No. 164.—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Notification No. 116, dated the 25th April 1893, for "1st June 1893" *read* "2nd June 1893."

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

EMIGRATION.

Simla, the 13th May, 1893.

No. 1115—13.—The following additions and corrections should be made in Notification No. 950—13 of the 27th April 1893 published in the *Gazette of India* of the 29th April 1893:

For paragraph 1 substitute the following:—

Below the words "Firewood or Coal" in column "Articles" in sub-division (A) of Colonial Emigration Form 29 following Rule 116-A. *add* the word "Water"; and between the words "Fenugreek" and "Green Ginger" *add* the word "Turmeric."

In scale No. 3 under paragraph 4—

1. *For* "2" oz. against Chlorodyne in the column of remarks *read* "½" oz.
2. *For* Colocynthidis c "hyoscamo" pil *read* Colocynthidis c "hyoscyami" pil.
3. *For* "Colchichi" tinct. *read* "Colchici" tinct.
4. *For* "Hamatoxyli" decoc. *read* "Hæmatoxyli" decoc.
5. *For* "Zingibar" tinct. fort. *read* "Zingiber" tinct. fort.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1893.

No. 840-*G*.—Mr. W. A. Gayer, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 17th May, 1893.

No. 845-*G*.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Bombay Political Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1122-*E*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as amended by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend George Irvin Stone, being a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quetta, to solemnize marriages within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent between persons one or both of whom is or are a Christian subject or Christian subjects of Her Majesty.

The 18th May, 1893.

No. 852-*G*.—Lieutenant P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st June, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 19th May, 1893.

No. 860-*G*.—The following appointments are made to the Baluchistan Commission consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. W. A. Ingle, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Quetta:

Mr. S. H. King, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts (seconded) and Treasury Officer at Quetta, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. A. M. Anscomb, Superintendent of the Office of the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1893.

No. 2062-*P*.—Mr. Charles William Charteris Carson is appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, with effect from the 9th May 1893, and is attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

No. 2070-*P*.—Mr. A. Mayne is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 28th April 1893.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 16th May, 1893.

No. 2109-*A*.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th April 1893 published, as required, by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	9,99,57,525	2,34,85,794	30,53,983	2,65,39,777
Allahabad .	1,07,05,010	76,52,830	...	76,52,830
Lahore .	1,54,46,140	1,83,45,300	...	1,83,45,300
Bombay .	7,44,65,585	5,35,30,013	50,23,780	5,85,53,793
Kurrachee .	81,41,905	68,53,990	...	68,53,990
Madras .	2,76,21,255	2,38,69,415	48,000	2,39,17,415
Calicut .	14,72,485	10,03,730	...	10,03,730
Rangoon .	43,50,045	1,94,93,115	...	1,94,93,115
TOTAL .	24,21,59,950	15,42,34,187	81,25,763	16,23,59,950
Deduct the amount received at Calcutta, but not paid at Lahore				2,00,000
Net Total .				16,21,59,950
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				24,21,59,950

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th May, 1893.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

CHILÁS.

No. 466.—The Most Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the subjoined letter from the Adjutant-General in India, dated the 10th May 1893, submitting, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, a despatch from Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., commanding the troops in the Gilgit Agency, reporting the particulars of the action fought in Chilás on the 5th March last.

From MAJOR-GENERAL W. GALBRAITH, C.B., Adjutant-General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 2958-A, dated Simla, the 10th May 1893).

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit, for publication in the *Gazette of India*, the accompanying despatch,* with enclosure, from Lieutenant Colonel A. G. A. Durand, C.B., regarding the fighting at Chilás on the 5th March 1893.

* No. 1185, dated 30th March 1893.

2. Sir George White shares Lieutenant-Colonel Durand's regret for the loss of Major Daniell and appreciation of his bravery and soldier-like qualities, and His Excellency also endorses Lieutenant-Colonel Durand's opinion of the gallant behaviour of Lieutenant Moberly and the officers and men of the Body Guard Regiment.

From LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. G. A. DURAND, C.B., Commanding the Troops in the Gilgit Agency, to the Adjutant-General in India,—(No. 1185, dated Gilgit, the 30th March 1893).

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, an official report submitted by Lieutenant F. J. Moberly, 37th Bengal Infantry, in which the fighting which took place in Chilás on the 5th March is described.

2. The post of Chilás had been for some time past held by three hundred rifles of the Body Guard Regiment, and, with the rest of the line of communication to Búnji, had been placed by me under the immediate orders of Major Daniell, 1st Punjab Infantry, an officer specially selected last year to act as my second-in-command. On the 5th, owing to convoy and other duties, the available rifles at Chilás were some 270.

3. For some time Major Daniell had received warning that an attack was preparing, which was to take place on the night of the Mahomedan feast known as the Shab-i-Barat. Unfortunately some mistake was made in calculating the night. Major Daniell believed it to be that of the 2nd and 3rd, and on the 3rd of March he wrote that everything was quiet, and that there was no sign of the enemy. So confident had he become that no attack was intended that he gave Lieutenant Moberly permission to go shooting from the 4th, a permission of which that officer fortunately did not avail himself. Further, I found that a patrol which had been habitually for some weeks sent in the afternoon to ground about a mile to the west of our camp, from which a very extended view, embracing the road down to the Indus Valley for several miles, can be obtained, had, on the afternoon of the 4th, been stopped by Major Daniell's orders. Had it moved out as usual, the collection of the enemy opposite the Hodar stream must have been observed. But for the circumstance that a party of the enemy broke into a house in the village in search of a man employed by me, and that they fired a couple of shots at his servant, it appears to me that something very like a surprise of the post would have occurred. The mistake in the dates was most unfortunate.

4. I have nothing to add to Lieutenant Moberly's account of the actual fighting beyond my thorough concurrence in the opinion expressed by him as to the behaviour of the Body Guard Regiment. I have ordered a committee to assemble to report on the cases of the men recommended by Lieutenant Moberly for the Order of Merit, and the proceedings shall be forwarded in due course.

5. A very careful examination of the ground has convinced me that Major Daniell's attack, though extremely gallant, was faulty in conception. He was killed at a point marked by a red spot on the accompanying sketch—that is, in a position to reach which he had led a portion of his men through a raking cross fire. Moreover, his attack forced Lieutenant Moberly to stop all fire from the walls of our fort, and deprived the attack of valuable support. From what I could discover, it appears that he was confident of thoroughly defeating the enemy, and that his one fear was that they would not stand. His attack consequently became an encircling one, and, by cutting off the enemy from all avenues of escape, led to unnecessary loss on our side, while probably not increasing that of the enemy, who, if attacked only in front and flank, would have been driven out into the ruined fort and into the open beyond.

6. The enemy carried off the rifles and belts of seventeen dead sepoys. Their loss has been extremely heavy; there are more than 120 men buried in Chilás itself; and, from information obtained, there is no doubt but that their loss in dead has amounted to from 180 to 250, with numerous wounded. The fire of our men was very deadly owing to the crowded condition of the enemy; the number of hits to rounds fired being between three and four per cent. The enemy came from as far as seventy miles down the Indus below Chilás, and comprised levies from Koli Palas, Patan, Jalkot, Sao, Kotgala, Sazin, Tangir, Darel, Harban, Hodar, Thur, and Chilás. The Jalkot and Sao men lost very heavily, the former losing two headmen; the Tangiris also had a leading man killed. At present the Shins—that is, the states on both banks to Sazin—have had enough; the Koli Palas men were slightly engaged, and are said not to wish to join any new confederacy; but the Jalkot and Patan men are determined to return if they can raise another force and get help from below.

7. I would desire to recommend Lieutenant Moberly very strongly to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Throughout a most trying day this young officer behaved with marked gallantry and coolness. In the first attack on the village he led his men very gallantly, killing three of the enemy with his own hand; his retirement after being wounded was cool and methodical, and saved his party from destruction. His action after Major Daniell's death showed, in my opinion, marked coolness and nerve, more especially considering the fact that he had been wounded in the head and stunned, and that he was throughout the day of the 5th and following night suffering from the effects of his wound. The disposition made by him to cover the retirement of the remains of Major Daniell's attacking party, the rapidity with which he seems to have re-established perfect order,—no easy task when one-third of the storming party were killed and wounded,—his quiet and efficient arrangements to hold the post, all reflect the greatest credit on him. His example had evidently an excellent effect on the men, and I venture to think that his conduct is deserving of special recognition.

8. In conclusion, I wish to express my deep regret at the death of Major Daniell. It would be difficult to find a more gallant officer, or one more experienced in frontier warfare, and, short as the time was during which he served under me, it was long enough to make me appreciate his soldierly qualities, his directness, and loyalty.

From LIEUTENANT F. J. MOBERLY, 37th Bengal Infantry, on special duty in Gilgit, Commanding in Chilás, to the Staff Officer, Gilgit,—(dated Chilás, the 8th March 1893).

I have the honour to forward the following report of the recent fighting in Chilás for the information of the British Agent.

On the morning of the 5th instant, about 3 A.M., I was awoke by a sepoy of the guard over the north-eastern entrance of the fort, and he told me that a large number of armed men with drums and flags were advancing, beating drums and shouting. I woke Major Daniell, and went round the tents waking up the sepoys, who at once fell in and lined the walls. We waited there till the enemy came within 200 yards, and then Major Daniell gave the order to commence fire. We did so by volleys, and the enemy at once retired into the village, firing as they went, but without doing any harm to us. It was too dark to see how many there were, but I should think that there were not less than 1,000 or 1,200. They then began building a low stone breastwork on the ruins of the old fort. I was then ordered by Major Daniell to take 35 men down, and attack the village. This was, as I found out afterwards, about 3-30 A.M. I advanced with half the number of men extended, firing volleys, and the other half in support, and when within some 70 yards of the village, I ordered up the support and charged. During the advance two sepoys were wounded. We found the village full of men with guns, who fired and threw stones at us. We cleared the first line of houses after some fighting, killing about twelve or fifteen of the enemy and wounding some more. Jemadar Gan Singh, of the Body Guard Regiment, here captured a standard, and altogether behaved with conspicuous gallantry. We were again advancing, when I was struck by a bullet on the head, which stunned me. On coming to my senses, I found that my men had not advanced any more, and as I did not feel equal to the task of going on myself, and as besides the enemy were beginning to creep round our flank, I ordered the Jemadar to retire. During the retirement one man was wounded, and on arriving at the fort I discovered that one of my personal orderlies was missing, and I have since found out that he was shot through the brain in the place where I was shot, and in the dark he must have been overlooked. I remember seeing him beside me at the time.

The enemy kept up an incessant fire on us from then till about 8-30 A.M., when they almost entirely ceased, but without doing us any damage. Major Daniell had meanwhile determined to attack the village and the *sangar* with as many men as possible. So he ordered the attacking party to fall in at 9 A.M. It was only possible to get 140 men together, as he had to leave some 120 men in the fort, as the enemy by this time had crossed the Botogah Nala, and had also taken up a position on a hill to the south-east of us, thereby entirely surrounding us. He marched out from the south-eastern entrance of the fort, and, making a circuit, began to advance on the western side of the village. Meanwhile, we in the fort kept up as heavy a fire as possible on the village and *sangar*. Major Daniell's advance appears to have been in two parties. Half the sepoys under Subadar Mán Singh went straight at the village and gained the outer edge of it, where they remained throughout, keeping up a heavy fire on the enemy, who remained in the village returning the fire. The other half, under Major Daniell, went below the village, and then advanced up on the eastern side of it, passing by the mosque, which was full of men. Close here the Major was shot, and then Adjutant Náin Singh appears to have closed all round the village, inclining so as to unite with Subadar Mán Singh's company. It was about this time that he (the Adjutant Náin Singh) was also killed, as well as Subadar Bír Singh.

Subadar Mán Singh had been wounded and brought into the fort, and has since died of his wounds. On hearing of Adjutant Náin Singh's death, Jemadar Gan Singh collected all the men together and retired. This was about 11-30 A.M.

As regards this report of Major Daniell's attack, it is only what I can hear from the Native officers who took part in it, as until 11 A.M. we got no news in the fort, but we could see that there was some hard fighting going on in and about the village. About 11 A.M. wounded men began coming in, and then Major Daniell's orderly came and said that the Major had been killed, shot through the head and the body. About this time we saw the sepoys gradually retiring and firing, being pursued by the enemy, whom, however, they held in check. Just then I heard that Adjutant Náin Singh and Subadar Bír Singh and a lot of sepoys had been killed in the village, and at the same time news came that the sepoys were running short of ammunition; so I sent out a party with some boxes of ammunition to cover the general retirement. Here I wish to mention the particularly gallant conduct of Sepoy Mangalu, No. 1 Company, Body Guard Regiment, who, as soon as he heard that they were short of ammunition, shouldered a box and rushed out, crossing a very heavy fire and getting wounded in the leg; but, nevertheless, he stuck to his box. During the retirement another gallant action was performed by another sepoy of the Body Guard Regiment, Sepoy Bahadur Gurung, No. 4 Company, who rushed back alone some fifty yards, to within a hundred yards of the enemy, under a very heavy fire, and picked up and brought in on his back a wounded sepoy who was lying there. I collected all the men as they retired and lined the walls, as the enemy were collecting to advance. We drove them back into cover, and until 2 A.M. the next morning desultory firing was kept up.

In the afternoon I sent for Múnshi Guláb Khan, and asked him if there was any way of sending news to Búnji, whereupon he volunteered to go himself at night if I sent a sepoy with him. I asked for volunteers to go, and three sepoys volunteered,—Sepoys Nariban, Tikaru, and Neola, of the Body Guard Regiment; so I wrote three separate letters, and gave them to these men. I have since heard that Múnshi Guláb Khan and Sepoy Tikaru arrived at Ges on the 6th instant at 7 P.M., having managed to elude various picquets of the enemy in the Botogah and Thak *nalas*. They separated on starting from the other two sepoys, and

heard nothing more of them. Probably they would have heard shots fired if these two men had been killed; so I trust that they are all right and will turn up in time, as they may only have lost their way.

We stood in our places all night expecting a fresh attack; but towards morning everything got suddenly quiet, and when it got light we could see no signs of the enemy. I did not like to advance, fearing an ambush, and besides the sepoys were very exhausted, and I ordered them to turn in and sleep, and fall in again at one o'clock, keeping a strict look-out, and determined, if nothing more was heard, to advance on the village for reconnaissance about 2 P.M.

About one o'clock we captured a Chilási, who said that all the enemy had retired down the river, and also a *dák* man who had brought the *dák* from Ges the night before, and who had been captured by the enemy and his *dák* seized. He also said that all the enemy had retired; so I ordered an advance on the village, which was found to be empty. They had left 40 of their dead lying on the ground, and besides large numbers of freshly made graves showed where they had buried the remainder.

From news since received, I estimate their loss as at least 250 killed, besides some 40 or 50 wounded. The total numbers of the enemy, including the men all round us in the Thak and Botogah *nalas* and on the other bank of the river, must have been 4,000 or 5,000 at least. We recovered all our dead bodies, two or three of which had been mutilated after death.

Major Daniell was, it appears, struck simultaneously by two bullets, one through the brain, and one which entered at the left side and came out just behind the heart, so that his death must have been instantaneous.

Our casualties were—

1 British officer, 3 Native officers, and 19 rank and file killed.

1 Native officer and 22 rank and file severely wounded.

1 British officer and 5 rank and file slightly wounded.

I have only the highest praise for the sepoys of the Body Guard Regiment in garrison here, who showed the greatest courage, and have behaved splendidly throughout.

In conclusion, I wish to recommend the following Native officer and men for the Order of Merit:—

Jemadar Gan Singh, 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles (The Body Guard Regiment).	For conspicuous gallantry on two separate occasions, for the way in which he managed the general retirement after all the senior officers had been killed, and also for the great assistance he has been to me ever since. He went round continually the whole night of the 5th, keeping up the men to the mark, encouraging them, and showed himself a most capable officer at a very trying time.
Havildar Partimán, Naick Parsimal, Lce.-Naick Mán Singh — 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	For conspicuous gallantry in action. Naick Parsima although wounded, continued to do his work.
Sepoy Bahadur Gurung, 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	For carrying a wounded sepoy out of action (*vide* report).
Sepoy Mangalu, 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	For conspicuous gallantry (*vide* report).
Sepoy Balu, 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	For carrying Subadar Mán Singh, who was wounded, out of action, in doing which he was severely wounded himself.
Sepoy Bahadur, Sepoy Jai Bhaddar, Sepoy Indra Lal — 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	For conspicuous gallantry.
Sepoy Nariban, Sepoy Neola, Sepoy Tikaru — 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	For carrying the *dák* through the enemy's picquets at imminent danger to themselves. (*N. B.*—Up to the date no news has been received of the two former).
Sepoy Kharkubir, 4th Kashmir Rifles.	My own orderly, who was up with me the whole time during the attack, and who, when I was wounded, helped me under cover at great personal risk.

The following Native officer, non-commissioned officers and men also distinguished themselves during the action, and are deserving of reward :

Jemadar Nathu.
Havildar Tulsi.
Lance-Naick Rura.
" Tola Ram.
" Gokal Singh.
" Feranghi.
" Rasela.
Sepoy Kabbi Ram.
" Lal Singh.
" Chetu Garthi.
" Didu Mala.
" Parban.
" Shibdiyal.
Drill-Instructor Nathal.
Sepoy Hira Singh.
Naick Sandok Singh.
Sepoy Sher Singh.
Bugler Sohawu.

Further, I wish also to mention Hospital-Assistant Bawani Dás, who has had very hard work, and has been most unrelaxing in his attention to the wounded; and also Munshi Gulab Khan, who certainly deserves some reward for his courageous conduct.

CHILÁS; *The 9th March 1893.*

(Sd.) F. J. MOBERLY, *Lieutenant, Commanding in Chilás.*

Another sepoy has just died of his wounds, which makes the casualties of rank and file as follows :—

20 rank and file killed.
21 ditto severely wounded.
5 ditto slightly wounded.

And I regret to state that the Hospital-Assistant informs me that six more are mortally wounded and not expected to live.

(Sd.) F. J. MOBERLY, *Lieutenant.*

From news since received, I find that the enemy carried away a considerable amount of their dead with them, so that probably their loss amounts to at least 350 killed and 50 wounded.

(Sd.) F. J. MOBERLY, *Lieutenant.*

List of casualties in the action at Chilás on the 5th March 1893.

Killed.

Major A. Daniell, 1st Punjab Infantry.		
Adjutant Náin Singh	... 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	
Subadar Bír Singh	... Ditto.	
Subadar Mán Singh	... Ditto.	(Died of his wounds, 5th March 1893).
Naick Rawela, No. 3 Company	... Ditto.	
Lance-Naick Ujar Singh, No. 5 Company	Ditto.	
Sepoy Sehara Mala, No. 3 Company...	Ditto.	
" Narbír Thappa, No. 4 Company	Ditto.	
" Híramani Thappa ditto	... Ditto.	
" Singbir Thappa ditto	... Ditto.	
" Megia Thappa ditto	... Ditto.	

Sepoy	Arjan Sabmat, No. 1 Company,	2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles.	
„	Chiru Narund ditto ...	Ditto.	
„	Gupálu Rajwal ditto ...	Ditto.	
„	Kharku Dottial ditto ...	Ditto.	
„	Khashi Brahmin ditto ...	Ditto.	
„	Chattru Mala, No. 2 Company	Ditto.	
„	Sarupa Pún ditto ...	Ditto.	
„	Kamla Bandári, No. 5 Company	Ditto.	
„	Hari Dal Rana ditto ...	Ditto.	
„	Harkhu Rána ditto ...	Ditto.	
„	Gumán Singh Thakur, No. 6 Company	Ditto.	
„	Bahadur Gurung, No. 4 Company	Ditto.	(Died of his wounds, 5th March 1893.)
„	Hari Singh Charak, No. 1 Company	Ditto.	(Died of his wounds, 9th March 1893.)

Severely wounded.

Jemadar Nathu, gunshot wound,—face.

Havildar Arjan, No. 6 Company, gunshot wound,—left arm.

Naick Bázbír, No. 4 Company, three gunshot wounds,—heel, left thigh, and right leg.

Lance-Naick Shera, No. 4 Company, gunshot wound,—right leg.

„ Charnu, No. 1 Company ditto —left lung (mortally wounded).

„ Bisu, No. 5 Company ditto —lungs (mortally wounded).

Sepoy Mal, No. 3 Company ditto —right knee; sword cuts on neck, left arm, and fingers.

„ Sarban ditto ditto —both hands.

„ Sher Sing, No. 1 Company, three gunshot wounds,—knee-joint, fingers, and right shoulder (mortally wounded).

„ Dargah Singh ditto gunshot wound,—right thigh.

„ Mián Singh ditto ditto —lumbar region (mortally wounded).

„ Híra Singh ditto two gunshot wounds,—right shoulder, lungs, and left forearm.

„ Karam Chand, No. 2 Company, two gunshot wounds,—right thigh and leg.

„ Ragu ditto gunshot wound,—left lung.

„ Chand ditto two gunshot wounds,—right lung and right wrist joint.

„ Suntu, No. 3 Company, gunshot wound,—right thigh.

„ Lachhman, No. 5 Company ditto —right lung (mortally wounded).

„ Lál Singh ditto ditto —left hand and finger.

„ Balu ditto ditto —neck.

„ Mánbír, No. 6 Company ditto —right lung (mortally wounded).

„ Bali Ram ditto ditto —left foot.

„ Arjan, No. 3 Company ditto —right lung.

Slightly wounded.

Lieutenant F. J. Moberly, 37th Bengal Infantry, gunshot wound,—scalp.

Naick Parsimal, No. 6 Company, 2nd Jammu and Kashmir Rifles, gunshot wound,—left ear.

Sepoy	Labha, No. 1 Company	ditto	ditto	—left foot.
„	Mangalu ditto	ditto	ditto	—left leg.
„	Kalu, No. 5 Company	ditto	ditto	—left foot.
„	Narbír ditto	ditto	ditto	—little finger of right hand.

(Sd.) F. J. MOBERLY, *Lieutenant,*

Commanding in Chilás.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 467.—Captain and Brevet-Major E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Captain R. F. Gartside-Tipping, reverted to regimental duty. Dated 27th April 1893.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 468.—Lieutenant F. H. S. Thomas, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, with effect from the 9th June 1892, to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 469.—Lieutenant C. M. Cockcraft, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th April 1892.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 470.—*4th Lancers*—

Lieutenant F. H. Goldthorp, 5th Madras Infantry, to be officiating squadron officer, *vice* Lieutenant E. A. W. Stotherd, on furlough. Dated 28th April 1893.

No. 471.—*4th Infantry*—

Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, 25th Madras Infantry, to be officiating wing officer, *vice* Major F. D. Welchman, on leave. Dated 30th April 1893.

Surgeon-Lieutenant G. Bidie, Indian Medical Service, Madras, to be officiating medical officer, *vice* Surgeon-Major E. M. Damla, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 472.—Mr. H. J. A. Palmer, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, as a supernumerary.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 473.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Colonel G. E. Reade, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) from the 1st July 1893 to the 5th December 1894, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 474.—In G. G. O. No. 408 of 1893, notifying the grant of leave out of India to Captain C. Jackson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, *for* "six months" *read* "five months."

No. 475.—Colonel R. Atkins, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th Bengal Lancers, is permitted to reside out of India on vacating the command of his regiment on the 16th June 1893. Pension service—36th year commenced 16th March 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 476.—The following extracts are published for general information:

London Gazette, dated the 11th April, 1893, pages 2169 and 2170.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 11th April, 1893.

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Staff.—Colonel W. W. Biscoe, Bengal Cavalry, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel H. A. Little, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 4th January 1893.

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Deputy Commissary George Dunn, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 23rd December 1892.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Patrick O'Donnell, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 23rd December 1892.

"London Gazette," dated the 25th April, 1893, page 2421.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 5th April, 1893.

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MEMORANDUM.

The promotions to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second-Lieutenants are cancelled, those officers having been transferred with anterior dates to the Indian Staff Corps:

E. G. Jones, the South Wales Borderers.

M. FitzR. Kindersley, the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

H. M. MacTier, the Royal Sussex Regiment.

F. V. Smith, the Suffolk Regiment.

A. C. Elliott, the Royal Sussex Regiment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:

Francis W. Boileau, C.B. Dated 20th March 1893.

Charles E Fisher. Dated 28th March 1893.

William L. N. Knyvett. Dated 1st April 1893.

James Sconce. Dated 2nd April 1893.

Henry C. Wright. Dated 4th April 1893.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Leopold E. Evans, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd March 1893.

Colonel Charles E. Stack, Bombay Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 2nd April 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 477.—*Bengal*—

Sub-Conductor Joseph Callow to be Conductor, with effect from the 15th December 1892, *vice* Conductor Robert Mumford, appointed overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, and seconded.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 478.—*2nd Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar Kála Singh to be Woordie-Major, Jemadar Imám Ali Khan to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Tára Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ali Muhammad Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st August 1892.

No. 479.—*13th Bengal Lancers*—

Jemadar Sardara Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Fateh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Asa Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 480.—*19th Bengal Lancers*—

The honorary rank of Jemadar is granted to Kot-Dafadar Harditt Singh, on retirement, with effect from the 28th February 1893.

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 481.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good-service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified:

In place of Major-General C. V. Jenkins, Retired List (late of the 19th Hussars), deceased. Dated 11th December 1892.

COLONEL ARTHUR BATTYE, C.B., STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commission.

Ensign . . .	6th January 1857.
Lieutenant . . .	22nd January 1858.
Captain . . .	6th January 1869.
Major . . .	6th January 1877.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel. .	11th February 1880.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	6th January 1883.
Colonel in the Army .	11th February 1884.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 19th Bengal Native Infantry and 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, 1857-59

Regimental duty, 2nd Gurkha Regiment, as Doing Duty Officer, Adjutant, Wing Commander, and Second-in-command (officiating several times as Commandant), 1859-80.

Regimental duty, 2nd Gurkha Regiment, as Commandant, 1880-87.

War Services.

India, 1858.—Siege and capture of Lucknow and actions of Attaria, Bhumori Ghât, and Kintur.—(Mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp.)

North-West Frontier, 1863-64.—Action near Shabkadar.—(India medal and clasp.)

Hazara, 1868.—Operations on the Black Mountain.—(Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal.)

South-Eastern Frontier, 1871-72.—Expedition against the Lushais.—(Mentioned in despatches; clasp to India medal.)

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Both expeditions to the Bazar Valley; advance on Kabul and relief of Sherpur in December 1879; march from Kabul to Kandahar, and battle of Mazra (slightly wounded).—(Three times mentioned in despatches; medal and two clasps and bronze star; brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel: C.B.)

In place of Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C.B., Bengal Cavalry, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated 17th January 1893.

COLONEL ARTHUR HALDIMAND PRINSEP, BENGAL CAVALRY.

Dates of Commission.

Cornet . . .	20th October 1856.
Lieutenant . .	23rd January 1857.
Captain . . .	17th November 1863.
Brevet Major . .	18th April 1874.
Major . . .	6th March 1880.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel. .	21st July 1880.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	2nd July 1885.
Brevet-Colonel . .	21st July 1884.
Colonel in the Army .	27th October 1891.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 2nd and 9th Bengal Light Cavalry, 1856-57.

Doing duty with the Lahore Light Horse and the 5th Punjab Cavalry, 1857-58.

Aide-de-Camp to the Governor of Ceylon, 1860-61.

Attached to the 7th Hussars, 1862-63.

Doing duty with the 6th Bengal Cavalry, 1863-64.

Regimental duty, 4th Punjab Cavalry, as Adjutant, Squadron Officer, and officiating Second-in-command, 1864-68.

Regimental duty, 13th Bengal Cavalry, as officiating Squadron Officer, 1869-70.

Regimental duty, 12th Bengal Cavalry, as officiating Second-in-command, 1870-71.

Regimental duty, 11th Bengal Lancers, as Squadron Officer, Second-in-command, and Commandant, 1871-92.

Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Cawnpore, 1891-93.

War Services.

India, 1857-58.—Mutiny of the 9th Bengal Light Cavalry at Sialkot (wounded); operations against insurgents in the Googaira district; siege and capture of Lucknow.—(Medal and clasp).

North-West Frontier, 1863.—Action near Shabkadar.—(India medal and clasp.)

Afghanistan, 1878-79.—Capture of Ali Masjid and advance to Jellalabad.—(Medal and clasp.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 482.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Gerald Ritchie, Esquire, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lee, resigned.

No. 483.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Russel Steele, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 484.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Wemyss, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Mahon, promoted.

Joseph Henry Redmond, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 485.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain John Samuel Slater to be Major to complete the establishment.

Lieutenant John Howard Gilliland to be Captain, *vice* Slater, promoted.

Honorary-Captain Frederick Palmer to be Captain to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Macdonell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gilliland, promoted.

No. 486.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Stanley Ismay to be Captain, *vice* Kneller, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 487.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Bernard Mahon to be Captain, *vice* Everton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 488.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Lieutenant A. S. Craven and Honorary Surgeon J. S. Hawkins resign their commissions.

No. 489.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lee resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 490.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Reversion . .	24th October 1892.
Major J. A. Ferrier, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent . .	30th October 1892.
Lieutenant A T. Moore, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent . .	
Major-General B. Lovett, C.B., C.S.I.	Chief Engineer, class III, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class II .	Temporary . .	20th November 1892.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III .	Temporary . .	
Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Temporary . .	
Captain A. L. Swainson, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent . .	21st December 1892.
Lieutenant A. L Schreiber, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade	Permanent . .	
Major W. G. Bowyer, R E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Permanent . .	17th January 1893.
Major A. C. Bruce, R.E. .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	
Major H. Andrews-Speed, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	
Major S. A. E. Hickson, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent . .	

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, &c.	With effect from
Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Tomkins, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III	Chief Engineer, class II	Temporary	18th January 1893.
Major-General B. Lovett, C.B., C.S.I.	Chief Engineer, class II, temporary.	Chief Engineer, class III, temporary.	Reversion	
Lieutenant-Colonel W. L Greenstreet, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Reversion	
Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Reversion	
Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Temporary	17th February 1893.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Ward, S C.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	
Lieutenant A. C. L. McCormick, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade	Temporary	19th July 1892.
Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	5th August 1892.
Lieutenant A. F. Cumberlege, R E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	20th November 1892.
Lieutenant R. H. West, R. E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	22nd November 1892.
Lieutenant H. H. Turner, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Temporary	8th January 1893.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 33.—Commander E. Bishop, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Akyab, *vice* Commander H. J. Pryce, Royal Indian Marine, retired.

No. 34.—Lieutenant G. E. Holland, Royal Indian Marine, to officiate as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander R. D. P. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, on furlough.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th May, 1893.

Erratum.—In Military Department Notification dated the 12th May 1893, the date of death of Veterinary-Lieutenant A. G. Seath should be "the 27th April 1893."

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 13th and the 19th May 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. a. p.		
James William Fitz-Gerald.	Lieutenant.	Indian Staff Corps.	26th October 1892.	Intestate	12 8 0		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 15th May, 1893.

No. 195.—The following officiating appointments are made in the Traffic Department of the North Western Railway during the absence of Mr. E. F. Jacob, Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave, or until further orders:

Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, Deputy Traffic Superintendent in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to officiate as Traffic Superintendent in Class I, Grade 2.

Mr. C. J. Keene, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent in Class I.

Mr. J. G. MacLean, Traffic Inspector, to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent.

No. 196.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated 18th March 1893, Major W. V. Constable, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, was employed on special duty on the North Western Railway from the 28th March to the 14th April 1893 prior to taking over charge of the duties of Officiating Deputy Manager.

No. 197.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Fox, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, is retransferred from Burma to Hyderabad, and appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary, substantive *pro tempore*, to the Resident in the Public Works Department, *vice* Mr. H. F. Storey, retired.

No. 198.—Mr. R. H. Rhind, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Bengal, has been permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th May 1893.

The 16th May, 1893.

No. 199.—Lalla Rulla Ram, Accountant, 1st Grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Examiner of Public Works Accounts.

The 17th May, 1893.

No. 200.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, with effect from the 1st April 1893:

Names.	From	To
McNair, J. W. A. .	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
McInerny, M. .	Class III, Grade 1.	Class II, Grade 4.

No. 201.—Surgeon-Captain W. Vost, M.B., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, is transferred from the Public Works Department to the Home Department.

No. 202.—Surgeon-Captain H. Smith, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is appointed Medical Officer of the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

The 18th May, 1893.

No. 203.—The following is published for general information:

No. 255-R.T., dated 11th May, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Sections 8 and 47 of the Indian Railways Acts of 1879 and 1890 respectively.

Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India, and the Government of India Circular No. 17 Railway, dated the 21st August 1880, promulgating those General Rules.

Government of India letter No. 1062-R. T., dated the 20th October 1886.

Government of India Resolution No. 789-R. T., dated the 2nd July 1887, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 23rd July 1887.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 3067-R., dated the 22nd December 1892, forwarding letter from the Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, No. 2386-W., dated the 8th December 1892.

Government of India letter No. 63-R T., dated the 4th February 1893.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 88 Ry., dated the 24th April 1893, forwarding letter from the Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, No. 778-W., dated the 12th April 1893.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Manager of His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company has applied that the General Rules for

working open lines of railway in India, which have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880) under Public Works Department Notification No. 299, dated the 13th September 1880, with rules 342 and 343 modified as sanctioned by the Governor General in Council in the Government of India Resolution No. 789-R. T., dated the 2nd July 1887 (*vide* the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd July 1887), may be made applicable to the Bezvada-Godavery section of the East Coast Railway.

RESOLUTION.—With the exception of Section XVII, which refers to the working of single lines of railway on the system termed "Train Despatching" in rule 3 of section II, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian railways, with the modifications cited in the foregoing observations, to the Bezvada-Godavery section of the East Coast railway.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th September 1880, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as modified by the Resolution of the 2nd July 1887, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the said railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras and the Resident at Hyderabad for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 19th May, 1893.

No. 204.—Colonel W. G. Cumming, C.I.E., R.E., is re-appointed to the post of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Chief Commissioner of Burma in the Public Works Department, under Article 687, clause (*c*), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th May 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 289.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	Revenue.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Jan. 1892.	April 1892 to Jan. 1893.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	16,292,700	17,126,100	833,400	...
II	Opium	7,634,600	6,649,600	6,772,000	122,400	...
III	Salt	8,544,700	7,109,800	7,133,300	23,500	...
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	3,501,100	3,674,600	173,500	...
V	Excise	5,102,400	4,166,700	4,232,000	65,300	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	2,701,600	2,839,500	137,900	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	1,215,400	1,137,600	...	77,800
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	1,428,400	1,453,400	25,000	...
IX	Forest	1,567,200	1,027,800	1,168,400	140,600	...
X	Registration	392,200	327,700	356,600	28,900	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	510,500	517,200	6,700	...
XII	Interest	873,500	585,700	607,600	21,900	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	1,206,100	1,243,900	37,800	...
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	751,000	765,100	14,100	...
XV	Mint	227,000	82,700	223,800	141,100	...
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	364,500	311,000	311,200	200	...
	Law and Justice: Jails	310,600	222,000	215,100	...	6,900
XVII	Police	366,500	304,300	304,600	300	...
XVIII	Marine	219,500	148,500	158,900	10,400	...
XIX	Education	213,500	165,500	162,200	...	3,300
XX	Medical	60,900	43,800	44,000	200	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,700	68,100	68,100	...	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	153,700	144,000	...	9,700
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	56,500	53,400	...	3,100
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	260,200	245,000	...	15,200
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	13,282,100	12,827,100	...	455,000
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	3,147,800	2,944,100	...	203,700
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	16,900	18,600	1,700	...
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,200	1,122,400	1,176,800	54,400	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	146,900	141,000	...	5,900
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	37,400	35,300	...	2,100
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	409,800	406,000	...	3,800
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	519,500	554,700	35,200	...
	" Non-effective	54,300	50,400	53,700	3,300	...
		88,066,700	68,023,600	69,114,900	1,091,300	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	209,100	172,100	...	37,000
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	87,600	102,500	14,900	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	68,320,300	69,389,500	1,069,200	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 19th May, 1893.

ten months of the year 1892-93 as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Jan. 1892.	April 1892 to Jan. 1893.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	209,900	201,800	...	8,100
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	686,900	649,800	...	37,100
3	Land Revenue	4,029,900	2,923,000	2,978,900	55,900	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	1,784,500	1,531,300	...	253,200
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	415,500	421,500	6,000	...
6	Stamps	86,900	73,400	75,000	1,600	...
7	Excise	206,100	106,000	109,900	3,900	...
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	44,900	43,700	...	1,200
9	Customs	142,200	111,100	115,300	4,200	...
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	24,000	24,500	500	...
11	Forest	968,000	580,400	616,300	35,900	...
12	Registration	213,800	171,600	176,300	4,700	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt *	4,156,600	3,469,700	3,499,100	29,400	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	506,300	74,300	67,600	...	6,700
15	Post Office	1,410,000	1,048,500	1,074,900	26,400	...
16	Telegraph	642,700	482,400	499,100	16,700	...
17	Mint	95,800	66,900	78,900	12,000	...
18	General Administration	1,458,600	1,164,300	1,196,400	32,100	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,854,300	2,336,300	2,373,900	37,600	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	908,900	718,000	744,800	26,800	...
20	Police	3,910,000	3,107,200	3,132,300	25,100	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	344,500	374,700	30,200	...
22	Education	1,494,300	1,069,500	1,089,400	19,900	...
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	132,000	138,300	6,300	...
24	Medical	918,700	703,700	743,600	39,900	...
25	Political	738,400	595,400	585,100	...	10,300
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	571,000	454,400	...	116,600
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	414,000	417,600	3,600	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	600	1,100	500	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	706,500	733,200	26,700	...
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	472,000	465,600	...	6,400
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	176,700	183,700	7,000	...
33	Famine Relief	130,000	7,900	69,700	61,800	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700	...	1,053,400	1,053,400	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	67,500	46,000	...	21,500
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500	76,200	117,600	41,400	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,878,800	6,684,100	6,351,200	...	332,900
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,200	17,500	24,200	6,700	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	723,700	584,900	...	138,800
	Interest	38,600	20,000	2,700	...	17,300
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	44,900	28,600	17,500	...	11,100
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	70,700	—36,300	...	107,000
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	613,800	616,600	2,800	...
43	,, Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,600	755,200	751,900	...	3,300
44	Military Works	1,126,200	852,200	778,800	...	73,400
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	3,261,600	3,049,900	...	211,700
46	Army: Effective	14,082,100	12,134,400	12,034,500	...	99,900
	,, Non-effective	924,600	845,900	841,100	...	4,800
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	179,700	188,600	8,900	...
		65,457,400	51,123,700	51,290,300	166,600	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,950,400	13,852,500	14,557,700	705,200	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	7,975,200	5,802,200	8,671,100	2,868,900	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	89,383,000	70,778,400	74,519,100	3,740,700	...
		1,161,700	*153,200*	*167,100*	...	*13,900*
		88,221,300	70,625,200	74,352,000	3,726,800	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	1,324,900	1,567,000	242,100	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	547,800	350,600	...	197,200
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	665,000	954,900	289,900	...
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	6,600	3,700	...	2,900
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx.	692,800	281,300	571,000	289,700	...
		4,035,000	2,825,600	3,447,200	621,600	...
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	73,450,800	77,799,200	4,348,400	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 18th May 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1333 P.—Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 13th May 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 137 of 1893.—Thomas Richard Mundy, Clerk, Quartermaster General's Department, of Simla, for the construction of a tent suitable for military, shikari, and other purposes.

No. 138 of 1893.—George Bell MacIntosh, Merchant, of 103, Clive Street, in the City of Calcutta, for improvements in the feed apparatus of crushing machines for salt, coal or other substances capable of being reduced to a powdery state.

No. 139 of 1893.—Alan Wood Rendell, Locomotive Superintendent, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, and William Watters, Foreman, East Indian Railway, Jamalpur, for improvements in the form of Lamps for the use of mineral and other oils, and dispensing with the use of Chimneys.

No. 140 of 1893.—Tom Selmin Macaulay Brewer, of No. 3, Wellesley Street, in Calcutta, British India, Civil Engineer and Architect, for "a new or improved cement for building and repairing purposes."

No. 141 of 1893.—Scott McKenzie, Engineer, resident of Karachi, Sind, for a road-watering cart known as the "McKenzie Water-Cart."

No. 142 of 1893.—Golab Singh Mistry, Roorkee, for a *Charrus* or water-lift.

No. 1334 P.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon pay-

ment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 26 of 1892.—Gopinath Janardan Athalye, L M.E., Bombay, Thakurdwar, for drawing water. (Filed 27th February 1893.)

No. 48 of 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick, Engineer, of Karachi, Sind, for improvements in portable drilling posts or jigs. (Filed 18th January 1893.)

No. 189 of 1892.—Christopher Edward Phipps, Locomotive Superintendent, Madras Railway, for an improved travelling cash chest to be called "Phipps' patent secure travelling cash chest." (Filed 8th April 1893.)

No. 312 of 1892.—The London Metallurgical Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements relating to the coating of articles with a new metallic alloy by electro-deposition. (Filed 9th May 1893).

No. 29 of 1893.—Francis Hand, Supervisor, Department Public Works, Railway Branch, at present at Gangam Bridge N. C. and E. C. Railway, in the Madras Presidency, British India for an improved dredger opener to be known as "Hand's patent dredger opener." (Filed 4th May 1893.)

No. 78 of 1893.—The London Metallurgical Company, Limited, of London, England, for improvements relating to the coating of articles with a new metallic alloy by electro-deposition. (Filed 9th May 1893)

No. 80 of 1893.—John Steward Reid, of No. 8, Victoria Street, Westminster, England, Mechanician, for wire barbing machines. (Filed 8th May 1892)

No. 82 of 1893.—John Boyd Dunlop, Senior, Veterinary Surgeon, and John Boyd Dunlop, Junior, Student, both of Black rock, Dublin, Ireland, for improvements in spring rims or tyres for wheels and apparatus for use in the construction of the same. (Filed 9th May 1893.)

No. 105 of 1893 —Robert Augustus Panchaud of 43 Great Tower Street, in the City of London, England Secretary, for improvements in apparatus for drawing off or dispensing ærated liquids. (Filed 2nd May 1893.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA"

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S.C.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th May, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,05,15,308 10 5) + Public Deposits at Branches (R 90,23,925 10 11)	1,95,39,234	5	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,20,79,052	15	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,67,026	3	9
Sundries	34,25,372	15	2
RUPEES	9,01,10,686	7	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	82,23,496	0	0
Other authorized Investments	54,75,123	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,65,29,356	0	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,11,70,303	8	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,54,59,281	13	7
Balances with other Banks	7,21,074	3	4
Bullion	5,03,144	8	6
Dead Stock	12,54,196	2	11
Stamps	10,357	14	3
Sundries	19,68,891	8	5
	7,13,09,225	4	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 76,50,046 0 3) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,11,51,415 3 3)	1,88,01,461	3	6
RUPEES	9,01,10,686	7	11

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 18th May, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 28·8.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 17th May, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 10th May, 1893	29,84,514	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	8,80,862	38,65,376
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	72	
Ditto ditto Government	59	131
		38,65,507
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	1,61,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	1,61,000
Balance on the evening of the 17th May, 1893	...	37,04,507
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	29,84,586	
Ditto ditto Government	7,19,921	37,04,507
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	3,93,472	
Ditto ditto Government	...	3,93,472

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 18th May, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th May, 1893.

No. 971.—Mr. E. C. Barrett, Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 28th April, 1893, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1001—107, dated 4th May, 1893, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 29th April, 1893:—

Mr. E. J. Jackson, Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No. 972.—Munshi Yusuf Sharif, Khan Bahadur, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June, 1893, or the subsequent date he may avail himself thereof.

The 16th May, 1893.

No. 973.—Mr. H. R. Littlewood, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st June, 1893, or the subsequent date on which his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 10th May, 1893.

No. 10.—Munshi Aulad Hussein, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section 2 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 26th June, 1893.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th May, 1893.

No. 6.—Offices reported opened and closed during April, 1893 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Bagodar . .	Bengal . .	8th April	Opened.
Barracoa Camp Office . .	Punjab . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Gharial . .	Ditto . .	25th ,,	Ditto.
Goviadgarh* .	Rewah State .	31st Mar.	Ditto.
Ditto * .	Ditto . .	18th April	Closed.
Hamirpur . .	N.-W. Provinces.	28th ,,	Opened.
Harnai . .	Sind and Baluchistan.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Hoshiarpur City .	Punjab . .	6th ,,	Ditto.
Jellasore . .	Bengal . .	13th ,,	Ditto.
Kaboungmaw Bank Office .	Lower Burma .	11th ,,	Closed.
Kuldana . .	Punjab . .	24th ,,	Opened.
Mastung Field Office . .	Kalat Field Force	13th ,,	Ditto.
Shikarganj* .	Rewah State .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto * .	Ditto . .	14th ,,	Closed.
Tiddim . .	Chin Hills . .	23rd ,,	Opened.
Tret Camp Office	Punjab . .	20th ,,	Ditto.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Cawnpore Transfer Depôt.	Indian Midland Railway.	1st April	Opened.
Chakarlapalli .	Southern Mahratta Railway.	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Guttur . .	Ditto .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Hindupur . .	Ditto .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Jahanabad . .	Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway.	30th ,,	Ditto.
Kalunga . .	Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	25th ,,	Ditto.
Malugur . .	Southern Mahratta	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Nogasamudrum .	Ditto .	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Penukonda .	Ditto .	23rd ,,	Ditto.

* Camp Office, Viceroy's Tour.

W. F. MELHUISH,
Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs in India.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 10th May, 1893.

No. 1556-*G.*—Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, I.S.C., Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 1st May, 1893, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 160-G., dated the 18th January, 1893, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 2nd February, 1893.

No. 1558-*G.*—The following appointment is made in the Meywar Bhil Corps :—

Jemadar Durgapersad to act as Native Adjutant, with effect from the 1st May, 1893, during the absence, on furlough, of Jemadar Adjutant Ramnarain.

No. 1565-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 716-G., dated the 28th April, 1893, Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli assumed charge of the Meywar Residency, from Colonel S. B. Miles, on the forenoon of the 27th idem.

The 11th May, 1893.

No. 1575-*G.*—Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S. (Madras), Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 14th May, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1579-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 559-G., dated the 30th March, 1893, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, I.S.C., assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 3rd May, 1893.

No. 1583-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 472-G., dated 23rd March, 1893, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., I.S.C., assumed charge of the Western Rajputana States Residency from Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Abbott, I.S.C., on the forenoon of the 4th May, 1893.

No. 1605-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 716-G., dated the 28th April, 1893, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard, I.S.C., assumed charge of the Eastern States Agency from Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli on the forenoon of the 22nd idem.

The 12th May, 1893.

No. 1614-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 393-G., dated the 13th March, 1893, it is hereby notified that Mr. G. R. Irwin, I.C.S., assumed charge of the Jhallawar and Kotah Agencies from Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 30th April, 1893.

By Order,
S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Génl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 6th May, 1893.

No. 2416.—ERRATUM.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 405-F. C., dated the 10th March, 1893, the second Christian name of the Reverend Mr. Stone is *Irvin* and not as therein stated.

The 9th May, 1893.

No. 2459.—With reference to Notification No. 2107, dated 21st April, 1893, Mr. S. H. King assumed charge of the duties of Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Quetta, in the afternoon of the 25th April.

No. 2460.—With reference to Notification No. 2108, dated 21st April, 1893, Mr. H. R. Smith assumed charge of the duties of Treasury Officer, Quetta, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th April.

The 10th May, 1893.

No. 2495.—Captain A. M. Anscomb (Indian Volunteer Forces), Superintendent of the Office of the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan and is posted as Treasury Officer and Senior Munsiff at Quetta, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. H. R. Smith appointed temporarily in Notification No. 2108, dated 21st April, 1893.

The 11th May, 1893.

No. 2535.—Under the provisions of section 5 (2) of the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in section 260, which, under section 29, he is competent to try.

No. 2536.—Under the provisions of section 5 (2) of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to empower Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, I.S.C., Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offence mentioned in section 260, which, under section 29, he is competent to try.

No. 2537.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, as extended to British Baluchistan by Regulation II of 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, I.S.C., Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, to be a Justice of the Peace, within and for British Baluchistan.

No. 2542.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 740-G., dated 2nd May, 1893, Lieutenant A. F. Bruce, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Quetta, and Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, in the afternoon of the 17th April, 1893.

Lieutenant H. L. Showers, I.S.C., assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Loralai and Railway District, in the afternoon of the 17th April, 1893.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 10th May, 1893.

No. 495—328.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 716-G., dated the 28th April, 1893, Captain M. A. Tighe received charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, from Lieutenant C. H. Pritchard on the forenoon of the 19th idem.

The 13th May, 1893.

No. 508—370.—Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th May, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 513—370.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 508—370, dated 13th May, 1893, Mr A. D. Collis, Inspector of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, during the absence of Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 19th May, 1893.

No. 73 *P.*—Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Indian Museum, with effect from 6th April, 1893.

C. LITTLE,

Hony. Secy. to the Trustees

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th May, 1893.

No. 15-*A*.—Lieutenant A. R. Winsloe, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Mhow Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th April, 1893, *vice* Major Kellie on three months' privilege leave.

No. 16-*A*.—Lieutenant J. S. Lidell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 3rd April, 1893.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th May. 1893.

No. 28.—Lieutenant W. J. McElhinny, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is granted special leave for three months, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter V, paragraph 19, with effect from the 29th May, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 11th May, 1893.

No. 29.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred from the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway Survey to the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

The 12th May, 1893.

No. 30.—Mr. S. S. Grant, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is transferred from the North Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Director General of Railways' Notification No. 27, dated 27th April, 1893, is hereby cancelled.

No. 31.—Mr. A. R. Jacobson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II of that Establishment, from the afternoon of the 20th March to the forenoon of the 7th April, 1893.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
Directorr Geneal.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment of Infantry, dated at Meerut, this 13th day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3125, Color Sergeant Harry Thompson.
Age,—33 years 7 months.
Height,—5 feet 5½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, fair; Eyes, grey.
Trade,—Painter.
Date of Enlistment,—7th October, 1880.
Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—Tring, Herts.
Date of Desertion or absence,—5th May, 1893.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Delhi, Bengal.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Without leave.
Under 13 years' service.

T. H. BROCK, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., Royal West Kent Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 4th day of March, 1893, treasure, consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued at R20-15, was found hidden in the putta land belonging to one Buddanna Naidu in the village of Konatheneri, in the Kalahasti Division, North Arcot District:—

Description of property.	Value. R	a.	p.
1. Two pieces of broken gold necklace	4	0	0
2. A pair of bracelet worn by children	7	0	0
3. One gold-earring	5	2	0
4. Two pieces of gold hollow string	0	12	0
5. One piece of gold	2	4	0
6. Gold Botlu (Tali)	1	0	0
7. Two pieces of gold to be twined round Elaccarpus Janitius (Rudruksha)	0	8	0
8. Squeezed gold button	0	3	6
9. Two pieces of silver	0	1	6

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally, or by agent, before the Collector of North Arcot, at his Office, on the 2nd day of November, 1893, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

J. HEWETSON,
Acting Collector.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 (*a*) of "The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878," that on or about the 12th April, 1893, treasure consisting of an ingot of gold, weighing 124 tolas, and valued at R3,000, was found in the house of Gandikota Venkatachelam, a tank digger, residing in the village of Kuppapapani, Guntur Taluk, Kistna District.

2. All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kistna, at his Office, on the 30th October, 1893, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

J. N. ATKINSON,
Acting Collector.

KISTNA COLLECTORATE,
Masulipatam, the 5th May, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th May, 1893.

No. 2200.—Mr. A. Ross, Postmaster, Mandalay, is granted privilege leave for one month, from the 28th April, 1893.

Mr. W. Walsh, Deputy Postmaster, is appointed to act as Postmaster, Mandalay, during the absence of Mr. Ross, or until further orders.

The 18th May, 1893.

No. 2324.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 10th May, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. R. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade to act in the 3rd grade.

Munshi Mahamed Kazim to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 16th May, 1893.

Arbuthnot & Co.
Bengal Indian Family Pension Fund.
Brown, S. H., Dr.
Burn, Wm. J., Esq.
Carapiet, A., Esq.
Eastman & Co., Messrs.
English Mail Office Manager.
(Grant, C., Esq., Messrs. A. F. Brown & Co.)
Herring, Frank, Esq.
Indian and Colonial Dental Association.
Indian Folklore Editor.
Jones & Co., Messrs.
Kohn, Martin S., Rt. Hon.
Margaritti, Margaritti, Mons.
Merton, C. W.
Minghis, D., Esq.
Miller, Jordy, Mr.
Morrison & Co., Messrs.
Oertel, O., Dr.
Petroleum Oil Stores Manager.
Rochaix, Francisque.
Simla Tea Co. Manager.
Solomon, M., Esq.
Taylor, W., Mr.
White Bros. & Co.
Wrangle, W. A., & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, F., Esq.
Agabeg, C., Esq.
Akin, Robert, Esq.
Arrakiel, Miss.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Augustine, S. M.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Bell, J. Hyslop.
Berglund, A.
Binder, Ch., Mons.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Brown, Norman P., Esq.
Brydon, Mrs. E.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Cooke, Mr.
Cooper, Henry James.
Cramer, C. H., Mr.
Crofton, W. M., Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dettmer, Herr.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Dunn, C., Esq.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulkner, W., Esq.
Fawns, Miss.
Fingerhut, Wm., Mr.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Greany, A. L., Mr.
Green, J. T.
Hewitt, F., Esq.
Holmes, S., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
Hunter, C. H.
James, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jenkins, A.
Joakim, Mrs.
Kerr, Miss K.
King, H. G., Esq.
Laing, James.
Long, William.
Lindgren, Oscar.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Lowe, A. M.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McMullen, W. M.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Merton, C. W.
Middleton, James.
Miller-Every, Tom, Mr.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Morton, F., Mr.
Mulholland, J. H., Mr.
Nellock, Mrs. Marie.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Payr, Charles.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pitman, J. D., Mr.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Richards, G.
Richards, Signor Jules.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Rosen, L., Esq.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, H. McAnly.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Smith, W. C., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Spanna, Alfred.
Spring, J. E., Esq.
Southerton, F. W., Mr.
Taylor, William, Mr.
Townsend, H., Esq.
Walker, Mrs.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Watson, Miss.
Webster, Mr.
Williams, Ernest, Mr.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Ziese, F. N., Esq.
Ziffi, Henri, Signor.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

English Mail Office Manager.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arden, E., Miss.
Aslet, W. C., Capt.
Ainsworth, S., Corpl.
Ascher, Mrs.
Blanchand, H. W.
Budhley, H. T.
Bayone, H., Captain.
Bleun, William.
Baker, Mr.
Bown, Geo. L.
Brown, W. E.
Brown, N. P.
Barkovet, David.
Bramer, Dr.
Barrow, W. F.
Blake, Hyde.
Benavach, S., Mrs.
Baumeyer, F., Dr.
Bayley, Cyzil.
Bellett, G.
Burn, H.
Buckler, Miss J. H. P.
Church, W. T.
Corke, A. C.
Clarke, L. H.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Copland, C.
Containa, R., Mrs.
Coyne, J. S.
Crockett, T. W.
Carrington, Col.
Carleton, Sydney.
De'Souza, M.
De'Souza, F.
Durand, D., Mrs.
Duffy, A. C.
Doutre, R., Mrs.
E. Essa & Co.
Eskene, W. L.
Edwards, Miss.
Elger, L. B.
English, J.
Faulkner, W.
Freerer, Mrs.
Fairbank, W.
Ford, Mrs.
Forester, F.
Fergres, C.
Fraser, E.
Graham, J. C., Mrs.
Griffin, Mrs.
Gunty, W. S.
Hill, Thos.
Harwood, T. E.
Hare, A. P.
Hughes, T. W.
Hervey, K. T. C.
Hamoured, E., Mrs.
Hardt, H.
Heln, E.
Healdie, Capt.
Harris, H. T.
Hinsley, Thomas.
Hume, J.
Issac, E.
Joss, Red. Walter.
Jones Bros. & Co.
Jones, W. M.
James, T.
Kain, E.
Kong, Dr.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lisely, L. S.
Littemier, Dr. J.
Lowth, C.
McGregor, J. L. L.
Mansfield, A. C.
Marchetto, A.
Maidment, G.
Maidments, Mrs.
Marinburth.
Massy, Capt.
Maconachia.
Maxwell.
Marcene.
Millar, G. A.
Nelson, F.
Norton, C. T.
Oakley, George.
OBrian, A.
OSullivan, Mrs.
Otto, Mrs.
OBryer, Capt.
Owen, Charles.
Pritchard, F.
Plowden, Geo., Col.
Pierre, G., Madam.
Princell, Col.
Pugh, T.
Parker, Leith A.
Pehlivaman, G. M.
Philips, H.
Quinn, Thos.
Roseburgh, James.
Ramsay, H., Captain.
Rebeiro, C. A.
Reed, D. N.
Rutherfield, J., Col.
Rogaby, Sed.
Rulston, C. M.
Rahmin, R., Mrs.
Robinson, F. G.
Roberts, Miss.
Rolland, A. K.
Reed, Mrs.
Scobell, J. R.
Small, A. J.
Stoddard, J. L.
Suescy, Mr.
Schneider, F.
Shepherd, Mrs.
Solberg, P. C.
Spangher, S.
Sykes, C. M.
Smith, D. M.
Tippi, E.
Tunney, Mrs.
Turnbull, W. S.
Tomosso, M.
Trelte dwan, Mrs.
Thinur, M.
Truth, A.
Taylor, C. A., Miss.
Wellelm, A., Miss.
Walker, H. R. de.
Waller, Mrs.
Warweek & Co.
Williamson, S.
Walter, R., Dr.
Watkins, Mrs.
Wealones, W., Major.
Waller, C., Mrs.
Waller, Ed.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 15th May, 1893.

Duncan, F. N.
Latty, W. A.
Grant, E. R.
Robinson, J. J.

The 20th May, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	23rd May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	22nd "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	27th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	27th "	Ditto.
Colombo	29th "	Per P. and O. Steamer *Coromandel.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	23rd "	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd "	Per Steamer *Canara.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	26th "	Per Steamer *Nerbudda.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	24th "	Per Steamer *Bagdad.*
Port Blair	23rd "	*Viâ* Rangoon.
Mauritius	26th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be

cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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J. S. SLATER,
Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 25th April, 1893.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed by Whiteants.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 306355, 321307 and 299592 of the four per cent. loan of 1865, aggregating R4,000, originally standing in the names of Srimati Ganada Debi, Shama Puddo Sreemany and Deb Nath Sreemany, respectively, and last endorsed to Srimati Ganada Debi, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress, after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SRIMATI GANADA DEBI,
Laghoska, Ganutia, Birbhum

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 025480, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for Rupees (4,600) four thousand six hundred, which stood for some time in the name of Bistoo Charan Nundy and thereafter in that of Surnomoyee Dasee, until it was renewed in the name of Radhica Charan Nundy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

RADHICA CHARAN NUNDY,
Care of MOHARANI SURNOMOYEE, *C.J.*,
of Cossimbazar.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 20.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1893

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

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QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 6	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	12 8	14 8	13 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 0	8 8	...	...	130 0	125 0	15 8	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 1	9 6	12 5	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 10	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	10 10	12 7	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 0
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	14 13	12 5	18 8	14 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 12	9 7	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 5	13 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	17 7	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 6	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	15 5	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 4	*	28 3	8 10	8 10	245 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	12 6	10 5	...	...	10 4	10 1	11 1	10 10	22 13	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 12	14 5	13 12	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 5	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	218 0	218 0	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	*	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	*	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	9 6	8 14	11 9	9 7	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	11 3	5 13	4 3	222 10	222 10	16 0	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 5	12 11	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	14 0	14 9
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 15	10 14	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 6	6 0	11 1	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 6
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 7	5 8	7 1	6 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 4	7 12
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	13 0	12 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 8	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	4 8	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 4	11 10	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...		...	...	9 14	10 6	12 6	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	8 14	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 8	8 12½	10 12	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	11 0	26 0	25 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	18 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 10	...	...	11 0	9 1½	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 0
24-Parganas	11 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	21 0	19 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 4	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 4	95 0	105 0	11 0	10 10
Calcutta	12 4	12 4	17 0	17 0	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 4	18 4	18 4	13 1	13 1	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 4
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 6	13 1	17 8	23 0	10 3	10 0	12 2	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 12	...	...	20 8	23 0	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	10 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	...	...	15 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	11 4	20 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankura	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 4	...	...	10 2	10 8	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	105 0	100 0	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	10 4	10 4	9 8	9 0	10 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	12 0	11 8	250 0	250 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	9 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 4	21 0	22 8	23 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	15 12	14 4	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 4	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	14 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	10 10	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Rajshahi	14 4	15 0	24 0	26 4	10 8	10 8	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 12	...	...	21 0	21 5	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 0	12 8	...	...	10 8	11 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	12 12	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	80 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	12 0	9 10	20 0	15 12	9 9	10 12	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	12 0	...	...	18 13	20 6	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Jalpaiguri	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	9 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2*	17 1†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8
Cuttack	13 2	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6†	19 11†	...	...	18 6	19 1	80 0	80 0	9 4	10 12
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	9 0 to 10 0	9 0 to 10 0	11 8 to 13 0	11 8 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 8	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 and 12 0	7 0 and 1 0	17 0	13 0	12 0	11 8	13 8 and 15 0	13 0 and 15 0	..	...	...	...	29 0 to 30 0	26 0	...	...	12 0 to 16 0	9 0	20 0 to 21 0	18 0	13 0 and 18 0	13 12 and 16 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 4
Palámau	14 10	15 12	27 0	27 0	12 15	10 2	13 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	19 2	23 10	22 8	27 0	...	...	...	9 0	...
Hazáribágh	12 0	8 8 and 12 0	14 0	14 8	7 0	8 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	...	...	15 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
Bengal—*continued.*	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ca	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 11 to 15 12	11 0 to 15 12	21 0 to 22 1	16 13 to 17 14	9 7	8 14 to 10 8	13 10	14 4	18 14	16 13 to 18 14½	...	...	...	...	16 13	14 11 to 16 12	22 1 to 22 9	22 1 to 23 1½	21 0 to 22 5	18 14½ to 22 1	19 6	15 3 to 18 14½	127 0 to 168 0	120 0 to 160 0	11 0	10 12
Gaya	14 8	13 0	20 0	19 8	9 8	10 0	13 4	13 8	18 4	17 4	18 4	18 0	...	...	16 4	16 4	18 8	16 0	19 4	19 0	19 4	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 14 8	12 8 and 13 8	22 0	24 0	10 0	9 8	16 0	16 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	23 0	22 8	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	20 0	8 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	...	...	16 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	12 10	18 15	15 2	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	14 8	21 7	21 7	15 12	15 12	151 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	12 1	11 0	19 0	11 0	9 14	10 0	14 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 3	15 6	13 3	19 13	12 1	23 8	24 0	18 11	16 0	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 4
Muzaffarpur	14 0	12 8	24 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	19 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	12 10	12 4	20 0	18 8	11 0	10 8	14 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	18 4	17 8	21 6	21 8	19 0	18 8	210 0	210 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	10 8 and 11 0	10 4	18 0	17 8	8 12	8 12	15 4	15 4	...	...	...	...	20 0	22 8	...	...	18 0	15 4	21 8	21 12	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 11	11 14½	19 0	18 9	7 13	8 0	11 4½	11 2	20 1	19 2	17 11½	17 11½	...	...	15 11½	16 2	18 13½	17 11½	...	...	19 0	19 12	120 0	120 0	10 2½	9 14
Ghazipur	12 3	13 0	18 10	20 8	5 0	7 1	11 8	11 10	15 0	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 1½	...	19 4	19 4	19 4	...	19 6	20 4	145 0	140 0	9 10	10 4
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	18 0	...	...	17 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	13 6	11 12	21 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	14 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	23 0	17 0	...	...	21 8	21 0	90 0	87 8	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 12	12 0	18 8	18 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	22 0	23 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	19 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	15 8	15 8	19 8	20 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 14	21 0	21 8	19 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	...	...	26 0	...	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 0	16 8	22 0	21 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	18 0‡	...	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	15 8	14 0	21 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	14 6	12 12	21 12	21 4	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	21 12	21 0	20 8	21 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	21 12	21 12	22 0	22 8	25 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	12 4	21 0	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	*8 0	25 0	24 0	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	22 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	14 12	13 0	22 8	21 0	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	22 8	17 0	19 4	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 8	22 8	24 0	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 4	13 4	25 8	26 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	12 8	...	20 8	16 8	16 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	26 8	28 8	16 8	17 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	16 0	22 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 4	22 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	13 8	12 8	26 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 8	25 0	24 0	19 8	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	110 0	12 4	12 4
Muttra	14 0	12 0	26 0	27 0	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	32 0	30 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 8	...	...	26 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	14 0	13 8	27 0	25 0	5 4	5 0	9 0	9 0	27 0	25 0	22 0	23 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	25 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	27 0	27 0	140 0	130 0	11 8	11 0
Bulandshahr	14 10	13 6	27 0	24 8	6 0	6 0	9 10½	9 11	26 0	25 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	25 8	25 4	19 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 0	13 0	18 8	18 8	9 0	9 0	14 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	19 8	18 0	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	13 12	14 12	20 12	21 0	7 8	7 8	12 8	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	14 0	...	17 12	13 4	11 13	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 15	12 8	19 5	19 12	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 15	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	19 5	15 4	20 10	20 10	17 1	16 3	140 0	140 0	9 10	10 0
Basti	14 8	13 8	20 0	18 0	8 0	7 12	24 0‡	29 0‡	13 0	13 0	...	...	*12 0	12 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	14 4	11 4	28 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	20 0	...	17 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	20 4	21 0	...	22 0	23 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 8	12 0	24 0	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	6 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Tirhút	13 14	10 10	20 0	20 0	11 4	11 14	12 8	13 2	22 8	20 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	27 4	22 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15

Naini Tal	9 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	4 0	5 0	8 4	9 0	9 8	...	...	20 0	18 8	14 8	14 8	23 12	21 4	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	9 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 4	9 0	9 8	...	...	...	14 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	9 0§	9 0§	160 0	160 0	7 0	8 0
Bijnor	12 6	11 4	23 1	20 4	10 2	10 2	11 8	12 6	21 6	22 8	13 8	14 10	...	...	...	20 4	19 6	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	11 8	12 10½	19 13	19 13	5 8	6 0¾	11 8	11 8¾	22 0	23 2	17 9	17 9	8 13	8 13	6 10	6 9½	21 8	21 7¼	21 0	20 14½	15 6	15 6½	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	12 4	11 4	23 8	23 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	24 0	23 0	20 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	13 4	12 4	21 4	19 0	5 4	6 0	9 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	19 0	21 4	19 0	12 12	21 0	21 4	18 8	17 0	18 8	14 12	14 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	10 8
Dehra Dún	12 0	10 8	19 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	18 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	8 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 8	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																														
Southern—																														
Partabgarh	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	15 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	15 8	21 12	23 0	8 0	7 8	14 8	14 0	20 0	21 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	20 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 4	17 6	23 0	23 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	19 0	19 8	15 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	23 0	16 0	16 0	25 8	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 4
Unao	15 0	15 8	22 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	15 4	14 8	22 8	23 7½	6 0	6 0	12 0	11 13	21 0	20 10	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	22 0	20 0	21 8	21 11	20 8	19 2	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	17 0	12 0	26 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																														
Fyzabad	14 2	13 10	22 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 10	21 8	20 0	18 0	18 12	...	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	17 8	21 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	130 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	15 4	14 0	21 8	19 8	6 8	7 0	12 8	13 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 0	12 10	22 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 10	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	19 0	17 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 0	13 0	24 0	22 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	20 8	20 8	31 0	31 0	10 8	11 0	24 0	17 0	24 8	24 8	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	15 12	14 0	25 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	23 8	25 0	22 8	23 0	...	...	20 8	21 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	...	21 0	22 8	140 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	24 0	24 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																														
Eastern—																														
Partábgarh	12 8	12 8	23 2	23 2	8 12	8 12	10 0	10 0	18 12	18 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 0	15 4
Bánswara	18 12	17 8	20 0	20 0	8 12	7 8	15 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	27 8	30 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	10 8¾	11 11½	19 8½	19 2¼	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	8 15¾	25 12½	25 0	17 3	15 3¾	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	18 12	17 3	24 3½	25 0	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	9 12¼	9 12¼
Sirohee	10 0	9 8	16 0	14 0	5 8	5 4	6 8	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	21 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	10 14	10 14	17 6	17 6	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 4	12 4
Ajmere	12 8	12 5	23 0	22 10	5 0	5 0	8 4	8 0	24 0	24 0	23 4	23 5	...	...	...	...	27 0	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 8	10 4	16 0	15 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 0	15 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	16 0	18 0	9 12	9 8	...	...	11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	12 4	20 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	26 8	25 8	22 0	†	...	†	...	28 8	23 0	27 8	25 4	†	...	*	*	13 0	13 4
Boondee	13 8	16 8	23 0	25 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8
Kotah	14 0	17 0	16 0	17 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	8 8	20 0	24 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	13 0½	13 14	18 0	16 15	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 7	17 2	16 1	16 3	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 13	15 11½	17 11	17 11	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	14 0	15 6	24 4	24 4	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	28 8	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Jeypore	14 8	12 12	22 0	22 8	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 8	26 0	20 8	22 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	21-0 & 27 8	22-8 & 27 0	24 0	23 8	27 0	25 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	15 10	14 11	23 2	23 10	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	25 0	22 8	22 8	21 4	...	...	12 8	15 0	25 0	22 8	...	...	31 4	25 0	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	14 6	13 15½	26 12	27 13½	8 1¾	7 14	10 2	9 13	23 12½	25 12½	23 14¼	25 2¾	...	...	12 6	12 6	25 14¾	26 0¼	...	...	29 4	29 4	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	15 2¾	13 8	27 4	26 9	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	30 12	30 12	27 4	28 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 9	21 8	22 0	25 0	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	14 9	13 0	25 12	27 9	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	30 6	30 4	30 10	30 4	...	...	16 0	16 0	25 10	24 6	27 10	26 6	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	13 5	15 8	23 12	23 6½	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 13	26 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	18 3½	...	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 7	12 4
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 6	13 4	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	24 0	23 9	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	24 9	19 10	...	...	22 0	22 0	95 0	93 7	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	13 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	‖	11 8	11 0
Bálmer	11 6	8 2	...	...	5 2	5 2	7 8	7 4	...	...	21 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	12 8	12 8
Anádra	11 10	10 6	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	18 0	19 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 0	14 0	22 4	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 5	9 0	24 13	25 8	17 3	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 8	18 0	26 6	24 0	...	...	160 0	200 0	11 12	11 0
Western—																														
Jodhpore	11 4 and 12 4	9 6 and 10 10	17 8	18 12	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	24 6	25 0	20 0 and 22 8	22 8 and 25 0	...	...	...	...	23 2	21 4	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	10 0	9 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	17 0	16 4	16 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	12 0	9 4	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 5¼	8 5½	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 0	6 0	...	...	21 7½	21 0½	...	...	...	...	17 13¾	15 3½	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																														
Indore	11 12	11 12	19 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 8	23 0	18 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 8	13 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 8	22 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	17 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	16 8	17 4	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 8
Gwalior	15 12¾	15 15	24 15½	24 7	6 14½	7 9	8 12¼	8 12¼	23 6	23 6	24 2¾	23 14½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 14¾	18 13¾	22 5	23 6	18 1	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	13 0	11 0	32 0	19 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	32 0	31 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	28 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	21 0	22 0	20 0	‡	‡	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	9 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	11 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	22 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	14 0	12 0	30 0	29 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	28 0	27 0	26 0	27 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	80 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	14 0	12 0	29 0	27 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	32 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	12 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	11 0	11 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	80 0	75 0	12 0	11 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	17 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	110 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	12 0	11 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	12 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	11 0	12 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 0
Gurdáspur	12 0	11 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	10 0	11 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 0	19 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 12
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	21 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	11 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	13 0	13 0
Jhelum	11 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	†	†	*	*	20 0	20 0	16 0	13 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	17 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	11 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	15 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	20 0	94 0	105 0	44 0	42 0
Kohát	9 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	15 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	15 0	17 0	13 0	14 0	‡	‡	160 0	160 0	50 0	60 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	9 0	11 0	22 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	180 0	180 0	11 12	11 8
Mooltan	10 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	19 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	11 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 8
Bannu	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	10 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	96 0	96 0	39 1	39 0
Muzaffargarh	11 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	17 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 2	12 0	...	...	11 10	11 9	13 8	13 6	...	...	20 9	20 11	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 11	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24 0	24 0	[illegible]	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	11 10	13 0	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	249 9	208 0	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	153 14	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 10	5 13	7 9	7 15	13 1	13 1	13 7	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	12 4	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 9	9 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	14 3*	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																												
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	14 2	22 0	22 14	21 10	23 7	...	...	...	...	12 10	13 8	...	...	18 10	19 8	100 0	100 0	10 14	10 8
Belgaum	12 0	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 8	...	...	17 0	20 0	64 0	67 7	13 8	14 0
Sátara	11 9	10 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	14 7	15 14	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 9	14 9	144 0	144 0	12 10	11 15
Sholápur	12 2	12 9	...	...	8 2	8 2	11 5	10 14	20 9	20 9	24 6	25 5	*	*	...	...	17 2	17 2	...	...	19 3	19 3	82 9	82 9	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 13	12 6	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 7	11 6	23 3	20 9	29 1	28 3	...	...	...	...	16 4	15 7	...	...	21 12	21 12	80 0	80 0	13 3	13 3
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 6	9 11	10 3	10 13	18 13	18 13	18 6	17 4	17 12	17 12	...	...	14 6	15 8	...	...	15 10	16 9	76 0	76 0	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	12 5	13 1	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 0	22 0	23 6	21 15	...	...	...	...	16 10	19 7	...	...	20 10	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	12 6
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	16 5	...	...	18 3	...	128 0	128 0	13 8	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	14 14	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																												
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	13 14	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	*	*	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 14
Kaira	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 0	18 8	...	...	18 8	17 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	12 8	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	19 0	18 8	18 8	18 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	...	...	17 0	15 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	11 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	16 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																												
Rájkot	13 0	12 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	13 7	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 13	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	12 12	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 6	14 7	...	...	8 5	8 8	10 15	10 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	21 9	...	...	12 11	12 5	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 9	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	21 9	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	10 14	10 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	8 0	8 7	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	13 2	12 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 4	...	...	11 4	10 10	115 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 7	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	11 7	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	12 13	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 10	16 2	...	...	11 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 8	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 8	16 2	23 8	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	20 0	17 8	...	...	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Mandla	15 0	14 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	13 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	13 9	...	...	9 12	9 12	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	11 13	11 13	...	...	11 13	13 2	15 2	15 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 13	...	...	12 8	10 0	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 12	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 12	11 4	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 9	14 13	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	11 1	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	17 12	12 2	...	...	13 8	13 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	...	...	10 14	10 14	64 0	64 0	9 5	9 0
Raipur	17 8	16 2	...	...	10 4	11 14	13 11	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	17 8	...	...	10 15	11 13	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Sambalpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	8 5
Berar—																												
Buldána	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 8	12 10	...	...	8 5	8 8	10 2	10 0	16 5	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 5	...	...	13 2	12 12	80 0	76 10	9 6	9 6
Akola	10 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	13 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 10	10 2	...	...	8 0	8 4	9 0	9 8	15 0	15 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 12	...	...	12 4	13 0	81 0	81 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	10 0	9 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	260 0	260 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	9 13	9 11	*	*	6 10	6 10	7 11	7 10	13 13	13 13	20 1	20 1	23 0	23 0	*	*	11 15	12 3	*	24 14	15 2	13 13	130 0	125 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	14 2	15 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 13	12 14	*	*	*	*	116 14	110 14	9 5	9 8
Chadarghat	9 0	8 4	*	*	7 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	14 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 5

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF APRIL 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		* Salt.	
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 8	*	...	*	...	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	...	*	...	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	9 13	9 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	16 2	16 8	17 8	19 2	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 13	10 5	19 10	19 2	16 13	16 6	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189 8	187 2	14 10	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	10 2	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	23 11	23 11	18 13	18 13	24 5	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 11	10 11	11 14	11 14	19 2	19 2	18 13	18 13	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 3	9 10	...	...	7 0	7 3	11 3	11 10	16 10	16 10	19 14	19 14	22 8	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	7 0	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	22 0	20 10	20 0	20 0	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	*	...	*	...	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	8 6	8 6	10 3	10 3	20 8	20 8	21 13	21 13	20 3	22 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godávari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 14	9 3	12 0	12 0	17 5	19 3	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	7 11	7 11	...	...	11 8	11 11	12 2	12 2	15 13	15 13	*	...	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 2	10 10	13 13	12 3	20 10	19 8	18 13	16 14	22 2	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 13	9 13	10 10	10 10	*	...	16 13	16 8	19 8	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	10 10	*	...	12 8	12 8	19 3	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 11	10 11	14 8	15 8	15 11	15 11	19 11	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	9 10	10 14	10 8	*	...	16 3	15 6	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 3	5 14	...	...	9 11	9 10	10 0	10 0	*	...	15 3	15 3	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 3	9 3	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	15 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 13	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	...	*	...	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	7 13	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 3	14 3	13 10	13 10	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 4	23 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	14 0	12 0	9 8	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	108 0	108 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	9 2	8 8	8 2	8 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	19 7	18 0	...	...	23 0	22 14	...	...	10 11	10 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	7 4	6 4	6 0	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 4	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	8 0	8 4	14 0	15 0	13 0	12 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	10 0
Tûmkûr	8 0	9 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	27 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 0
Hassan	...	...	7 8	8 0	9 0	9 8	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 10	...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0
Kaçur	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 7	8 15	...	...	9 7	9 7	13 10	13 10	29 6	27 5	...	...	35 11	34 2	...	...	11 0	10 12	...	...	12 10	14 11	480 0	480 0	10 8	11 0
Chitaicroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 8
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	7 0	13 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	17 8	...	...	14 8	12 9	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	9 8	10 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first month of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

YEAR.	Bengal. On Imports of Liquors	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports.	Bengal. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors.	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. On Exports.	Sindh. Total Revenue.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. On Exports.	Madras. Total Revenue.	Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	Burma. On other Imports.	Burma. On Exports	Burma. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors.	Total British India. On other Imports.	Total British India. Total Import Revenue.	Total British India. Export Revenue.	Total British India. Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72	92	5,36	1,70	8,18	89	2,13	49	3,51	10	5	11	26	26	1,02	1,65	2,93	10	40	3,98	4,48	2,27	9,16	11,43	7,93	19,36	1871-72
1872-73	96	5,33	2,04	8,33	44	3,05	53	4,02	5	8	37	50	32	1,19	1,43	2,94	35	47	4,00	4,82	2,12	10,12	12,24	8,37	20,61	1872-73
1873-74	85	4,62	1,27	6,74	44	2,46	46	3,36	6	3	12	21	40	92	1,24	2,56	37	46	6,31	7,14	2,12	8,49	10,61	9,40	20,01	1873-74
1874-75	86	5,04	1,26	7,16	50	1,65	50	2,65	10	3	10	23	26	1,24	98	2,48	38	67	4,69	5,74	2,10	8,63	10,73	7,53	18,26	1874-75
1875-76	98	7,18	1,58	9,74	66	2,79	1,10	4,55	15	12	32	59	31	1,24	1,22	2,77	39	40	7,12	7,91	2,49	11,73	14,22	11,34	25,56	1875-76
1876-77	1,06	5,65	63	7,34	55	2,83	17	3,55	10	3	4	17	48	1,03	62	2,13	48	40	4,88	5,76	2,67	9,94	12,61	6,34	18,95	1876-77
1877-78	1,19	5,61	1,13	7,93	92	4,11	20	5,23	24	8	7	39	57	81	21	1,59	52	51	4,64	5,67	3,44	11,12	14,56	6,25	20,81	1877-78
1878-79	1,16	6,43	84	8,43	82	4,27	28	5,37	22	5	4	31	57	89	44	1,90	90	65	5,13	6,68	3,67	12,29	15,96	6,73	22,69	1878-79
1879-80	90	6,13	76	7,79	1,01	3,47	27	4,75	21	4	4	29	40	71	37	1,48	73	48	6,74	7,95	3,25	10,83	14,08	8,18	22,26	1879-80
1880-81	1,27	4,42	50	6,19	97	4,35	29	5,61	51	7	4	62	49	92	92	2,33	52	62	5,94	7,08	3,76	10,38	14,14	7,69	21,83	1880-81
1881-82	1,19	4,60	71	6,50	96	3,78	35	5,09	58	9	6	73	39	81	84	2,04	74	73	5,83	7,30	3,86	10,01	13,87	7,79	21,66	1881-82
1882-83	1,24	—2*	71	1,93	1,01	—24*	29	1,06	36	...	9	45	39	...	43	82	83	2	7,75	8,60	3,83	—24*	3,59	9,27	12,86	1882-83
1883-84	1,25	—1*	1,60	2,84	1,05	5	15	1,25	53	...	6	59	46	...	57	1,03	87	1	7,89	8,77	4,16	5	4,21	10,27	14,48	1883-84
1884-85	1,13	5	75	1,93	1,09	7	27	1,43	42	2	8	52	34	2	77	1,13	83	3	6,55	7,41	3,81	19	4,00	8,42	12,42	1884-85
1885-86	99	—1*	1,20	2,18	1,04	7	10	1,21	37		9	46	39	...	23	62	66	2	7,58	8,26	3,45	8	3,53	9,20	12,73	1885-86
1886-87	1,13	1	1,06	2,20	99	7	21	1,27	36	1	10	47	55	1	40	96	91	—2*	6,97	7,86	3,94	8	4,02	8,74	12,76	1886-87
1887-88	1,08	3	96	2,07	1,25	8	26	1,59	62	1	9	72	85	...	45	1,30	1,38	—4*	7,42	8,76	5,18	8	5,26	9,18	14,44	1887-88
1888-89	1,17	32	1,36	2,85	1,43	44	21	2,08	53	1	10	64	78	15	46	1,39	99	3	4,39	5,41	4,90	95	5,85	6,52	12,37	1888-89
1889-90	1,14	55	1,33	3,02	1,34	62	27	2,23	60	8	11	79	84	1	42	1,27	71	...	5,75	6,46	4,63	1,26	5,89	7,88	13,77	1889-90
1890-91	1,23	54	1,19	2,96	1,47	1,32	28	3,07	62	6	15	83	1,10	5	37	1,52	67	1	7,17	7,85	5,09	1,98	7,07	9,16	16,23	1890-91
1891-92	1,58	56	1,34	3,48	1,72	82	21	2,75	51	19	13	83	93	37	34	1,64	72	11	7,56	8,39	5,46	2,05	7,51	9,58	17,09	1891-92
1892-93	1,55	58	1,33	3,46	1,72	83	24	2,79	48	3	11	62	81	7	33	1,21	1,12	...	4,81	5,93	5,68	1,51	7,19	6,82	14,01	1892-93
1893-94	1,30	34	1,12	2,76	1,55	1,12	29	2,96	67	20	7	94	70	8	49	1,27	90	—1*	6,17	7,06	5,12	1,73	6,85	8,14	14,99	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(Statistical Branch)
Calcutta, 16th May 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 13th, 1893.

Unsettled weather has prevailed over a large part of the Indian region during the week under review. During the whole week pressure has been low relatively to surrounding regions over the Punjab and the western desert. From this region on most days of the week there has extended south-eastward as far as the coast of the Bay of Bengal an arm of relatively low pressure. To the northward of this arm, *i.e*, in Assam, North Bengal, and along the line of the Himalayas, pressure was high ; hence the pressure gradient was favourable to south-easterly and easterly winds, and the air from the Bay of Bengal advanced north-westward along the north side of the Gangetic plain as far as the Punjab. This current brought up much moisture, and numerous thundershowers occurred over the regions traversed by it. Over the Peninsula conditions were less abnormal. Gradients were moderate and the wind from north-west and west. Thunderstorms were, however, more numerous than usual, and the rainfall both heavier and more extensive than is ordinarily the case. Owing largely to this general and on the whole heavy rainfall, the temperature has been unusually low, the mean temperature for the whole of India for the whole week being 3·0° below the average.

The chart of the 7th showed a large shallow low pressure area over North-Western India, and a second over Western Bengal, the east of the Central Provinces, and the south of the Gangetic plain, while readings were highest in Tenasserim. The wind was southerly and south-westerly over the Bay, south-easterly to easterly over Bengal and the Gangetic plain, and generally westerly elsewhere. The force was strong over a large part of the country. There had been hardly any rain over the Peninsula or the central parts of the country, but in Burma, Assam, Bengal, and the Gangetic plain the fall had been fairly general. In South-West Bengal the amounts were largish. On the 8th pressure remained lowest over the Punjab, and from this low pressure area a narrow band of low readings extended east-south-eastward as far as the Circars Coast. Pressure was high off the West Coast of the Peninsula, over the south of the Bay, and over North-Eastern India, and gradients over the Gangetic plain and over Guzerat and Sind were rather steep. The winds had become more easterly in Bengal, but elsewhere the directions were similar to those reported on the previous day. Rain had fallen over Burma, Assam, Bengal, the North-West and Central Provinces, and the south of the Peninsula as well as at several stations on the North-Western Himalayas. The amounts were again rather large over Bengal. The chart of the 9th showed a largish depression over the south of the Punjab and north of Rajputana, and steep gradients over the north of the Punjab between the depression and the Hills. On the other hand, pressure had become much more uniform over the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, and Bengal. The winds were easterly all along the line of the Himalayas, westerly and north-westerly over Western India, and variable elsewhere. Scattered thundershowers had occurred in all provinces, except Burma, Bombay, and Sind, but the amounts

were generally small. On the 10th the distribution of pressure was abnormal, readings being very much more uniform than is ordinarily the case in the beginning of May. The winds were very variable in direction, though there was still a good deal of easting up the Gangetic plain. Rain was general over the north of the Punjab, and scattered showers were reported from the other parts of India, except the North-West and Central Provinces and Bombay. The chart of the following day, the 11th, showed that the barometer had fallen briskly over Northern, while it had fallen slowly over Southern, India. Hence the pressure difference had again increased. Readings were low over the central parts of the country and North-Western India and high over Malabar and the south of the Bay. The wind continued easterly in the north and generally westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. Rain had again fallen generally over the north of the Punjab and as scattered showers in other parts of the country. The amounts were large both in North-Western and South-Western India. On the 12th pressure was falling again, and readings were becoming uniform. Pressure was relatively low over Burma, over the central parts of the country, and over North-Western India, and high over the west of the Peninsula. The winds were very variable and generally light, and scattered thundershowers were again reported. On the 13th a broad band of low pressure stretched north-west and south-east from the Indus Valley to Madras, while pressure was high on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south of the Bay. The winds were still light and variable over a large part of the country, and the rainfall again occurred during scattered thunderstorms.

Temperature.—As mentioned above, the showery unsettled weather has been accompanied with generally low temperatures.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	May.							Mean variation of week.
	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th	11th.	12th.	13th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—5·3	—5·8	—3·0	—1·4	—1·5	—1·0	+0·4	—2·5
Bengal and Assam	—3·9	—6·3	—5·2	—2·9	—2·7	—0·4	—1·3	—3·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—6·4	—5·9	—9·8	—7·4	—7·8	—5·5	—4·2	—6·7
Punjab	—0·2	0	+1·1	—6·5	—12·1	—8·8	—5·3	—4·5
Bombay	+0·5	—0·9	—0·7	+0·2	—0·4	—1·2	—0·8	—0·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·4	—3·3	—4·1	—3·3	—1·8	—3·8	—5·2	—3·0
Central India and Guzerat	—0·4	—2·9	—4·2	—3·0	—1·6	—2·4	—3·4	—2·6
Sind and Rajputana	+1·2	+1·2	0	—3·2	—6·1	—3·6	—2·6	—1·9
Madras	—1·2	—1·2	—1·5	—1·9	—1·8	—1·7	—2·9	—1·7
Mean for whole India	—1·7	—2·8	—3·0	—3·2	—4·0	—3·2	—2·8	—3·0

On each day of the week the mean temperature was below the normal, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the whole week has been 3·0° lower than usual. The provincial variations show that the abnormal depression of temperature was greatest in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, where it varied between 3·3° and 6·7°. On some days of the week, more particularly the 9th, 10th, and 11th, the day temperatures over Northern India were remarkably low.

Rain.—Rain during the week under review has been exceedingly general throughout India. Kathiawar is the only division which received actually no rain, though in the divisions of Berar, the Central Provinces (West and East), Guzerat, and Sind the average actual rainfall was less than one-tenth of an inch during the week. In all the other divisions effective rainfall was received, the average actual fall ranging from 2·76 inches in Lower Burma to 0·11 inch in Khandeish. In normal years the heaviest rainfall is received in the Surma division of Assam and the least in Kathiawar and Sind, so that there is some departure from the normal in the region of heaviest fall. The third column of the table shows that thirty-four of the rainfall divisions received more and fourteen less than the normal amount for the week. Two had exactly the normal, and in one division no comparison is possible. The regions which had a deficient supply of rain included the following divisions:—*viz.*, Tenasserim, Arakan, East and North Bengal, both the Assam divisions, North Behar, South Oudh, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (East and West), Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Madras (South). In all other places there was an excess. In the Assam divisions the deficiency was large, but in all the other divisions reporting short rains the variation was comparatively small and unimportant. The excess was greatest in Lower Burma, but in South Behar, in several of the Punjab divisions, and in many of the divisions in the Peninsula the excess was considerable.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, *i.e.*, the rainfall from the 26th of February to the present date. In Arakan, Assam (Brahmaputra), the South Punjab, the Hill districts of the Punjab, and the north-west and west of the Punjab, Guzerat, and Rajputana (West), the rainfall has been approximately normal, while in Assam (Surma), Kathiawar, and Sind there has been some deficiency. In all the other divisions there has been an excess, which in the case of Lower Burma, Khandeish, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Peninsula has been large.

The rainfall was more general than it was last week, but there were fewer heavy local falls. The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station	Amount.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Dedaye	5·44 inches.
East Bengal	Chittagong	Cox's Bazaar	3·49 "
Central Bengal	Bankura	Sudder	5·69 "
North Bengal	Dinajpur	Mahadevpur	6·59 "
North-Western Provinces.	Basti	Hansi	3·54 "
Punjab	Rawalpindi	Murree	3·14 "
Malabar	Calicut	Ponani	4·86 "
Mysore	Mysore	Yedatore	6·68 "
East Coast	Ganjam	Rambha	5·53 "
Ditto	Tanjore	Vallam	4·45 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 13th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 13th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 13th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	0·90	1·66	— 0·76	17·00	6·65	+ 156
	Lower Burma	2·76	1·10	+ 1·66	13·24	3·07	+ 331
	Central Burma	0·70	0·67	+ 0·03	4·54	2·33	+ 95
	Upper Burma	0·76	?	?	3·58	?	?
	Arakan	0·88	1·90	— 1·02	4·42	5·40	— 18
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	1·64	2·51	— 0·87	14·19	10·99	+ 29
	Assam (Surma)	0·83	4·99	— 4·16	24·75	32·40	— 24
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·01	2·56	— 1·55	13·89	16·03	— 13
	Deltaic Bengal	1·88	1·68	+ 0·20	9·63	7·51	+ 28
	Central Bengal	1·92	1·20	+ 0·72	8·73	4·53	+ 93
	North Bengal	1·11	1·80	— 0·69	12·24	8·44	+ 45
	Orissa	1·84	1·03	+ 0·81	7·09	3·76	+ 89
	Chota Nagpur	0·77	0·68	+ 0·29	5·27	2·50	+ 111
	Behar (South)	1·14	0·39	+ 0·75	3·50	1·22	+ 187
	Do. (North)	0·52	0·77	— 0·25	3·67	2·39	+ 54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·39	0·21	+ 0·18	1·30	0·63	+ 106
	Oudh (South)	0·17	0·18	— 0·01	0·99	0·67	+ 48
	Do. (North)	0·31	0·31	0	2·30	0·99	+ 132
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·26	0·15	+ 0·11	1·20	0·58	+ 107
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·41	0·12	+ 0·29	1·06	0·74	+ 43
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·57	0·34	+ 0·23	3·02	1·90	+ 59
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·55	0·10	+ 0·45	1·05	0·96	+ 9
	Do. (Central)	0·45	0·14	+ 0·31	1·52	0·99	+ 54
	Do. (Submontane)	0·98	0·19	+ 0·79	3·05	1·93	+ 58
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·56	0·72	+ 0·84	6·36	5·98	+ 7
	Do. (North-West)	0·85	0·32	+ 0·53	3·76	3·75	0
	Do. (West)	0·53	0·14	+ 0·39	1·59	1·34	+ 19
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·54	0·73	+ 0·81	7·71	4·28	+ 80
	Madras (South Central)	1·39	0·76	+ 0·63	9·77	5·18	+ 89
	Coorg	1·66	0·51	+ 1·15	6·15	4·16	+ 48
	Mysore	1·46	0·58	+ 0·88	4·92	2·69	+ 83
	Konkan	0·20	0·11	+ 0·09	0·57	0·41	+ 39
	Bombay Deccan	0·72	0·21	+ 0·51	2·79	1·33	+ 110
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·11	0·13	— 0·02	1·05	0·30	+ 250
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·06	0·04	+ 0·02	4·49	0·65	+ 591
	Central Provinces (West)	0·07	0·09	— 0·02	3·70	0·66	+ 461
	Ditto (Central)	0·17	0·13	+ 0·04	3·31	1·01	+ 228
	Ditto (East)	0·03	0·22	— 0·19	2·62	1·56	+ 68
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	0·04	— 0·02	0·05	0·05	0
	Kathiawar	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·28	— 100
	Sind	0·01	0·01	0	0·20	0·45	— 56
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·14	0·04	+ 0·10	1·20	0·32	+ 275
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·14	0·10	+ 0·04	0·62	0·38	+ 63
	Rajputana (West)	0·28	0·13	+ 0·15	0·46	0·40	+ 15
Madras	East Coast (North)	1·18	0·44	+ 0·74	5·88	1·81	+ 225
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·20	0·45	+ 0·75	9·25	2·71	+ 241
	Hyderabad (South)	0·79	0·29	+ 0·50	5·94	1·62	+ 261
	Madras (Central)	0·80	0·40	+ 0·40	2·77	1·27	+ 118
	East Coast (Central)	0·36	0·35	+ 0·01	2·91	1·04	+ 180
	Ditto (South)	0·72	0·58	+ 0·14	4·36	2·20	+ 98
	Madras (South)	0·47	0·57	— 0·10	6·68	3·85	+ 74

SIMLA, *18th May, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rainfall good, except in parts of the Carnatic and Tinnevelly, where there were a few scattered showers. Cultivation generally commencing for early crops, and sowings in progress in parts. Standing crops, except cotton and those under wells, generally fair, but more rain is required in Tinnevelly. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, and cattle in good condition. Prices almost stationary, but slightly easier in the Carnatic and Southern districts. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rain in parts of fourteen districts. Standing crops in good condition, except in Karachi, where they have been damaged by locusts. Harvesting of late crops continues in parts of four districts. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Cotton-picking continues in parts of two districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 13th May.*—There was general rain in the Province in the early part of the week, and scattered showers, in many instances light, fell in the latter part. The weather during the week has on the whole been beneficial. Ploughing and sowing are now in progress generally. Reports of the standing crops are favourable. The spring rice harvest is proceeding, and is yielding a good outturn. Prices are steady. Cattle are doing well, there being a sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 17th May.*—The weather has been somewhat unsettled, and rain has fallen in the Eastern, Central, and Submontane districts. The heat is, however, increasing. Summer crops are being irrigated, and are promising. Sugarcane in Rohilkhand has benefited by recent rain. Flights of locusts appeared in two tahsils of the Saharanpur district, but no damage is reported. Prices generally steady.

Punjab.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rain has fallen in almost all districts. Reaping of spring crops almost over, and threshing in progress; outturn is said to be good. Irrigation of extra spring crops going on. Condition of the sugarcane and cotton crops is reported average. In Jullundur prospects excellent. Reaped crops have been slightly damaged by rain in Ferozepore. Slight hail in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but no damage was caused to crops. Locusts appeared in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Outturn of poppy is said to be good. Prices stationary in four districts and falling elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Weather continues unsettled, and slight rain accompanied by thunderstorms, has fallen in several districts. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Agricultural stock good. Fodder insufficient in the districts and in parts of two others. Prices rising in two districts; elsewhere steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Rain fell throughout the Province, except in two districts. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing. The standing crops are flourishing. The price of paddy has fallen in three districts in Lower Burma and has risen in Bhamo; elsewhere it is stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 16th May.*—Weather seasonable. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Prospects good. Condition of cattle fair. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 17th May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good in the Kadur district. Crops and prospects good. Ploughing operations in progress. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate in Mercara, but heavy rain in South Coorg. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 17th May.*—BERAR: Rainfall slight. Weather hot. Harvesting of spring crops finished. Preparation of land for ensuing season in progress. Water sufficient. Fodder deficient in two taluks. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices steady.

Central India.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Slight showers in most parts of Central India during the week. Heavy rain in the Bhopawar Agency. Agricultural operations completed; the average outturn will probably be fair. Cattle in good condition, except in Bhopal. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in Gwalior, rising in Goona, falling in Bhopal, and steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 17th May.*—Rainfall general, except in Kherwara. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Reaping of crops completed. Harvest prospects good. Slight damage has been done to crops in Sirohi, Merwara, and Dholpur by rain. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholepur, where fodder is reported rather scarce. Prices falling in four States, rising in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 13th May.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 22-P.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Patents),—dated Simla, the 18th May, 1893.

Read—

The appended Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, during the year 1892.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India are satisfied with the working of Act V of 1888 (Inventions and Designs Act) during the year. In particular the large increase of income from fees paid under section 8 of the Act in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege indicates that the Act is usefully serving its purpose of stimulating and protecting inventions in this country.

2. The opportunity is taken to call attention to the following points in connection with which applicants for exclusive privilege under the Act have more or less frequently either misunderstood or paid insufficient attention to the provisions of the law. One is a misapprehension regarding the nature of a design. A large number of applications were in 1890 and 1891 rejected because the invention for which protection was sought was a trade-mark and not a design as defined under the Act. The rejections in those years appear to have led in 1892 to a material diminution in the number of applications of the kind, but even in that year a large percentage of claims were rejected on the same ground.

Another frequent mistake which has occurred, and which has led either to the rejection or to the return for amendment of a large number of applications, has been the omission to define, as required by the Act, the particular novelty of which the invention consists "with reasonable precision and detail." Thus numerous applications have been received for the grant of exclusive privilege to machines and processes, in which are included or combined old and well known contrivances as well as alleged novelties. Under the Act exclusive privilege can only be granted to the latter, which must, in accordance with the directions of section 5, clause 3, be carefully separated in the application from the former.

3. As the Governor General in Council is desirous that fees, for the return of which there is no legal provision, should not be needlessly paid for the protection of inventions which cannot be brought under the cover of the law, the present occasion is taken to warn the public against the errors pointed out in the preceding paragraph.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and that a copy be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Government of Madras.	Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Bombay.	" " Burma.
" " Bengal.	" " Assam.
" " N.-W. P. and Oudh.	" " Coorg.
" " Punjab.	" " Ajmere.
Resident at Hyderabad.	

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Report on the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, during the year 1892.

The arrangement by which the Inventions and Designs Office was placed under the superintendence of the Officer in charge of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India continued in force during the entire period to which this report refers.

No matters of public interest were dealt with during the year under report.

The Museum for models provided in the year 1891 was not taken advantage of to the extent that was expected, the number of models sent in by inventors having been very small.

A slight change of procedure was introduced, by which applicants for exclusive privilege are now required to state whether or not a patent has at any time been applied for in the United Kingdom in respect of the invention for which protection is claimed. This was found necessary as instances had occurred of English patents having been applied for without any intimation of the fact being given, and the Department had no means of ascertaining whether the application had been submitted within the period of one year prescribed in section 25 of the Act without examining the volumes of the Journals of the English Patents Office at a considerable expenditure of time and trouble.

There was a slight decrease in the number of applications filed, the total being 336 against 347 in the preceding year.

Of this number, 228 were granted, 26 rejected, and 82 remained pending at the close of the year. Experts were referred to in 198 cases against 149 in 1891. Of these, 53 were on payment of fees and 145 without, the latter including 47 references to the Public Works Department, being 15 more than in the previous year. Twenty-four of these were for inventions connected with railways, and the remainder were for electric, hydraulic, and other miscellaneous inventions.

The number of specifications filed was considerably in excess of those of the preceding year, being 305 against 236 in 1892. These included 20 connected with electricity, 17 connected with railways, 12 for punkah-pulling machines, 8 for the treatment of ores, 20 for the treatment of cotton and other fibres, 4 for the manufacture of tea, 4 for the manufacture of indigo, 4 for baling presses, and 4 for water-lifts.

Eighty-nine applications for the registration of designs were received, or about half the number received in the previous year; 76 of these were granted and 13 rejected.

Two cases involving points of law were referred to the Legal Advisers to Government against 5 in 1892.

The fees collected showed an increase of over Rs. 2,000, having stood at Rs. 15,852-10 against Rs. 13,762 in the year previous.

This amount included Rs. 1,400 on account of the continuance of exclusive privilege as compared with Rs. 750 in 1892. The copying fees were double those of the year before, while Rs. 117 were received for the inspection of applications

and specifications. From the total receipts must, however, be deducted a sum of Rs. 147-4 representing refunds made to applicants.

The statement below furnishes statistics of the working of the Inventions and Designs Office during the year under reference as compared with the previous two years :—

Statement showing the working of the Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, during the year 1892 as compared with the years 1890 and 1891.

		1892.	1891.	1890.
I.—Applications for leave to file a specification.	Number of applications filed	336	347	319
	Ditto granted	228	213	176
	Ditto rejected	26	27	37
	Ditto pending	82	107	106
II.—References to experts.	Number of applications referred to experts.	198	149	96
	(a) on payment of fee	53	41	39
	(b) without payment of fee	145	108	57
	(c) To Public Works Department.	47	32	29
III.—Specifications	Number of specifications filed	305	236	192
IV.—Applications for registration of designs.	Number of applications for registration of designs.	89	171	49
	Number of designs registered	76	166	46
	Ditto rejected	13	5	5
V.—Cases involving points in law.	Number of cases referred to Advocate General and Government Solicitor.	2	5	4
		Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*	*Rs. a. p.*
VI.—Income from fees	Applications	3,360 0 0	3,470 0 0	3,190 0 0
	Specifications	9,150 0 0	7,080 0 0	5,820 0 0
	Extension of time	80 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0
	Continuance of exclusive privilege	1,400 0 0	750 0 0	50 0 0
	Inspection	117 0 0	124 0 0	70 0 0
	Copying	328 10 0	298 12 0	473 10 0
	Drawing	487 0 0	169 4 0	133 0 0
	Designs	890 0 0	1,710 0 0	490 0 0
	Amended specifications	40 0 0	80 0 0	...
	Total	15,852 10 0	13,762 0 0	10,406 10 0
	Refunds drawn from the Bank of Bengal during 1892.	147 4 0	...	...
	Net Total Income	15,705 6 0	13,762 0 0	10,406 10 0

M. W. ROGERS, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CALCUTTA;
The 14th April 1893.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. V OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92	Week ending 7th May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th May 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th May 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 6th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 6th May 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 6th May 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st April to 7th May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 6th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,82,184	785	1,634	11,54,604	707	61,08,095	54,99,708	...	6,08,387
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,47,353	177	862	1,66,568	193	8,70,974	9,09,596	38,622	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,37,428	183	752	1,14,303	152	7,12,100	6,49,721	...	62,379
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,179	56	112	7,610	68	6,459	41,284	34,825	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	5,38,741	322	1,699	5,89,000	347	26,17,852	27,29,571	1,11,719	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,50,523	144	1,043	1,68,859	162	7,47,171	8,28,821	81,650	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	94,604	91	1,156	1,45,493	126	5,02,094	7,16,134	2,14,040	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,47,509	195	756	1,38,200	183	7,45,899	6,68,969	...	76,930
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	16,423	83	223	22,182	99	83,008	87,766	4,758	...
TOTAL	250	7,953	25,15,944	316	8,237	25,06,819	304	1,23,93,652	1,21,31,570	...	2,62,082
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,450	4,92,376	201	2,509	5,76,419	230	26,22,588	28,71,601	2,49,013	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,34,329	339	692	2,21,568	320	11,98,447	10,74,969	...	1,23,478
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,70,438	219	777	2,00,000	257	8,68,493	9,66,487	97,994	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	15,031	120	125	15,470	122	71,001	75,527	4,526	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,63,436	229	715	1,62,985	228	8,26,564	7,58,459	...	68,105
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (State Provincial)	47	25	1,292	52	25	1,135	45	5,254	5,276	22	...
Cherra-Companyganj (State Provincial)	44	8	369	46	8	465	58	1,356	2,636	1,280	...
TOTAL	251	4,792	10,77,271	225	4,851	11,77,842	243	55,93,703	57,54,955	1,61,252	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	10,61,171	711	1,490	10,05,349	675	60,86,555	53,45,804	...	7,40,751
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	500	461	4,32,006	937	461	4,65,000	1,009	21,27,964	22,05,000	77,036	...
Madras	216	840	1,72,625	206	840	1,86,028	221	9,22,775	10,13,828	91,053	...
TOTAL	468	2,793	16,65,862	596	2,791	16,56,377	593	91,37,294	85,64,632	...	5,72,662
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	290	15,538	52,59,077	338	15,879	53,41,038	336	2,71,24,649	2,64,51,157		6,73,492
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,040	124	161	24,371	151	1,22,065	1,35,975	13,910	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,979	272	22	6,266	285	39,769	39,294	...	475
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	13,904	209	67	9,664	144	56,089	50,899	...	5,190
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,400	121	78	10,559	135	56,135	52,878	...	3,257
TOTAL	135	329	49,473	150	328	50,860	155	2,74,058	2,79,046	4,988	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	58,406	175	333	60,075	180	2,83,116	3,45,386	62,250	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,763	130	13	1,320	102	8,751	6,600	...	2,151
Rajpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,372	96	108	12,176	113	55,210	60,337	5,127	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	20,882	67	331	36,649	111	1,19,250	1,71,367	52,117	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	7,679	83	93	9,030	97	35,255	47,018	11,763	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,775	61	29	1,688	58	9,892	8,891	...	1,001
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	7,025	98	72	6,030	84	44,444	33,679	...	10,765
TOTAL	109	959	1,07,902	112	979	1,26,968	130	5,55,938	6,73,278	1,17,340	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	48,345	145	380	65,871	173	2,38,240	3,03,919	65,679	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	23,011	79	364	17,000	47	1,02,911	91,514	..	11,397
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	8,442	90	94	7,792	83	34,837	33,091	...	1,746
TOTAL	76	719	79,798	111	838	90,663	108	3,75,988	4,28,524	52,536	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,545	54,96,250	313	18,024	56,09,529	311	2,83,30,633	2,78,32,005	...	4,98,628

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godavari section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 18th May 1893.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 21.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th May, 1893.

No. 17.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the sixth day of October, 1870, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 20th day of May, 1893;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*.

REGULATION NO. VII OF 1893.

A Regulation to authorise the conferment of certain powers on Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the Punjab.

WHEREAS by section 20 of Act V of 1861 *(for the regulation of Police)* it was enacted that Police-officers enrolled under that Act should not exercise any authority except the authority provided for a Police-officer under that Act and any Act which should thereafter be passed for regulating criminal procedure;

And whereas by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, which Code repealed certain similar provisions in Act V of 1861, it was enacted that the Local Government might confer upon any person all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under that Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class in respect to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally, in any local area outside the Presidency-towns, but that no powers should be conferred under that section on any Police-officer below the grade of Assistant District Superintendent, and that no powers should be so conferred except so far as might be necessary for preserving the peace, X of 1882.

preventing crime and detecting, apprehending and detaining offenders in order to their being brought before a Magistrate, and for the performance by the officer of any other duties imposed upon him by any law for the time being in force;

And whereas it is expedient that certain Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan be enabled to exercise authority other than that prescribed by section 20 of Act V of 1861;

And whereas it is also expedient to empower the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to confer on such Assistant District Superintendents of Police in the aforesaid districts as are hereinafter mentioned all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class;

And whereas previous to the passing of this Regulation authority other than that prescribed by section 20 of Act V of 1861 has been exercised in certain of the aforesaid districts by Assistant District Superintendents of Police;

And whereas also in some of the aforesaid districts powers other than those conferable by section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, have been conferred on and exercised by an Assistant District Superintendent of Police;

And whereas it is also expedient that past exercise of the aforesaid authority and powers should not be impeached for want of authority in such officers;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Punjab Frontier Police-officers Regulation, 1893.

(2) It extends to the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

X of 1882.

Section 20 of Act V of 1861 not to apply to certain Police-officers.

2. Section 20 of Act V of 1861 (*for the regulation of Police*) shall not apply to any Assistant District Superintendent of Police whose duties are exercised exclusively in connection with the unenrolled border Police-force.

Lieutenant-Governor empowered to confer magisterial powers on certain Police-officers.

3. Notwithstanding anything in section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab may confer on any such Assistant District Superintendent of Police as aforesaid all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on a Magistrate of the first, second or third class.

Validation of authority exercised by certain Police-officers.

4. No authority exercised before the commencement of this Regulation by any such Assistant District Superintendent of Police as aforesaid shall be deemed to have been illegally exercised or deprived of effect by reason only that section 20 of Act V of 1861 forbade the exercise of such authority.

Validation of Magisterial powers exercised by certain Police-officers.

5. No act done or sentence pronounced in exercise of the powers of a Magistrate by any such Assistant District Superintendent of Police as aforesaid before the commencement of this Regulation, in virtue of an authority purporting to have been conferred by the Local Government under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, X of 1882. shall be set aside or deprived of effect by reason only that the Local Government had no authority to confer such powers on such Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 22nd May, 1893.

No. 719.—Mr. G. W. Forrest, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-four days, with effect from the 26th instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 720.—Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department at the Presidency, will have charge of that portion of the office of the Home Department which is in Calcutta during the absence of Mr. Forrest, or until further orders.

The 23rd May, 1893.

No. 729.—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence, dated the 18th October 1876, published with the table and supplementary graded list* under Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, directs "all other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred on him, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Lucknow shall take rank with the Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon immediately after entry 18 in the table, *viz.*—"Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General when assembled to make laws, &c."

* Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to direct the inclusion of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow in the first class of the supplementary graded list mentioned above, and the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lucknow

will, therefore, henceforth take rank with officers included in No. 57 of the Warrant of Precedence for India.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 20th May, 1893.

No. 340.—The services of Colonel C. H. Plowden are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

The 23rd May, 1893.

No. 348.—The services of Mr. S. W. Coxon, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 351.—The Honourable J. Woodburn, C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, is appointed to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I.

MEDICAL.

The 20th May, 1893.

No. 260.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Surgeon-Captain F. H. Burton-Brown, M.B., Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Professor in the Lahore Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major S. H. Browne, M.D., or until further orders. Surgeon-Captain Burton-Brown's services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 25th May, 1893.

No. 266.—The services of Surgeon-Captain B. K. Basu, M.D., Bengal Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 24th May, 1893.

No. 609.—The services of Captain T. H. Bairnsfather, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1893.

No. 877-*G*.—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286-I. and 287-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain M. A. Tighe, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd May, 1893.

No. 880-*G*.—Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command (seconded) of the 1st Regiment, is appointed to be Commandant of the Central India Horse and Political Agent in Western Malwa, with effect from date of joining.

No. 1833-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend Doctor A. G. Mowat, of the Free Church of Scotland, to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam.

The 24th May, 1893.

No. 885-*G*.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, officiated as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, from the 5th to the 27th April, 1893, both days inclusive.

No. 887-*G*.—Mr. H. B. Finlay, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Commissioner of the Benares Division, is appointed to officiate also as Agent to the Governor-General at Benares, with effect from the 8th May, 1893, *vice* Mr. J. J. D. LaTouche, transferred.

The 25th May, 1893.

No. 897-*G*.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd May, 1893, *vice* Captain G. G. J. S. Jones.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 25th May, 1893.

No. 2253-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

April 1893. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

—	In April.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1893-94.	1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1892-93.
Civil Revenue.				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,78	1,64	25,98	25,55
Opium	56	60	7,32	7,99
Salt	82	82	8,59	8,66
Stamps	43	38	4,43	4,45
Excise	42	40	5,14	5,24
Provincial Rates	26	26	3,71	3,75
Customs	16	15	1,66	1,61
Assessed Taxes	6	5	1,57	1,56
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	54	45
Registration	3	3	43	43
Tributes from Native States	5	5	77	79
Other Civil Revenue	36	36	3,76	3,65
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,95	4,76	63,90	64,13
Civil Expenditure.				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 17	— 40	— 4,11	— 4,25
Opium	— 61	— 47	— 2,25	— 1,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,98	— 1,86	— 25,08	— 23,88
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,76	— 2,73	— 31,44	— 29,73
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:				
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]				
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 13	+ 11	+ 87	+ 67
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	— 1	+ 24	+ 34
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 61	+ 61	+ 4,07	+ 4,25
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	— 1	— 1	— 57	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 6	+ 7	+ 80	+ 90
Ditto Issues	— 1,27	— 1,14	— 15,11	— 15,03
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 75
Ditto Issues	— 6	— 5		— 70
Public Works Department—				
State Railways—Receipts	+ 97	+ 92	— 7	+ 10,96
" " Issues	— 93	— 83		— 9,09
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 40	+ 44		+ 4,32
" " " Issues	— 11	— 10		— 1,63
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 11	+ 10		+ 2,47
" " Issues	— 64	— 71		— 7,51
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 68	— 55	— 9,73	— 9,88
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...		+ 3,22	+ 25
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 27	— 25	...	— 10
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1,19	— 1,13	— 10,85	— 8,93
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 2,48	— 1,58	— 18,37	— 17,03
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 47	— 39	+ 71	— 73
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 3,47	— 3,35	— 25,29	— 26,54
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,96	— 1,87	— 2,56	— 2,02
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,27	17,29	15,20	17,29
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,31	15,42	12,64	15,27

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 25th May, 1893.

No. 2243-*P*.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1893 are notified:

With effect from the 7th April 1893,—

Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in Class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 8th April 1893,—

Mr. W. H. Dobbie to officiate in Class II;

Mr. E. L. Vaughan to officiate in Class III;

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class IV; and

Mr. Chunilal to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 28th April 1893,—

Mr. A. Mayne to officiate in Class IV;

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert to Class V; and

Mr. Chunilal to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 30th April 1893,—

Mr. R. N. Ray to officiate in Class II;

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in Class III;

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class IV; and

Mr. Chunilal to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial Stamps.

Exemptions and Reductions under the Act.

The 25th May, 1893.

No. 2247-*S. R.*—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3646, dated the 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Karachi has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 3,000 as composition for the stamp-duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 6,00,000, which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow, and which is to be raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures:

	Rs.
Nos. 1 to 273, dated the 1st June 1893, of Rs. 500 each.	1,36,500
Nos. 274 to 633, dated the 1st June 1893, of Rs. 1,000 each.	3,60,000
No. 634, dated the 1st June 1893, of Rs. 1,500 each.	1,500
No. 635, dated the 1st June 1893, of Rs. 2,000 each.	2,000
Nos. 636 to 655, dated the 1st June 1893, of Rs. 5,000 each.	1,00,000
	6,00,000

in exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th May, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 491.—The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:

To be Military Secretary.

Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, D.S.O., British Service, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Army Head Quarters. Dated 8th April 1893.

To be Interpreter.

Captain L. Herbert, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. Dated 10th May 1893.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Captain S. C. F. Jackson, D.S.O., Hampshire Regiment.

Lieutenant C. H. H. Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant Q. G. K. Agnew, 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 8th April 1893.

No. 492.—The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of Major-General Sir R. C. Low, K.C.B., Commanding the Oudh District:

Lieutenant R. B Low, 9th Bengal Lancers, officiating Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st April 1892.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

No. 493.—Captain H Bower, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, *vice* Captain E. W. Dun, D.S.O., whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 18th April 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 494.—Lieutenant Leslie Hawthorne Marriott, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 6th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 13th October 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 495.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:

Major G. H. Elliott, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868. (This cancels the furlough granted to Major Elliott in G. G. O. No. 160 of 1893.)

Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary H. H. Beatley, clerk, office of the Adjutant General in India, (m. c.) for eight months, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

No 496.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Hill, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, for one year. Pension service—28th year commenced 5th January 1893.

Captain A. W. T. Radcliffe, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and second-in-command, 14th Bengal Infantry, for four months. Pension service—20th year commenced 9th August 1892.

Captain H. M. Prior, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 3rd class, for one year. Pension service—17th year commenced 12th February 1893.

No. 497.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain E. W. Dun, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 20th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—20th year commenced 28th March 1893

Lieutenant R. B. Low, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 9th Bengal Lancers, for four months. Pension service—9th year commenced 7th February 1893.

No. 498.—Lieutenant N. G. Von Hugel, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and temporary Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 499.—Veterinary-Lieutenant W. R. Walker, in veterinary charge, Reserve Depot, Saharanpur, Army Remount Department, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 500.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant F. P. Webber, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry, (u. p. a.) for fourteen days.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilson, M.D., civil surgeon, Hazaribagh, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgeon-Major A. Duncan, M.D., medical officer, Corps of Guides, (m. c.) to 25th November 1893.

No. 501.—Colonel J. L. N. Willis, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India under article 738 (*e*), Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I, with effect from the 29th April 1893.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 502.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 18th April, 1893, page 2292.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 18th April, 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

Unattached List.—Gentleman Cadet Ralph James Ross, from the Royal Military College, to be Second-Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 19th April 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd May, 1893, pages 2554 and 2555.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 2nd May, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

Deputy Commissary J. W. Borthistle, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 28th January 1893.

Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Rainford, Madras Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 28th January 1893.

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Edward G. Dixon, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th April 1893.

Colonel Henry Rowband, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General, *vice* E. G. Dixon. Dated 5th April 1893.

INDIA OFFICE;

The 2nd May, 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Thomas Greenaway. Dated 12th February 1893.

Bernard Channer, D.S.O. Dated 13th February 1893.

James Livingstone Aberigh-Mackay. Dated 13th February 1893.

Edward Brooke Anderson. Dated 19th February 1893.

Captains to be Majors.

Charles James Robarts. Dated 12th February 1893.

William Arthur D'Oyly O'Mealy. Dated 12th February 1893.

Edward Hogarth Molesworth. Dated 24th February 1893.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 28th January 1893.

Sydney Woodward Lincoln.

Ernest William Stuart King Maconchy, D.S.O.

Hugh Neufville Taylor.

Arthur Pressey.

Alfred Poingdestre.

John Thornhill.

Arthur Robert Denne.

Dated 22nd February 1893.

George Edward Tempest Green.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant David Henry Drake-Brockman, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 23rd October 1891, but to rank from 24th March 1888.

Lieutenant Gerald Clement Davison, from the Leinster Regiment. Dated 12th January 1892, but to rank from 23rd July 1890.

Lieutenant Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 26th July 1891, but to rank from 1st November 1890.

Lieutenant Malcolm Græme Young, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 5th August 1891, but to rank from 16th January 1891.

Lieutenant William Clement Hanmer Bunbury, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 12th October 1891, but to rank from 18th March 1891.

Lieutenant Arthur Kennedy Blair, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 8th July 1891, but to rank from 23rd May 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander Inglis Robertson Glasfurd, from the North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 17th June 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Spencer Clay, from the Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 26th September 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Manners Ralph Willmot Nightingale, from the Cheshire Regiment. Dated 23rd December 1891.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeon-Colonel.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D. Dated 24th October 1892.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Francis Robert Bingham Knox. Dated 11th April 1893.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Marc Henry Wratislaw. Dated 8th April 1893.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Colonel Archibald Hamilton Hilson, M.D. Dated 1st April 1893.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McGregor. Dated 11th April 1893.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie Downie, M.D. Dated 1st April 1893.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the half-pay list:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Thomas Dowglasse Leslie. Dated 24th March 1893.

PENSIONS.

No. 503.—Conductor William Davis, Ordnance Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 504.—The following promotions are made in the undermentioned regiments:

10th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Káshi Nand to be Rissaldar, Ressaidar Sher Baz Khan to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, Jemadar Gopal Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Harnám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dayal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 2nd May 1893.

1st Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Bhola Tiwári to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Badri Tiwári to be Jemadar, *vice* Bihari Sukul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

4th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Alam Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Mirza Hashim Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Umed Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Havildar Maula Bakhsh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwan Ali, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 2nd April 1893.

Subadar Ram Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Mathura Misr to be Subadar, and Havildar Sridat Tiwári to be Jemadar, *vice* Balakram Chaube, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1893.

13th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Mahadeo to be Subadar and Havildar Ibráhim Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Pir Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1893.

39th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Gumán Singh Khati to be Subadar and Havildar Gopi Negi to be Jemadar, *vice* Harak Singh Mahat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st 1893.

Jemadar Nain Singh Rawat to be Subadar and Havildar Daljít Negi to be Jemadar, *vice* Uchab Singh Rawat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1893.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 505.—*3rd Punjab Cavalry*—

Risaldar Hakim Singh to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Ghulam Ali to be Risaldar, Jemadar Gurmukh Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Arjun Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hira Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd May 1893.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 506.—Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Alexander Paterson, Commissariat-Transport Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th April 1893.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 507.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Madras Army are granted medals, with annuities and gratuities for meritorious service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March 1894, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 523, Havildar-Major Saiyid Husain, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry, *vice* Bugle-Major C. Ring, pensioned.

No. 2785, Havildar Shaikh Buddhan, 5th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar-Major Muhammad Shaliah, pensioned.

No. 465, Havildar Nizámuddín, 7th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Saiyid Jáfar, pensioned.

No. 882, Color-Havildar Abdur Razak Khan, 9th Madras Infantry, *vice* No. 873, Havildar Veeraragooloo, deceased.

No. 1051, Havildar-Major Muhammad Sáhib, 28th Madras Infantry, *vice* Havildar Saiyid Kadír, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 1346, Naick Rámratan, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 1248, Private Etojee Rao, 1st Madras Lancers.

No. 1121, Private Saiyid Ibráhím, 2nd Madras Lancers.

No. 1166, Private Gangajee Rao, 2nd Madras Lancers.

No. 115, Private Saiyid Abdur Rahmán, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 92, Private Shaikh Haidar, 3rd Madras Lancers.

No. 218, Sapper Daniel, Madras Sappers and Miners (The Queen's Own).

No. 2915, Sapper Múrti, Madras Sappers and Miners (The Queen's Own).

No. 245, Private Illias Khan, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 246, Private Lazarus Peter, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 459, Private Usmán Khan, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 697, Private Jugganaickooloo, 2nd Madras Infantry.

No. 740, Private Ghafúr Khan, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 598, Private Shaikh Míran, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 759, Private Abdul Kádir, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 750, Private Lála Meyán, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2868, Private Kistnaswamy, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 2916, Private Gangaswamy, 5th Madras Infantry.

No. 1504, Private Naráyanswamy, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 1565, Private Appanoo, 6th Madras Infantry.

No. 412, Private Rungiah, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 408, Private Shaikh Sulaimán, 7th Madras Infantry.

No. 405, Private Muhammad Yásín, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 346, Private Abdul-Karím, 8th Madras Infantry.

No. 916, Private Muhammad Shaliah, 9th Madras Infantry.

No 887, Private Nursiah, 9th Madras Infantry.

No. 510, Private Sashiah, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 888, Private Shaikh Latíf, 11th Madras Infantry.

No. 632, Private Muhammad Yákúb, 13th Madras Infantry.

No. 2712, Private Yenkiah, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 2746, Private Gabriel, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 409, Private Naráyanswamy, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 575, Private Kásim Sharif, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 1033, Private Shaikh Míran, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 822, Private Veerapen, 16th Madras Infantry.

No. 2379, Private Curpanen, 17th Madras Infantry.

No 2369, Private Shaikh Súltán, 17th Madras Infantry.

No. 59, Drummer Michael Diaz, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 3077, Private Mustan Khan, 19th Madras Infantry.

No. 332, Private Curpanen, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 1240, Private Abdul Ghani, 20th Madras Infantry.

No. 652, Private Muhammad Hayát, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 38, Private Muhammad Sáhib, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 59, Private Gangiah, 22nd Madras Infantry.

No. 1824, Private Muhammad Usmán, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 1320, Private Chelmiah, 23rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 166, Private Shaikh Husain, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 200, Private Venketchellum, 24th Madras Infantry.

No. 730, Private Ramanah, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 749, Private Chowreemootoo, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 1219, Private Lachhmiah, 26th Madras Infantry.

No. 469, Private Lachmonan, 26th Madras Infantry.

No. 529, Private Yenkojee Rao, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 1258, Private Ahmad Sharif, 27th Madras Infantry.

No. 986, Private Muhammad Safdar, 28th Madras Infantry.

No. 1950, Private Atchanah, 28th Madras Infantry.

No. 250, Private Anthony Jacob, 29th Madras Infantry.

No. 308, Private Gooranah, 29th Madras Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No 1147, Private Rajanah, 3rd Madras (Light) Infantry.

No. 701, Naick Haidar Khan, 15th Madras Infantry.

No. 887, Private Shashiah, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 776, Private Naganah, 25th Madras Infantry.

No. 367, Private Shaikh Yúsuf, 27th Madras Infantry.

GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 508.—The undermentioned men of the Central India Horse have been granted medals with and without gratuities for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March 1894, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 914, Sowar Abbas Khan, 1st Regiment.

No. 931, Sowar Mukaram Khan, 1st Regiment.

No. 390, Sowar Kásim Ali Khan, 2nd Regiment.

No. 511, Sowar Kúar Pál Singh, 2nd Regiment.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 876, Sowar Atar Singh, 1st Regiment.

No. 532, Trumpeter Warryam Singh, 2nd Regiment.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 509.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission of the undermentioned native officer and men of the 2nd Jamu and Kashmir Rifles (The Body Guard Regiment) to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit:

JEMADAR GAN SINGH.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Chilás on the 5th March 1893, on which occasion he charged into a village held by the enemy and captured one of their standards.

Later in the day, on the fall of Major Daniell, this native officer succeeded to the command of the attacking party, which, on the failure of the attack, he withdrew into the fort of Chilás with great coolness and in perfect order.

Throughout the day he behaved with great gallantry and coolness, thereby keeping up the confidence of the men.

SEPOY BAHADUR GURUNG.—For conspicuous gallantry during the action at Chilás on the 5th March 1893, in having, during the retirement from the village held by the enemy, rushed back alone for a distance of fifty yards under a heavy fire, and in the face of the enemy (then within a hundred yards of him, and one of whom he shot) brought off a comrade who had fallen severely wounded, and who would otherwise have been cut up.

SEPOY MANGALU.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Chilás on the 5th March 1893, on which occasion, on a report being received that the ammunition of the attacking party was running short, he promptly dashed out with a supply under a heavy fire, and, though severely wounded, bravely persevered until he had carried the ammunition to its destination.

SEPOYS NARIBAN, TIKA, AND NEOLA.—For conspicuous gallantry on the 5th March 1893 in carrying important despatches from Chilás to Ges, in doing which they had to make their way through the enemy's picquets at great personal risk.

SEPOY JAI BADAR.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Chilás on the 5th March 1893, in having, when the section to which he belonged was ordered to clear a house in the village strongly held by the enemy, dashed out ahead of the other men, and taken a leading part in driving out the enemy.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 510.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Samuel Jessop Duffill, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Simmons, resigned.

William Forster, gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ward, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 511.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Francis Charles Anderson to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, *vice* Scott, resigned.

No. 512.—*Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers*—

Frederick William Richards Fryer, Esquire, C.S.I., officiating Chief Commissioner of Burma, to be Honorary Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 513.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captains James Craven and James Edward Evans are granted the honorary rank of Major.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 514.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant C. J. Simmons resigns his commission.

No. 515.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Colonel T. A. Scott (Indian Staff Corps), Commandant, resigns his appointment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 516.—Lieutenant C. O. Halliday, Royal Engineers, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 8th May 1893.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 35.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affair, under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Commander C. W. Hewett, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 36.—Commander R. D. P. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, is granted furlough out of India, (p. a.) for one year, under para. 560, rule I, Marine Regulations, India, Vol. I, with effect from 8th April 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th May, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 20th and the 26th May 1893:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Artillery . .	Captain J. R. K. L. Heyland	12th May 1893 .	Murree.		
Indian Medical Service (Bombay)	Surgeon-Major F. Burness .	14th May 1893 .	Manipur.		
2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment (attached to 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent).	2nd-Lieutenant A. D. Hodson	14th May 1893 .	Jalna.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 20th May, 1893.

No. 205.—Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, whose services were lent to the British South African Company, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without allowances from the 1st April 1892, on which date Mr Colquhoun resigned the service of that Company, to 11th March 1893, and leave on medical certificate without allowances in extension thereof for eight months from 12th March 1893.

No. 206.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. B. Savi, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Central Division, is granted six months' special leave under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th June 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

No. 207.—Mr. E. W. Arundell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is transferred to the Central Division as Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways.

No. 208.—Mr. J. Willcocks, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, Limited, is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

The 25th May, 1893.

No. 209.—Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service of Government under Article 712 (*c*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th May 1893.

No. 210.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1893:

Names.	From	To
Hawkes, G.	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
Pope, A. W. U.	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
Carnell, N. M.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Biscoe, C. L.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Wood, S. C. G.	Class III, Grade 1	Class II, Grade 4.
Kiernander, F. D.	Class II, Grade 4, temporary rank.	Class II, Grade 4.
Bean, L. C. D.	Class II, Grade 4, temporary rank.	Class II, Grade 4.
Price, W. H.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Holmes, H. B.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Rice, G. S. E.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Gordon, L.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Murray, Lieutenant V., R. E.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Prussia, A. B.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.
Stanley, C. E.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.
Taylor, C. L.	Class III, Grade 3	Class III, Grade 2.

No. 211.—The following permanent promotions are made of officers in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, holding appointments above Class II, Grade 2, with effect from the 1st April 1893 :

Names.	From	To
Hughes, E. W. M.	Class I, Grade 3	Class I, Grade 2.
Winmill, G.	Class I, Grade 3	Class I, Grade 2.
Jameson, A. S.	Class I, Grade 3	Class I, Grade 2.
Morton, A.	Class II, Grade I, and officiating Class I, Grade 3.	Class I, Grade 3.
Cardew, C. E.	Class I, Grade 3, temporary rank.	Class I, Grade 3.

No. 212.—The following permanent promotions are made of officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, holding appointments below Class II, Grade 1, with effect from the 1st April 1893 :

Names.	From	To
Mackie, C. H.	Class II, Grade 2	Class II, Grade 1.
Riekie, J.	Class II, Grade 2	Class II, Grade 1.
Jones, G. E.	Class II, Grade 3	Class II, Grade 2.
Woollcombe, R.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
White, C. F.	Class II, Grade 4	Class II, Grade 3.
Tickner, R.	Class III, Grade 1	Class II, Grade 3.
Biernacki, R. K.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.
Peyton, A.	Class III, Grade 2	Class III, Grade 1.

No. 213.—The following Locomotive Probationers in Class III, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways are confirmed as Assistant Locomotive Superintendents in their present grade :

Mr. P. A. Hyde.
" J. R. Phillips.
" E. S. Strong

TELEGRAPHS.

The 25th May, 1893.

No. 214.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
Madge, P. M.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*	16th March 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 26th May 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1375P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 20th May 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 143 of 1893.—James Coleman Connell, of "Dovedell," Simla for an automatic safety buckle.

No. 144 of 1893.—Frederick L. Montgomery, Machinist, of 390, 11th Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, United States of America, for roller cotton gin.

No. 145 of 1893.—James Jones Meldrum and Thomas Frederick Meldrum, Engineers, both of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in, or connected with, steam generator and other furnaces and in steam jet blowing apparatus used in connection therewith.

No. 146 of 1893.—George Edmund Donisthorpe, of 12, Oat Lane, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and Taylor Burrows, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for breaking, scutching, and decorticating flax, rhea (China grass), and similar fibres.

No. 147 of 1893.—Thomas Cattell-Jones, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edin., and George Winter, Tea Planter and Electrical Engineer, both of Shumshernugger Tea Estate, Shumshernugger, Sylhet, in Assam, British India, for a new or improved method of electrically fermenting the tea leaf and appliances therefor.

No 148 of 1893.—George Edmund Donisthorpe, of 46, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, Merchant, and Taylor Burrows, of 88, Upper Kennington Lane, London, England, Engineer, for improved machine for scutching flax, hemp, rhea, jute, or other like fibrous stems or plants.

No. 149 of 1893.—Hugh McPhail, of Wakefield, England, Engineer, Edward Simpson and Charles Henry Simpson, both of Wakefield, England, Soap Manufacturers, for an improved method of, and apparatus for, generating steam and evaporating liquids.

No. 150 of 1893.—Robert Bushby, Marine Surveyor to the Government of Bengal and resident of Calcutta, for a rotary motor for steam or water power.

No. 151 of 1893.—Henry Wicks, of the Firm of Messrs. Burn & Co., Engineers, Howrah, for an hydraulic press.

No. 1376P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 64 of 1893.—William Charles Boyce, of Calcutta, in Superior Revenue Service of State Railways in India, for a new or improved contrivance for securely keeping keys, more particularly railway points-locks keys, as also for indicating the presence and absence of work-people and such other uses, to be called "Boyce's Automatic Safety Indicator." (Filed 11th May 1893.)

No. 122 of 1893.—Olaf Terp, of Parkfield House, Perry Vale, Forest Hill, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of emery wheels, grindstones, hones, millstones, and the like. (Filed 15th May 1893.)

No. 1377P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 2 of 1888.—Mr. C. Dozey's invention for automatic action for working the grid tables attached to Watson's Patent Hydraulic Jute Press into position by the utilization of waste Hydraulic power. (Specification filed 20th February 1889.)

No. 9 of 1888.—Mr. L. Laporte's invention for improvements in spinning machines. (Specification filed 16th February 1889.)

No. 29 of 1888.—Dr. F. Borel and Mr. E. Paccaud's invention for an electric apparatus for use either as an electromotor or as an electric current meter. (Specification filed 16th February 1889.)

No. 79. of 1888.—Mr. J. A. S. Biernatzki's invention for improvements in cotton waste pickers. (Specification filed 13th February 1889.)

No. 92 of 1888.—Mr. J. B. Witt's invention for an improved method for cooling air gases and fluids. (Specification filed 9th February 1889.)

No. 131 of 1888.—Mr. A. H. B. Sharpe's invention for improvements in tea-rolling machines. (Specification filed 16th February 1889.)

No. 138 of 1888.—Mr. F. Greening's invention for the manufacture and production of an improved material or compound adapted for use as a substitute for ivory, horn, whalebone india-rubber, gutta-percha and other materials; also as a coating or varnish for water-proofing and other purposes. (Specification filed 16th February 1889.)

No. 143 of 1888.—Mr. A. Parkes' invention for improvements in the extraction of gold and silver from ores or compounds containing the same and in solvents for such metals. (Specification filed 8th February 1889.)

No. 157 of 1888.—Mr. A. J. Eli's invention for improvements in lamps for burning petroleum and similar fuel. (Specification filed 8th February 1889.)

No. 1 of 1889.—Mr. G. P. C. Holmes' invention for a new or improved combined racket-holder and press. (Specification filed 11th February 1889.)

No. 3 of 1889.—Mr. J. Mactear's invention for an improved process of preparing or treating vegetable fibrous material for obtaining fibre therefrom. (Specification filed 16th February 1889.)

No. 4 of 1889.—Mr. J. Lewthwaite's invention for method of constructing breakwaters, groins, moles, sea-walls, foundations for lighthouses, coast defences and other like works. (Specification filed 16th February 1889.)

No. 30 of 1889.—Mr. F. W. Oliver's invention for a new and improved method of producing coloured transparencies. (Specification filed 8th February 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege :—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S.C.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 16th May, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th April, 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,59,600	3,36,96,500	15,79,73,200	3,84,31,600	1,82,73,500	25,16,21,013	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,83,52,513
Add—															
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 7/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	...	7,400	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,400
Amount of transferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th May, 1893 . . .	...	...	1,000	4,000	...	2,000	6,000	13,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th May, 1893 . .	...	...	...	1,21,500	...	55,000	2,51,000	4,27,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,27,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th May, 1893 . . .	...	...	7,300	11,000	10,200	1,500	...	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,000
	55,200	10,86,613	21,67,900	3,38,33,000	15,79,85,400	3,84,97,500	1,85,30,500	25,21,00,913	36,000	2,26,700	62,47,600	65,10,300	1,34,800	31,200	25,88,32,413
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	26,600	5,60,500	5,69,000	4,75,200	58,900	16,90,200	...	...	13,600	13,600	...	...	17,03,800
Balance on 15th May, 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,41,300	3,32,72,500	15,74,16,400	3,80,22,300	1,84,71,600	25,04,10,713	36,000	2,26,700	62,34,000	64,96,700	1,34,800	31,200	25,71,28,613

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Mar. 1893, enfaced from India 8,157 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,921 lakhs.
" 16th Mar. 1893 " 31st " " ditto 13 " ditto 9 "
" 1st April " " 15th April " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 3 " ditto 6 "
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 5 " ditto 17 "

8,181 lakhs. 6,963 lakhs.
6,963 "
Balance against India . 1,218 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th May, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 24th May, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 17th May, 1893 . . .	29,84,586	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	7,19,921	
		37,04,507
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	12,12,733	
Ditto ditto Government	225	
		12,12,958
		49,17,465
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	1,11,340	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	...	
		1,11,340
Balance on the evening of the 24th May, 1893 . . .	...	48,06,125
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department .	41,97,319	
Ditto ditto Government	6,08,806	
		48,06,125
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	6,36,813	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		6,36,813

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 24th May, 1893.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(*1*) The following revised Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges and the Recognition of Schools passed by the Senate have been approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council :—

Rules for the Affiliation of Colleges.

1. Institutions or departments of Institutions may be affiliated in Arts or Department of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineeeing.

2. The power of affiliation rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

3. In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction, or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

4. Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary, in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

5. The application must contain the following information :—

(*a*) The constitution of the managing body, and the names of its members.

(*b*) The standard up to which the Institution is to be affiliated.

(*c*) A statement of the probable income of the Institution, and of the sources from which it is derived.

(*d*) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the members of the teaching staff.

(*e*) The scale of fees to be charged.

6. The Syndicate may call for any further information, and may, if considered necessary, require the managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years.

7. Before recommending for affiliation an Institution in the neighbourhood of another Institution already affiliated, it shall be the duty of the Syndicate to enquire whether the establishment of the new Institution is likely to be detrimental to the interests of sound education and discipline.

8. An Institution shall be affiliated in the first instance for five years only, after which the affiliation may be renewed. The application for renewal must contain the same particulars as the original application, and must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of affiliation.

9. In the month of July of each year the Principal of every affiliated Institution shall submit a report to the Syndicate, showing the staff maintained throughout the preceding year, and giving the names of all members of the staff at the time of submitting the report.

10. The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of Inida in Council, at any time, withdraw the privileges of affiliation from any Institution.

Rules for the Recognition of Schools.

1. Before any school is allowed to send up candidates to the Entrance Examination, it must be recognised by the Syndicate as a High School. Applications for the recognition of schools must be addressed to the Syndicate through the Registrar.

2. In the case of a Government school, application must be made by the Inspector of Schools, or other chief educational authority of the division in which the school is situated.

In the case of any other school, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of the school.

3. The application must contain—

(*a*) The constitution of the managing body and the names of its members.

(*b*) A statement of the probable income of the school, and of the sources from which it is derived.

(*c*) The proposed scale of establishment, and the names of the teachers.

(*d*) The scale of fees to be charged.

(*e*) An assurance that no teacher will be allowed to teach more than 50 scholars at the same time.

4. The Syndicate may call for any further information, including information as to the situation and sanitary condition of the school, and suitability of the rooms used as class-rooms, and may, if considered necessary, require the managers to furnish satisfactory guarantees that the school will be maintained on the proposed scale for five years.

5. It shall be in the power of the Syndicate to refuse to recognise any school, unless it is certified by a Government Inspector of Schools, as having been in existence since the 1st of July next preceding the examination, and as qualified to teach up to the Entrance standard.

6. A school shall be recognised in the first instance for five years only, after which the recognition may be renewed. The application for renewal must contain the same particulars as the original application, and must be submitted six months before the expiry of the period of recognition.

7. The Syndicate may refuse to recognise any school that appears to be from any cause injurious to the interests of sound education and discipline, and may cease to recognise any school that shows year after year bad results.

The above Rules are applicable to Colleges and Schools already affiliated to and recognised by the University.

(ii) The following change in the Regulations for the Entrance Examination has been passed by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council :—

The word "and" has been omitted in line 1 of page 75 of the University Calendar for 1892, and the following words have been added to line 2 of the same page :—

"and that I believe the subjoined account to be true."

(*iii*) The following dates have been fixed for holding the Entrance, F. A. and B. A. examinations of 1894 :—

Entrance—Monday, the 12th February, 1894, and following days.

F. A. and B. A.—Monday, the 26th February, 1894, and following days

(*iv*) In the list of text-books prescribed for the B. A. examination of 1895, Pass Course for

"James Sully—Outlines of Psychology, 5th Edition, Chap. I—X."

the following have been substituted :—

"James Sully—Outlines of Psychology, new Edition, Revised and largely Re-written, 1892, Parts I—III.

(*v*) In the list of tex-books prescribed for the B. A. examination of 1895, Honour Course, for

"James Sully—Outlines of Psychology, 5th Edition,"

the following have been substituted :—

"James Sully—Outlines of Psychology, New Edition, Revised and largely Re-written, 1892."

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 18th May, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th May, 1893.

No. 5.—The undermentioned student of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, is admitted into the service as an Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the date specified :—

Mr. Malhar Narayen Korde,—27th April, 1893.

No. 6.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Mr. Malhar Narayen Korde, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 7.—Alexander Fermie, L.R.C.P. and S. of Edinburgh and L.F.P. and S. of Glasgow, is temporarily appointed as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer and posted to Assam.

W. R. RICE, *M.D.*,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1893.

No. 974.—Mr. B. M. Wilson, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 9th instant.

No. 975.—Lieutenant R. T. Crichton, S C., Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, having made over charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 24th April, 1893, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 695—80, dated 23rd March, 1893, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 25th April, 1893 :—

Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th May, 1893.

No. 7.—Mr. C. S. James, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, is allowed furlough for 18 months, under Article 340 (*b*) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd April, 1893.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Wanted a Mir Munshi for the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Should have a thorough knowledge of English, Persian and Hindi, and be proficient in drafting and writing kharitas. Salary R120 rising by annual increments of R6 to R150 per mensem.

Apply submitting testimonials to the undersigned, Mount Abu. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER, BURMA.

Judicial Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 18th May, 1893.

No. 216.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased to extend the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, I of 1893, to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States.

By Order,
D. H. R. TWOMEY,
Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 11th of March, 1893, treasure as detailed below, valued at R30-10, was found in Survey Field No. 64B of Mallachipuram Village, Trichinopoly Taluk, Trichinopoly District, near the pumping station of the Trichinopoly Water-works:—

Description of articles.	Weight in seers.	Approximate value. R a. p.
No. 1. Copper idol of Lakshmanar	1 $3\frac{1}{16}$	6 2 0
No 2. Do. of Ramaswami	1 $3\frac{3}{16}$	6 6 0
No. 3. Do. of Ramaswami and Sita .	1 $4\frac{9}{16}$	9 2 0
No. 4. Do. of Sita . .	1 $4\frac{1}{8}$	9 0 0
	$15\frac{5}{16}$	30 10 0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Trichinopoly, at his Office, on Tuesday, the 26th of September, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the Act.

W. H. WELSH,
Collector.

TRICHINOPOLY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 11th May, 1893.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XIX of the Rules published with Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, the following list is published of tombs in the Cemetery at Jalna that are in a dilapidated state.

1. To the memory of Alice Eliza, the beloved wife of Orderly Room Clerk-Sergeant Alfred Cooke, Her Majesty's 108th Foot.—Died on 27th November, 1862.
2. To the memory of Captain George Rathby Rolston of the 47th Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on 10th September, 1856.
3. To the memory of Lieutenant Charles Edye, 1st Battalion, 21st Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on the 26th December, 1813.
4. To the memory of Robert Ashmead Billamore, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, Bombay N. I.—Died on 7th May, 1818.
5. To the memory of John Charles Boso, Esq.—Died on 12th December, 1818.
6. To the memory of Colonel Heath of the Hyderabad Contingent Force.—Died on 18th February, 1819.
7. To the memory of Lieutenant H. Bennet, 40th Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on 6th May, 1826.
8. To the memory of Lieutenant William Bogle, 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 31st May, 1822.
9. To the memory of Cornet A. B. Roebuck, 1st Light Cavalry.—Died on 20th September, 1822.
10. To the memory of Mrs. Eliza Staunton.—Died on 12th December, 1818.
11. To the memory of Lieutenant John Lockhart, 2nd Regiment, L. C.—Died on 3rd December, 1819.
12. To the memory of Christiana, wife of butler Isaac.—Died on 27th March, 1850.
13. To the memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Francis Johnstone, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.—Died on 25th April, 1851.
14. To the memory of Jane Wroughton, the beloved wife of Captain N. Wroughton, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.
15. To the memory of Gerald Adolphus, beloved son of J. E. Leigh, Sub-Assistant Surveyor.—Died on 10th May, 1845.
16. To the memory of Lieutenant Edward Hughes, Quarter Master, 39th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 19th August, 1838.
17. To the memory of Barbara Innis, wife of Major William Taylor, 30th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 20th December, 1830.

The wall around the tomb of Harry, the son of Captain F. Eades, 39th Regiment, N. I.—died on 5th December, 1836—requires repairing.

There are 34 tombs without inscriptions in a ruinous state.

J. N. S. KIRKWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding at Jalna.

JALNA,
29th April, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 23rd May, 1893.

No. 2604.—Mr. H. Glackan is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, with effect from the 21st April, 1893, until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 23rd May, 1893.

Asiatic Watch, Co., Manager.
Bengal Indian Family Pension Fund.
Bryning, Mr. John.
Burt & Co.
Cane, H., Esq.
Carapiet, A., Esq.
Dailey, Miss Rebecca.
Davis & Co.
DuBordieux, Miss K.
Eastman & Co., Messrs.
English Mail Office Manager.
Fitze, Samuel & Co.
Harrison & Co.
Hunter, W. L., Esq.
Indian Folklore Editor.
Indian and Colonial Dental Association.
Kohn, Martin S., Rt. Hon.
Margaritti, Margaritti, Mons.
Minghis, D., Esq.
Miller, Mr. Jordy.
Oertel, Dr. O.
Peyroux, Mr. Sidney.
Petroleum Oil Stores Manager.
Rochaix, Francisque.
Solomon, M., Esq.
Solomon Isaac Solomon, Esq.
Taylor, Mr. W.
Stranack, A. W. G., Esq.
Syers, J. D., & Co.
United Coal Co., Managing Agents.
Wallace, John, Esq.
Wallinger, W. A., Esq.
White Bros. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, F., Esq.
Agabeg, C., Esq.
Arrakiel, Miss.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Armstrong, Mr. Percy.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Berglund, A.
Bierbacher, Mr. Augustin.
Binder, Ch., Mons.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Blanleuil, Henri.
Bock, Mrs. M. A.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Crofton, W. M., Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dettmer, Herr.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dowling, R.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Faulkner, W., Esq.
Fawns, Miss.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
George, A., Esq.
Graydon, N. A.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Gutter, A., Esq.
Hewitt, F., Esq.
Holmes, S., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
Hunter, Mrs.
James, C. H.
James, Mrs.
Jenkins, A.
Joakim, Mrs.
Kerr, Miss K.
King, H. G., Esq.
Long, William.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Lowe, A. M.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McCartney, Mrs. J.
McDonnell, Anthony P., Sir.
McCudden, E. G. J., Esq.
McMullen, W. M.
Martins, A. F. G.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Merton, C. W.
Miller-Every, Mr. Tom.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Moreno, H. W. B., Esq.
Mulholland, Mr. J. H.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Payr, Charles.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pickford, A. E., Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Richards, G.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Roberts, H.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Rogers, Fred., Esq.
Rosen, L., Esq.
Ross, J., Esq.
Rubinstein, Anna.
Ryan, Miss Lulu.
Shelverton, Miss F. F.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith, W. B., Esq.
Simmons, M.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Spanna, Alfred.
Spaulding, Mr. J. E.
Spring, J. E., Esq.
Tomaso, Mr. Morchetto.
Townsend, H., Esq.
Walker, Mrs.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Warren, C.
Watson, Miss.
Webster, Mrs.
Williams, Mr. Ernest.
Winn, R. G. A.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Wyatt, Dudley, Esq.
Ziffi, Henri, Signor.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Binder, Mons. Charles.
English Mail Office Manager.
Geiyer, John, Esq.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Tre Temel, Mons.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arden, Ethel, Miss.
Asht, W. C., Capt.
Ainsworth, T., Corpl
Aima, Ayah.
Bulkley, H. T.
Bayene, H., Capt.
Bleun, W.
Baker, Mr.
Bower, Geo. L.
Bowen, R.
Brown, N. P.
Bramer, Dr.
Barrow, W. F.
Binavach, S., Mrs.
Baumeyer, F., Dr.
Bayley, C.
Blewett, W. E.
Burn, H.
Bowlch, Mr.
Bhor, T.
Barretto, J.
Church, W. T.
Cocke, A. Cole.
Clarke, L. H.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Copland, C.
Cantania, R., Mrs.
Coyne, J. S.
Crockett, T. W.
Carlsen, John.
Chard, E. J.
Caintin Lorenzo, Dr.
Desvaux, B.
De'Souza, F.
Durand, D., Mrs.
Duffy, A. C.
Doutre, R., Mrs.
Dalton, R. J.
Erskine, W. K.
Elger, L. B.
English, J.
Faulkner, W. A.
Freerer, Mrs.
Fairbank, W.
Ford, Mrs.
Forrester, F.
Fergus, C.
Graham, J. C.
Griffin, Mrs.
Grant, Percy.
Hill, Thos.
Harwood, F. E.
Huzrat Syed Akbar.
Hare, A. P.
Hughes, T. W.
Hervey, K. T. C.
Hammond, E., Mrs.
Hardt, H.
Helm, E.
Heaton, Capt.
Harris, H. T.
Hinly, T.
Hume, J.
Hallen, E. H.
Issac, E.
Joss, W., Revd.
Jones Bros. & Co.
Jones, W. M.
James, T.
Kain, E.
Konig, Dr.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lisely, L. F.
Lelittier, J., Dr.
Lowth, C.
Loudon, F. H.
Lovett, T.
McGregor, J. L. L.
Mansfield, A.
Maidment, G.
Marinburk, J.
Massy, Capt.
Maconachie, A. F.
Marcien, C.
Nelson, F.
Norton, C. F.
Newhome, A.
Oakley, Geo.
OBrien, A.
OSullivan, Mrs.
Otto, Mrs.
OBryer, Capt.
Owen, C.
OBrien, Mrs.
Pritchard, F.
Plowden, Geo., Col.
Pierre, G., Madame.
Princess, Col.
Pugh, T.
Parker, A., Lieut.
Pelilivaman, G., Mrs.
Philips, H.
Quinn, T.
Rasneisky, S.
Roxburgh, J.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Ribeiro, C. A.
Reid, D. N.
Rogaley, S.
Ralston.
Rahmin, R., Mrs.
Robinson, F. G.
Roberts, Miss.
Stoddard, J. L.
Suisy, T.
Schneider, F.
Shepherd, Mrs.
Salberg, P. C.
Slitter, L.
Spangher, E.
Sykes, C. M.
Smith, D. M.
Taylor, J. W.
Taylor, C. A., Miss.
Tippi, E.
Tunny, Mrs.
Turnbull, W. S.
Tomasso, Marchetto.
Trethowan, W.
Thimur, M.
Wilhelin, A., Miss.
Walker, H. R. de.
Waller, Mrs.
Warwick & Co.
Williamson, S.
Welter, R., Dr.
Watkins, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 22nd May, 1893.

Duncan, F. N.
Coles, M. C.
Grant, E. R.
Robinson, F. F.

The 27th May, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	30th May	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	29th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion	30th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	27th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	27th "	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	2nd June	*Vid* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	3rd "	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Madras and Colombo . . .	29th May	Per P. and O. Steamer *Coromandel.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	30th "	Per Steamer *Wingsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	30th "	Per Steamer *Africa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	2nd June	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	31st May	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	31st "	*Vid* Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1893.

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SRIMATI GANADA DEBI,
Laghoska, Ganutia, Birbhum.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 025480, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for Rupees (4,600) four thousand six hundred, which stood for some time in the name of Bistoo Charan Nundy and thereafter in that of Surnomoyee Dasee, until it was renewed in the name of Radhica Charan Nundy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

RADHICA CHARAN NUNDY,
Care of MOHARANI SURNOMOYEE, *C.I.*,
of Cossimbazar.

Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, and James Heggie Mudie trading as merchants under the style or firm of "James Wyllie & Co.," at 93, Bishopsgate Street, within the City of London, has expired by effluxion of time as from the thirtieth day of April, 1893.

And further take notice that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the said James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, and James Heggie Mudie and Walter Longueville Gladstone, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, George Gordon, and John Ross Bertram under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., at 101, Clive Street, Calcutta, and at Rangoon, has also expired by effluxion of time as from the 30th day of April, 1893. The business of the said firms of "James Wyllie & Co." and "Gladstone, Wyllie & Co." will in future be carried on by the said Robert Stewart, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, and John Ross Bertram at 93, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, and at 101, Clive Street, Calcutta, aforesaid under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, James Heggie Mudie, Walter Longueville Gladstone, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, George Gordon, and John Ross Bertram under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. at Calcutta and Rangoon expired by effluxion of time on the 30th day of April, 1893. On and after the 1st day of May, 1893, the business at Calcutta will be carried on, as heretofore, under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. by the said Robert Stewart, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, and John Ross Bertram, and the business at Rangoon having been transferred to the said George Gordon will be carried on by him under the style of George Gordon & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 21.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1893

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in PART VI of the GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1892.

No. 172 R Stat., dated Simla, the 13th May, 1893.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Public Works Department Order No. 159 R. Stat., dated the 10th May, 1892.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 165 Stat., dated the 3rd May, 1893, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc, on the open lines of railway in India for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1892.

Summary of accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc.

The following summary gives the total number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1892, distributed under the classification adopted in abstract No. 4 of the returns:—

Serial No.	CALSSES OF ACCIDENTS.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE CORRESPONDING NINE MONTHS OF 1891.			NINE MONTHS ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1892.								
					NUMBER.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	TOTAL	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents	TOTAL	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
1	Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	3	7	10	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	

Serial No.	CLASSES OF ACCIDENTS.	Number of accidents during the corresponding nine months of 1891.			Nine months ending the 30th September, 1892.								
					Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
		Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
2	Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	15	29	44	13	27	40	...	17	5	4	5	21
3	Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	13	75	88	9	50	59	...	...	...	9	...	9
4	Collisions between light engines	...	18	18	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	22	55	77	27	54	81	1	2	...	1	1	3
6	Goods trains or parts of trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	15	206	221	16	282	298	...	...	1	3	1	5
7	Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	39	42	5	51	56	...	...	1	4	1	4
8	Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	4	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Trains running over cattle on the line	6	1,514	1,520	5	1,554	1,559	(a) 1	...	8	9	9	9
10	Trains running over obstructions on the line	11	129	140	3	79	82	(a) 1	(a) 2	...	2	1	4
11	Trains running through gates at level crossings	2	49	51	...	45	45	...	...	1	...	1	...
12	The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a)	The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	110	110	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	302	302	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	The failure of tyres	...	11	11	...	9	9	..	...	...	...	...	...
15	" " of wheels	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	" " of axles	2	39	41	5	34	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	" " of brake apparatus	...	1	1	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	...	14
18	" " of couplings	2	134	136	1	164	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	" " of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	5	5	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Broken rails	...	37	37	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	The flooding of portions of permanent-way	16	34	50	39	80	119	...	...	1	...	1	...
22	Slips in cuttings or embankments	7	64	71	10	13	23	3	2	...	1	3	3
23	Fire in trains	5	131	136	2	135	137	1	6	...	...	1	6
24	Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	3	56	59	...	41	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Other accidents	9	181	190	7	154	161	...	...	...	3	...	3
	Total for the nine months ending the 30th September, 1892	...	...	...	159	3,266	3,425	(b) 10	(b) 43	17	36	27	79
	Total for the corresponding period of 1891	...	...	...	134	3,235	3,369	(c) 9	(d) 52	16	44	25	96

(a) Not passengers.

(b) Of these, two were not passengers.

(c) Of these, seven were not passengers.

(d) Of these, eleven were not passengers.

2. As compared with the corresponding period of 1891, the number of accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent-way, etc., during the nine months ending the 30th September 1892, shows an increase of 56 or of 1·65 per cent., with an increase of 613·46 miles or of 3·61 per cent. in the mean mileage worked, and of 555,238 miles or of 1·19 per cent. in the train-mileage run.

Principal variations as compared with the corresponding period of 1891.

3. The chief variations occurred under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," 59 against 88; "Collisions between light engines," 32 against 18; "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails," 298 against 221; "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 56 against 42; "Trains running over cattle on the line," 1,559 against 1,520; "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 82 against 140; "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 72 against 110; "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 338 against 302; "The failure of couplings," 165 against 136; "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," 119 against 50; "Slips in cuttings or embankments," 23 against 71; and "Other accidents," 161 against 190.

4. Under "Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains," there was a decrease of 29 accidents, *viz.*, 4 under "Serious" and 25 under "Minor." The decrease under "Serious" was chiefly due to the number on the Great Indian Peninsula railway having fallen from 3 to *nil*, while that under "Minor" was due to a reduction of 7 each on the Rajputana-Malwa state and the North Western railways, and of 6 on the Eastern Bengal state railway.

5. The increase under "Collisions between light engines" was chiefly due to the numbers recorded on the East Indian and the North Western railways having risen from 6 to 14 and from 3 to 7 respectively. The increase of 8 on the East Indian railway was made up of 2 under "Serious" and 6 under "Minor."

6. "Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails" showed an increase of 77 accidents. The chief variations were increases of 44 on the South Indian railway, of 32 on the East Indian railway, and of 15 on the Bengal and North-Western railway, including the Tirhoot section, and a decrease of 17 on the Eastern Bengal state railway.

7. The increase under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" was chiefly contributed by the East Indian railway, on which the number rose from 3 to 15.

8. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 390; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 205; then the Rajputana-Malwa state railway with 141; the Eastern Bengal state railway with 110; the North Western railway with 101; the East Indian railway with 99; the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway with 89; and the Madras railway with 72.

As compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, the chief variations were an increase of 78 on the Southern Mahratta railway and a decrease of 39 on the North Western railway.

In relation to train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Southern Mahratta railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 4,509 train-miles, the Dibru-Sadiya railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,259; then the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Jorhát, the South Indian and the Rohilkhand and Kumaon railways with averages of 1 in 7,124, 1 in 8,408, 1 in 11,687 and 1 in 21,861, respectively. The lowest number recorded relatively to train-mileage run was on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, *viz.*, 1 in 197,546; the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with an average of 1 in 149,113; then the East Indian railway with 1 in 77,449; the Gaekwar's Dabhoi railway with 1 in 67,685; the North Western railway with 1 in 61,776; and the Burma state railway with 1 in 48,519.

9. The decrease of 58 accidents under "Trains running over obstructions on the line" was mainly due to there having been 33 less on the Eastern Bengal state railway, 8 less on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, and 7 less on the North Western railway.

10. Under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," there was a noticeable decrease of 29 accidents on the South Indian railway.

11. The number of accidents from "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines" increased mainly on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 73 against 16; on the Rajputana-Malwa railway, 28 against 14; and on the North Western railway, 74 against 60; and decreased on the Nizam's Guaranteed state railway, 4 against 34; and on the South Indian railway, 3 against 26.

12. Accidents from "The failure of couplings" were most numerous on the Rajputana-Malwa state railway, which showed an increase of 24 out of a total increase of 29.

13. Under the head "The flooding of portions of permanent-way," there was an increase of 69, of which 23 cases are recorded under "Serious" and 46 under "Minor." Under "Serious" the principal variations were increases of 15 on the North Western railway, of 7 on the Eastern Bengal state railway, and of 6 on the Nazim's Guaranteed State railway, and a decrease of 2 each on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar railways; while under "Minor" the increases were chiefly contributed by the Jodhpore-Bickaneer, the Rajputana-Malwa state, the Southern Mahratta and the North Western railways, on which the numbers rose from 3 to 19, 3 to 15, 4 to 12 and 6 to 12, respectively.

14. Under "Slips in cuttings or embankments," there was a decrease of 48 accidents, made up of an increase of 3 under "Serious" and a decrease of 51 under "Minor." The increase under "Serious" was due entirely to 7 accidents having been recorded under this head on the Bengal-Nágpur railway against *nil* in the corresponding period of 1891; while the decrease under "Minor" was owing principally to the numbers recorded on the Bengal-Nágpur, Great Indian Peninsula and North Western railways having fallen off from 27 to 3, 11 to *nil* and 17 to 7, respectively.

15. Under "Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts," the accidents numbered 41 against 59, of which 12 against 27 took place on the Eastern Bengal state railway alone.

16. The cases recorded under the head "Other accidents" decreased chiefly on the North Western railway, 31 against 54; on the Burma state railway, *nil* against 15; on the South Indian railway, *nil* against 13, and on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway, 4 against 16; but increased principally on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 54 against 18.

Casualties to passengers and servants not included in paragraph 1.

17. The casualties to passengers, and to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, from accidents not coming under the classification adopted in paragraph 1, were, as compared with the corresponding period of 1891, in the case of passengers, 43 killed and 112 injured against 52 killed and 160 injured, and, in the case of servants, 141 killed and 454 injured against 121 killed and 398 injured. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Total casualties from all causes.

18. The total casualties to persons from all causes, including trespassers, cases of suicide, etc., were 466 killed and 730 injured against 455 killed and 724 injured in the corresponding period of 1891. (For details, *vide* abstract No. 2.)

Casualties in yards, workshops, etc.

19. In addition to the above, 71 persons were reported to have been killed and 154 injured in yards, workshops, etc., and 749 persons to have died in carriages and at stations, from causes unconnected with the working of trains.

20. The accidents *for the 3rd quarter of 1892* are dealt with in the following note.

Note on accidents for the 3rd quarter of 1892.

Casualties resulting from accidents to trains, rolling stock, etc., for the 3rd quarter of 1892.

The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in paragraph 1 of the previous note, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred:—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents during the 3rd quarter of 1892.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Bengal-Nágpur	1	3	2	...	1	3	3
Rajputana-Malwa	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
North Western	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Eastern Bengal	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Madras	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Total	...	3	2	1	7	4	9
Total of the corresponding quarter of 1891	...	1	6	1	6	2	12

2. *Bengal-Nágpur railway.*—On the 10th August, 1892, the engine and six vehicles of a down mail train were derailed at mileage 67¾ from Katni, owing to a small bank having been washed away by heavy rain. Three passengers were killed and two passengers and a railway servant injured. There was also considerable damage to rolling stock.

3. *Rajputana-Malwa railway.*—On the 26th July, 1892, a brake-van of a down goods train was derailed whilst shunting at the Bhátinda station. A railway servant was slightly injured.

4. *North Western railway.*—On the 16th August, 1892, the engine of an up mail train fell into the Pulkoo Nullah between Wazirabad and Kathála, owing to the line having been breached. A fireman was drowned.

5. *Eastern Bengal state railway.*—On the 3rd September, 1892, an up goods train ran over a bull at mile 17 on the Raita extension, which led to the train being derailed. The line was unfenced and the engine was not fitted with a cow-catcher. The guard and the driver were injured.

6. *Great Indian Peninsula railway.*—On the 21st September, 1892, the rear brake and a third class carriage of an up mixed train were derailed while shunting at Bhusával. The guard was slightly injured.

7. *Madras railway.*—On the 8th September, 1892, the engine of an extra goods train was derailed at Jalárpet, owing to the train having been turned into a dead siding. Two railway servants were injured. The pointsman, who was at fault, was prosecuted and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be communicated for information to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered further, that the note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the nine months ending the 30th September 1892.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending the 30th September 1892, as KILLED or INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	Killed.	Injured.	REMARKS.
PASSENGERS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	41	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	43	112	
SERVANTS:—			
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	17	36	
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	141	454	
OTHER PERSONS:—			
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	19	12	
Trespassers	195	63	
Suicides	38	4	
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	5	8	
TOTAL	466	730	

ABSTRAC

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA by t
RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicab

PASSENGERS.

Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—From falling between carriages and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By the closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.		Total passengers.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.																		
	Standard gauge.																		
I	East Indian (a)	...	8	3	2	...	5	1	1	...	...	3	11	1	2	8	21	8	29
III	Bengal-Nágpur	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	4	5
IV	Indian Midland (b)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	2	6	2	6
	Metre gauge.																		
X	Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot section	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Company's "																		
XII	Rajputana-Malwa (c)	3	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	13	...	...	5	14	8	16
XIII	Southern Mahratta (d)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
XV	South Indian	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	4	2	13
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.																		
	Standard gauge.																		
XIX	North Western (e)	1	2	...	1	2	2	2	...	2	1	6	23	...	...	12	27	13	29
XXI	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	1	9	1	9
XXII	Eastern Bengal (f)	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	6	2	9
	Metre gauge.																		
XXX	Burma (g)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	...	5
	Special gauge.																		
XXXIV	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.																		
	Standard gauge.																		
XXXV	Great Indian Peninsula (h)	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	4	...	2	2	9	2	9
XXXVI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	2	2	2	16
XXXVII	Madras	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	2	2
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.																		
	Metre gauge.																		
XL	Deoghur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLI	Rohilkhand-Kumaun, Company's section (j)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLII	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special gauge.																		
XLV	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
	LINES OWNED BY NATIVE STATES AND WORKED BY COMPANIES.																		
	Standard gauge.																		
L	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (k)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	5	...
	Special gauge.																		
LIV	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATES.																		
	Metre gauge.																		
LIX	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
LX	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Special gauge.																		
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL 1892	8	41	4	4	8	12	7	2	3	1	16	86	5	7	43	112	51	153
	TOTAL 1891	2	41	11	16	6	11	...	5	...	4	23	101	12	23	52	160	54	201

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Serial No.	RAILWAYS.	From accidents to trains, etc., see Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		Fr 1.—During shunting operations.		2.—Falling off engines, vans, wagons, etc.		3.—Coming in contact with over-bridges, etc., during the travelling of trains.		4.—Coming in contact, while shunting with vehicles, etc., standing in adjoining lines.		5.—Getting on or off trains, engines, etc.		6.—Whilst loading, unloading	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	
	STATE LINES WORKED BY COMPANIES.														
	Standard gauge.														
I	East Indian (a)	...	...	5	4	...	3	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	
III	Bengal-Nágpur	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
IV	Indian Midland (b)	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metre gauge.														
X	Bengal and North-Western—Tirhoot section	8	8	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
	Company's "														
XII	Rajputana-Malwa (c)	5	4	3	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	
XIII	Southern Mahratta (d)	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
XV	South Indian	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	
	STATE LINES WORKED BY THE STATE.														
	Standard gauge.														
XIX	North Western (e)	2	3	2	3	1	8	1	1	...	...	4	3	...	
XXI	Oudh and Rohilkhand	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	.	
XXII	Eastern Bengal (f)	...	3	...	4	3	3	...	...	.	2	1	..	3	
	Metre gauge.														
XXX	Burma (g)	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	
	Special gauge.														
XXXIV	Jorhát (2′ 0″)	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	LINES WORKED BY GUARANTEED COMPANIES.														
	Standard gauge.														
XXXV	Great Indian Peninsula (h)	...	10	2	11	3	3	...	1	...	...	1	7	1	
XXXVI	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (i)	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
XXXVII	Madras	...	2	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	
	ASSISTED COMPANIES.														
	Metre gauge.														
XL	Deoghur	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XLI	Rohilkhand-Kumaun, Company's section (j)	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
XLII	Dibru-Sadiya	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special gauge.														
XLV	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2′ 0″)	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	LINES OWNED BY NATIVE STATES AND WORKED BY COMPANIES.														
	Standard gauge.														
L	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (k)	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
	Special gauge.														
LIV	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2′ 6″)	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	LINES OWNED AND WORKED BY NATIVE STATES.														
	Metre gauge.														
LIX	Jodhpore-Bickaneer	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
LX	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Special gauge.														
LXI	Morvi (2′ 6″)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	TOTAL 1892	17	36	17	30	19	36	2	5	...	4	13	31	5	
	TOTAL 1891	16	44	10	21	10	44	4	3	...	5	9	34	5	

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Tárakeshwar, and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka railways.
(b) " the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(c) " the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway.
(d) " the Mysore and Kolhápur railways.
(e) " the Amritsar-Pathánkot, Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rájpura-Bhátinda and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(f) " narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.

No. 2.

TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

| VANTS. | | |

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	I East Indian (a).									III Bengal-Nágpur.									IV Indian Midland (b).									X — Bengal and North-Western — Tirhoot and Company's sections.									XII Rajputana-Malwa (c).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	4	...	4	...	8	...	...	...	8	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	2	5	2	5	4
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	2	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	14	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	47	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	21	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	99	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	34	36	...	...	8	7	8	7	...	141	141	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	3	2	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	51	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	30	365	395	...	8	...	...	...	8	20	167	187	3	3	1	2	4	5	7	103	110	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	67	71	...	...	8	8	8	8	5	324	329	3	2	5	4	8	6

(a) Includes the Patna-Gya, Tárakeshwar, and Delhi-Umballa-Kalka railways. (b) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway. (c) Includes the Gaekwar's Mehsána railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XIII Southern Mahratta (a).									XV South Indian.									XIX North Western (c).									XXI Oudh and Rohilkhand.									XXII Eastern Bengal (d).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	3	...	...	...	3
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	12	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	37	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	390	390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	109	110	...	...	...	2	...	2
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	(b)2	...	...	...	2	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	12	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	12	36	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	15	1	6	...	...	1	6	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	22	25	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	485	486	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	335	340	1	11	1	...	2	11	31	359	390	1	2	2	3	3	5	...	108	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	224	248	...	3	...	3	...	6

(a) Includes the Mysore and the Kolhápur railways.
(b) Not passengers but cartmen.
(c) Includes the Amritsar-Pathankot, Hyderabad-Umarkot, Rajpura-Bhatinda, and Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(d) " narrow gauge sections and the Bengal Central railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XXX Burma (a).									XXXIV Jorhát.									XXXV Great Indian Peninsula (b).									XXXVI Bombay, Baroda and Central India (d).									XXXVII Madras.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	...	2
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	(c)1	...	...	1	(c)1	1	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	105	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	156	160	(c)1	...	...	10	(c)1	10	1	60	61	...	14	...	...	...	14	2	132	134	...	...	...	2	...	2

(a) Includes the Mu Valley State railway.

(b) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon and Amráoti railways.

(d) Includes the Gaekwar's Petlad railway.

(c) Not a passenger.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*contd.*

	XL Deoghur.										XLI Rohilkhand-Kumaun Company's Section (a)										XLII Dibru-Sadiya.										XLV Darjeeling-Himalayan.										The Nizam's Guaranteed State (c)									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	26	(b)1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	37	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64	68 (b)1	...	...	...	1	...	2	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	73	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Includes the Lucknow-Bareilly section. (b) Not a passenger. (c) Includes the Bezváda extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident—*concld.*

	LIV The Gaekwar's Dabhoi.									LIX Jodhpore-Bickaneer.									LX Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar.									LXI Morvi.								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	6	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	16	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 4.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the NINE MONTHS ending 30th September 1892, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS, and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

	TOTAL.								
	No.			NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND OTHERS.		NUMBER OF SERVANTS.		TOTAL ALL CLASSES.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	4	1	5	3	...	...	...	3	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	13	27	40	...	17	5	4	5	21
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	9	50	59	...	...	...	9	...	9
4. Collisions between light engines	2	30	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	27	54	81	1	2	...	1	1	3
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	16	282	298	...	...	1	3	1	3
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	5	51	56	...	...	1	4	1	4
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	5	1,554	1,559	1(a)	...	8	9	9	9
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	79	82	1(a)	2(b)	...	2	1	4
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	45	45	..	...	1	...	1	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	338	338	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	5	34	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	1	5	6	...	14	...	...	...	14
18. Ditto of couplings	1	164	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	10	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	39	39	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	39	80	119	...	...	1	...	1	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	10	13	23	3	2	...	1	3	3
23. Fire in trains	2	135	137	1	6	...	...	1	6
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	41	41	...	...	...	...		...
25. Other accidents	7	154	161	...	...	...	3		3
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	159	3,266	3,425	10(c)	43(c)	17	36	27	79

Mean mileage worked	17,620·96
Number of servants employed	175,170
Train-mileage of all descriptions	47,325,442
Number of passengers carried	88,561,168
Passenger-mileage	3,906,822,537
Per mile open—	
Train-mileage of all descriptions	2,686
Number of passengers carried	5,026
Passenger-mileage	221,715
Total passengers—	
Killed per million of passengers	0·090
Injured per ditto ditto	0·463
Killed per million of passenger-miles	0·002
Injured per ditto ditto	0·010

(a) Not a passenger. (b) Not passengers but cartmen. (c) Of these two were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 20th, 1893.

During the week under review the most important feature of the weather has been the extension northward over the Bay and Burma of monsoon winds and the appearance of monsoon weather on the Malabar Coast. This extension of the monsoon has been accompanied with general moderate rainfall over Burma, and with scattered rain over the west and south of the Peninsula. At the same time there has been a considerable increase of heat over Northern India, where the mean temperature has considerably exceeded the average, and the day temperatures have been very high. Hardly any rain has fallen over the central and northern parts of the country, except on Monday, when dust and thunder storms occasioned scattered showers.

The chart of the 14th showed that pressure was high over Ceylon, while three shallow low pressure areas existed—one over the western desert; a second over the central parts of the country; and a third over Central Burma. Pressure was higher than usual almost everywhere. The excess was greatest in the north, and pressure was more uniform than usual. The winds varied a good deal in direction, and light scattered showers due to dust and thunder storms were reported from different parts of the country. On Monday, the 15th, pressure had increased briskly in the north-west, and the shallow depression over the western desert had disappeared, but otherwise the general distribution was unchanged. The winds remained very variable. Showers, almost everywhere of very small amount, had occurred over the Punjab, the North-Western Himalayas, Burma, and the south of the Peninsula. On Tuesday, the 16th, the barometer was falling everywhere, the change being rapid in the extreme north-west. Pressure was high on the West Coast of the Peninsula and over the south of the Bay, and low over Northern and Central India and Central Burma; but the pressure differences continued smaller than is ordinarily the case at this season. Strong north-westerly and north-north-westerly winds prevailed over the Bombay Presidency, and north-westerly winds were appearing in the Punjab and the Gangetic plain, but elsewhere the directions were still variable. Rain was falling in the south of the Peninsula, in Burma, and at one or two central stations, but the amounts were again generally small. The chart of the 17th showed that the barometer was rising again, except at some of the Madras stations. Pressure was high on the Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts and in the south of the Bay, and low over Northern and Central India and the Bay. Gradients remained abnormally slight for the time of year. Fresh northerly winds continued down the West Coast and at several central stations, while south-westerly winds prevailed over the head of the Bay and in Lower Bengal. Elsewhere the directions were very variable. In Burma rain continued fairly general, but over India the only rainfall was a few scattered showers. On the 18th pressure was falling over Northern and Central India and Burma and rising over the west of the Peninsula. In consequence gradients were increasing and the general distribution assuming a more normal condition. Northerly and north-westerly winds prevailed over a large part of Western and Central India, and hot north-westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic plain. On the other hand, in Burma the wind was south-easterly. Elsewhere the directions were variable. Rain had fallen over Burma and the west of the Peninsula and at a few scattered stations. The fall was becoming heavier, Moulmein, Mangalore, and Calicut having received over 2 and Tavoy and Akyab over 1 inch. The chart of Friday, the 19th, showed that the barometric changes which had commenced on the preceding day had been maintained. The barometer had risen over the Peninsula and the south of the Bay and fallen over Northern India. Hence gradients had

continued to steepen, and the pressure difference over India was somewhat greater than usual. North-westerly and westerly winds prevailed over Western India and the Gangetic plain, and southerly winds over Burma and the Bay. The force was strong over a large part of the country. Rain had again fallen over the west and south of the Peninsula and in Burma. Tavoy had received over 2 and Moulmein, Bassein, and Chittagong over 1 inch. On the 20th pressure was falling everywhere. The distribution was unchanged as regards the relative positions of the areas of high and of low pressure, but the pressure difference had increased, and was about 0·30″ instead of the normal 0·20″. The winds were generally similar to those reported on the previous day, and were strong over a large part of the country. Rain had fallen generally over Burma, and scattered showers had occurred over the west of the Peninsula and North Bengal. Tavoy again received over 2 and Akyab, Chittagong, and Bijapur over 1 inch.

Temperature.—The following table shows the variations of temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	May.							Mean variation of week.
	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·3	+0·6	—1·0	—2·3	—2·1	—2·7	—3·5	—1·4
Bengal and Assam . .	—0·2	+0·9	+2·3	+2·2	+2·6	+3·1	+2·3	+1·9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—2·6	—3·0	—1·1	—0·4	+0·4	+1·4	+3·0	—0·3
Punjab	—3·4	—1·5	—3·7	—2·1	+0·4	+2·8	+4·0	—0·5
Bombay	—0·3	+0·5	+0·1	+0·2	—0·4	—2·3	—2·3	—0·6
Central Provinces and Berar	—4·7	—3·1	—2·1	—0·9	—0·2	+0·7	+0·5	—1·4
Central India and Guzerat .	—2·5	—2·0	—1·3	—1·0	—0·4	—1·0	—1·1	—1·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	—2·9	—2·9	—4·4	—3·0	—2·1	—0·8	—1·3	—2·5
Madras	—3·0	—2·2	—3·2	—1·7	—1·5	0	—1·3	—1·8
Mean for whole India .	—2·0	—1·4	—1·6	—1·0	—0·4	+0·2	0	—0·9

The above table shows that a marked rise of temperature has occurred during the week over Northern India and a marked fall over Burma. The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 0·9° below the normal average, and it was only on the 19th and 20th that the general temperature of the whole Indian region equalled the normal. On all the preceding days the heat was less than usual, the abnormal depression ranging from 2·0° on the 14th to 0·4° on the 18th. The provincial variations show that in Bengal the mean temperature of the week was 1·9° higher than usual, but that in all the other Provinces the abnormal depression of temperature, which has prevailed for so long, has continued.

Rain has been somewhat less general in this than in the preceding week, eight divisions reporting absolutely no rain, and sixteen more reporting an average actual fall for the division of less than one-tenth of an inch. In the remaining twenty-six divisions effective rainfall has been received, the actual average fall per division ranging from 6·48 inches in Tenasserim to 0·11 inches in Berar. The rainfall in Burma and parts of Bengal as well as probably that in the south-west of the Peninsula was of monsoon origin, while that recorded in other parts of the Indian region was due to local dust and thunder storms.

As these storms were fewer and less intense than was the case in the last few preceding weeks, the general rainfall of those parts of India outside the influence of the monsoon currents was proportionately lighter, and in most divisions the average fall did not amount to one quarter of an inch. Within the regions affected by the monsoon currents the amount of rain received varied a good deal. Thus the division of Tenasserim, which was most within the current, recorded an average of 6·48 inches, Central Burma of 2·75 inches, Mysore of 2·09 inches, and Lower Burma, Upper Burma, Arakan, Malabar, Madras (South Central), Coorg, and the Bombay Deccan of over one inch.

The third column of the concluding table shows that only in Tenasserim, Central Burma, Punjab (West), Madras (South Central), Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandeish, the Central Provinces (West), Sind, and Rajputana (West) was the average actual rainfall of the week in excess of the normal average fall, and only in Tenasserim, Central Burma, Mysore, and the Deccan was this excess at all large. In all parts of India, except the ten divisions noticed above, the rainfall of the week was in defect, but in the case of most of the divisions the deficiency was small. In Assam and North Bengal, however, and also in Lower Burma, rainfall was abnormally light; thus the Lower Burma division received 1·68 inches instead of 3·31 inches, the Surma division 0·56 inch instead of 5·09 inches, the Brahmaputra division 0·04 inch instead of 2·74 inches, and North Bengal 0·66 inch instead of 1·79 inch.

The three concluding columns of the table show that for the period February 26th to May 20th the average actual rainfall has been heavier than usual over by far the greater part of the country. In Arakan, both the Assam divisions, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rainfall has been defective, while in Deltaic Bengal and the Punjab (South, Hills, and North-West) the total amount received has been about normal. In all the other divisions the total rainfall has been in excess.

As stated above, the dust and thunder storms of the week under review were feebler than in the preceding week, and hence there were very few instances of their occasioning heavy falls of rain. Most of the heavy falls given below were attributable to the incursion of the monsoon current.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week :

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Thaton	7·18 inches.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	14·71 ,,
Arakan	Akyab	Maungdaw	4·51 ,,
North Bengal	Darjeeling	Kurseong	7·40 ,,
Malabar	Calicut	Ponnani	2·98 ,,
Madras	Nilgiris	Naduvatam	4·36 ,,
Mysore	Tumkur	Kunigal	4·54 ,,
Deccan	Belgaum	Sampgaon	4·28 ,,
Madras (Central)	Bellary	Kudlighi	4·65 ,,

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 20th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 20th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 20th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	6·48	5·40	+ 1·08	23·48	12·05	+ 95
	Lower Burma	1·68	3·31	— 1·63	14·92	6·66	+ 124
	Central Burma	2·75	2·03	+ 0·72	7·29	4·46	+ 63
	Upper Burma	1·22	?	?	4·70	?	?
	Arakan	1·96	2·44	— 0·48	5·20	7·86	— 34
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	0·50	0·78	— 0·28	14·78	11·34	+ 30
	Assam (Surma)	0·56	5·09	— 4·53	25·31	37·49	— 32
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·04	2·74	— 2·70	13·93	18·77	— 26
	Deltaic Bengal	0·22	1·02	— 0·80	9·85	8·53	+ 15
	Central Bengal	0·07	0·82	— 0·75	8·80	5·36	+ 64
	North Bengal	0·66	1·79	— 1·13	12·90	10·23	+ 26
	Orissa	0·03	0·69	— 0·66	7·12	4·45	+ 60
	Chota Nagpur	0	0·52	— 0·52	5·27	3·02	+ 75
	Behar (South)	0	0·23	— 0·23	3·18	1·40	+ 127
	Do. (North)	0·05	0·45	— 0·40	3·72	2·84	+ 31
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·12	— 0·12	1·30	0·74	+ 76
	Oudh (South)	0	0·14	— 0·14	0·99	0·81	+ 22
	Do. (North)	0·08	0·21	— 0·13	2·38	1·20	+ 98
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·01	0·09	— 0·08	1·20	0·67	+ 79
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·06	0·10	— 0·04	1·12	0·83	+ 35
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·07	0·29	— 0·22	3·09	2·19	+ 41
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·03	0·12	— 0·09	1·09	1·08	+ 1
	Do. (Central)	0·14	0·15	— 0·01	1·66	1·15	+ 44
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·29	— 0·28	3·06	2·23	+ 37
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·09	0·81	— 0·72	6·44	6·79	— 5
	Do. (North-West)	0·15	0·23	— 0·08	3·90	3·98	— 2
	Do. (West)	0·15	0·09	+ 0·06	1·77	1·43	+ 24
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	1·37	1·84	— 0·47	9·08	6·12	+ 48
	Madras (South Central)	1·49	1·08	+ 0·41	11·26	6·26	+ 80
	Coorg	1·58	2·25	— 0·67	7·73	6·41	+ 21
	Mysore	2·09	0·74	+ 1·35	7·01	3·43	+ 104
	Konkan	0·27	0·13	+ 0·14	0·84	0·54	+ 56
	Bombay Deccan	1·10	0·29	+ 0·81	3·89	1·62	+ 140
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·49	0·16	+ 0·33	1·54	0·46	+ 235
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·11	0·11	0	4·59	0·76	+ 504
	Central Provinces (West)	0·08	0·04	+ 0·04	3·78	0·70	+ 440
	Ditto (Central)	0·04	0·08	— 0·04	3·44	1·08	+ 219
	Ditto (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	2·62	1·76	+ 49
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0	0·04	— 0·04	0·05	0·09	— 44
	Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·30	— 100
	Sind	0·05	0·01	+ 0·04	0·25	0·46	— 46
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	1·22	0·52	+ 135
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·12	0·23	— 0·11	0·72	0·61	+ 18
	Rajputana (West)	0·36	0·22	+ 0·14	0·82	0·62	+ 32
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·26	0·69	— 0·43	6·15	2·50	+ 146
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·73	— 0·73	9·35	3·43	+ 173
	Hyderabad (South)	0·08	0·30	— 0·22	6·02	1·92	+ 214
	Madras (Central)	0·83	0·50	+ 0·33	3·60	1·77	+ 103
	East Coast (Central)	0·33	0·63	— 0·30	3·23	1·67	+ 93
	Ditto (South)	0·35	0·71	— 0·36	4·71	2·91	+ 62
	Madras (South)	0·49	0·51	— 0·02	7·17	4·36	+ 64

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *25th May, 1893.*

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rainfall good, except in parts of the Carnatic, which had only a few scattered showers. Cultivation progressing. Standing crops generally fair, but more rain is required in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water generally sufficient, and cattle in good condition. Prices slightly easier, except in parts of the Carnatic and Central districts, where prices are stationary. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain in parts of twelve districts. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late-crops continues in parts of two districts and cotton-picking in one. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Sowing commenced in parts of three districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 20th May.*—The week has been characterized by fine settled weather with excessive temperature, and there has been no rain with the exception of a few scattered showers in North and East Bengal. General agricultural prospects continue favourable. Ploughing and sowing are in full progress, and all standing crops are doing well. Spring rice is still being harvested, and is generally yielding a good outturn. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally reported well, and fodder and water supplies are plentiful.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Weather seasonable. Heat increasing. Threshing of spring crops in progress, and completed in some districts. Summer crops are being irrigated and are doing well. Preparations for the autumn crops begun. Weighments of opium finished; outturn fair. Prices generally steady. Locusts have appeared in Meerut, but no damage is reported. Large broods of locusts have been hatched in the Saharanpur district, and active measures have been taken for their destruction.

Punjab.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Slight rain has fallen in most districts. Reaping and threshing of spring crops in progress. Sugarcane and cotton sowings going on. Ploughings and sowings for autumn crops commenced. Condition of standing autumn crops is reported excellent, and their prospects are said to be good. Extra spring crops doing well. Locusts appeared in parts of Hissar, Ferozepur, and Shahpur, and have damaged the cotton and indigo crops in Hissar; no damage is reported from the other two districts. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in one district, falling in seven others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy with high winds. Land being prepared for autumn sowings. Prices steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Rain fell throughout the Province. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and ploughing for wet-weather crops are progressing. The standing crops generally are good, but the paddy crop near Shwebo has been wholly submerged and destroyed by heavy floods in the Mu canal. The price of paddy has risen in Mandalay and has fallen in Katha and Shwebo; elsewhere the price is stationary. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 230.

Assam.—*For week ending 23rd May.*—Weather dry and hot, and rain wanted. Sowing of summer paddy continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 24th May.*—MYSORE: Rain throughout the State. Standing crops good. Ploughing operations in active progress and sowing commenced in parts. Prospects favourable. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG.—Rainfall good. Rice sowing completed in one district. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) sowing in progress. Late heavy showers have been favourable for the coffee and cardamom crops. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 24th May.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Preparation of land for ensuing season continues. Water sufficient. Fodder deficient in two talukas. Cattle generally healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices fallen slightly.

Central India.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rain fell in two States. Land being prepared for autumn crop sowings in Bhopal and Bhopawar. Condition of cattle generally good. Prices falling slightly in Bhopal, fluctuating in Gwalior, and steady, but high, in other parts.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 24th May.*—Rainfall good in two States and moderate in three others and in Ajmere. Agricultural operations satisfactory. Land being prepared for autumn crops in Ajmere and Ulwar. Harvest prospects good, except in two States, where the outturn is below average. Grain being threshed. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is scarce. Prices rising in three States and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 20th May.*—Weather hot and fine. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{8}{111}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—dated Simla, the 22nd May, 1893.

RESOLUTION.

The report for the year ending 30th September 1892 is, as usual, well compiled and accompanied by excellent maps and plates.

2. Twenty-one parties and six small detachments were employed on field operations during the year, as shown in the following list :—

	Number of parties.	Number of detachments.
1. Trigonometrical	1	...
2. Topographical	3	2
3. Forest	4	...
4. Cadastral	7	2
5. Traverse	1	1
6. Scientific	3	...
7. Geographical	2	1

Of these, 12 parties and 3 detachments may be held to have been engaged on remunerative operations, *i.e.*, on work connected with the enhancement of land or forest revenue.

3. The trigonometrical operations were, as in the previous year, carried on by one party only. The topographical establishment was somewhat reduced, and the outturn of work has consequently been a little less than in 1890-91. That of the Forest Surveys is, on the other hand, considerably larger than last year mainly owing to the rapidity of the 4-inch scale operations in Madura and Coimbatore.

4. The establishment engaged on cadastral surveys has been particularly strong during the year under report, and both the outturn of work (6,598 square miles in all) and the reduction which has been effected in its cost are creditable to the Department. The extensive operations in Orissa have been carried out at an expenditure of Rs. 22 less per square mile than last year, and a considerable reduction in the rates has taken place in Upper Burma. In Garhwál the cost has been reduced from Rs. 283 to Rs. 183 per square mile

5. The Government of India notice with satisfaction the efficient manner in which during the year the Survey Department has co-operated with the Provincial Revenue authorities in the conduct of cadastral surveys. As indicated in the Government Resolutions on the survey reports of previous years, the gradual reforms which have been recently introduced, and which require, on the one hand, the more effective utilization of local agency in the construction of field maps, and, on the other, the employment of survey subordinates for the compilation of many of the registers comprised in the record-of-rights, have neces-

sitated intimate and cordial relations between the Survey and Provincial officers. These have now been everywhere established. The amalgamation of the survey and revenue departments has, indeed, during the last year reached its fullest development in the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sandeman as Director of the Bengal Surveys under the administrative orders of the Government of Bengal, and credit is due both to that officer and to Colonel Thuillier for the part which they have taken in the satisfactory arrangements which have been secured for the progress of survey operations in that Province. The instructions in the Resolution of last year on the subject of personal tours have at the same time been zealously carried out in other Provinces by Lieutenant-Colonel C. Strahan, the Deputy Surveyor General directly responsible for the superintendence of revenue surveys, with the result that none of the difficulties which arose occasionally in previous years through want of a complete understanding between the Revenue and Survey officials have occurred during the year under report.

6. The only survey connected with the development of mining industries has been that of the detachment in Mergui and Maliwun, which has under considerable difficulties proceeded with a topographical survey of the tin and coal bearing regions in that neighbourhood.

7. General measures are under consideration for improving the pay and prospects of the Junior Division of the Survey of India. In the meanwhile, one step has been taken in this direction by securing for survey officers of the Junior Division five posts of the newly-constituted Land-Records Department in Burma.

The designation of officers throughout the Junior Division has been altered, and the Extra-Assistant Superintendents, who are at the head of the Junior Division, now rank as gazetted officers.

8. The work done in the Photographic and Lithographic office continues to show a large increase, especially in the printing sections, and it is found very difficult to comply with the demands for colour printing, even with the aid of steam machinery. The combined outturn in pulls of the lithographic and zincographic presses and machines was in 1878-79, 233,989; in 1888-89, 466,082; and in 1891-92, 756,068: these figures serve to show the increase, due in part to the introduction of steam power, in these sections. During the past year there were issued 1,318,597 impressions from print and 92,415 heliogravure prints. In 1878-79 the impressions were 367,175 only: the heliogravure prints in 1888-89, when this process was started, were 20,307.

The value of the outturn for the last three years, as compared with that for 1881-82, was—

1881-82.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,69,054	2,00,374	2,08,654	2,10,357

The increased work in this office has necessitated the strengthening of the establishment.

The value of the instruments issued by the Mathematical Instrument Office at the same time has risen since last year from Rs. 2,88,337 to Rs. 3,16,373.

9. The Department continues to show good work in all its branches, and the Government of India acknowledge the services rendered by the Surveyor General and the other officers of the Department.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Surveyor General of India, Inspector General of Forests, Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Foreign, Military, and Public Works Departments.

Madras	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	Burma.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Assam

Coorg.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

[True Extract.]

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	27	18	...	...	...	...	27	18	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	7,03,250	5,72,276	4,28,105	...	...	...	7,03,250	5,72,276	4,28,105
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,283*	35,203	29,355	54,283	35,203	29,355
Bengal ...	3,416	7,143	16,707	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,416	7,143	16,707
N.-W. P. & O. ...	46,746	43,338	36,848	71,621	15,299	33,916	...	...	...	1,18,367	58,637	70,764
Punjab ...	1,208	...	13,093	15,337	101	14,527	15,794*	4,214	39,291	32,339	4,315	66,911
Cent. Provs. ...	665	1,792	973	21,903	14,130	13,464	...	...	...	22,568	15,922	14,437
Berar ...	835	3,896	48	3,34,823	2,77,551	1,02,354	...	...	...	3,35,658	2,81,447	1,02,402
Assam ...	902	5,800	9,176	...	...	...	...	...	...	902	5,800	9,176
Raj. & C. I. ...	11,967	2,082	2,271	2,44,116	91,665	1,42,866	...	...	...	2,56,083	93,747	1,45,137
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	727	331	291	...	...	...	727	331	291
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	65,739	64,051	79,116	13,91,804	9,71,371	7,35,523	70,077	39,417	68,646	15,27,620	10,74,839	8,83,285
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	3,71,713	1,83,700	2,77,652	...	...	...	3,71,713	1,83,700	2,77,652
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,316*	75,443	40,956	1,28,316	75,443	40,956
Bengal ...	11,829	87,318	10,640	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,829	87,318	10,640
N.-W. P. & O. ...	1,23,039	2,64,642	1,20,629	10	3,41,978	27,008	...	1,353	...	1,23,049	6,07,973	1,47,637
Punjab ...	12,247	1,161	...	278	1,08,225	...	1,54,059*	5,43,313	13,257	1,66,584	6,52,699	13,257
Cent. Provs. ...	5,437	114	23,488	2,35,107	3,60,152	1,87,942	...	...	...	2,40,544	3,60,266	2,11,430
Berar ...	...	...	...	35,619	1,11,857	685	...	...	...	35,619	1,11,857	685
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	23,056	89,116	60,047	...	...	...	23,056	89,116	60,047
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	46	...	452	...	...	...	46	...	452
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,52,552	3,53,235	1,54,757	6,65,829	11,95,028	5,53,786	2,82,375	6,20,109	54,213	11,00,756	21,68,372	7,62,756
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	384	...	22,247	...	...	...	384	...	22,247
Bombay ...	...	...	...	2,33,294	2,41,812	3,12,928	...	...	...	2,33,294	2,41,812	3,12,928
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...
Bengal ...	3,05,030	3,06,754	3,56,620	...	18	...	...	...	...	3,05,030	3,06,772	3,56,620
N.-W. P. & O. ...	72,900	1,57,728	51,020	14,985	4,222	2,301	...	...	...	87,885	1,61,950	53,321
Punjab ...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	60	12	...	60	45
Cent. Provs. ...	13,647	41,688	10,087	3,73,643	3,12,686	2,54,556	...	...	...	3,87,290	3,54,374	2,64,643
Berar ...	...	...	...	3,22,334	4,14,506	2,31,641	...	...	...	3,22,334	4,14,506	2,31,641
Assam ...	...	231	276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231	276
Raj. & C. I. ...	28,246	34,191	17,495	1,41,499	74,891	59,662	...	...	...	1,69,745	1,09,082	77,157
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	1,40,995	71,930	74,239	...	...	...	1,40,995	71,930	74,239
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	4,19,823	5,40,592	4,35,498	12,27,134	11,20,065	9,57,607	...	66	12	16,46,957	16,60,723	13,93,117
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	Not available.	241	49	Not available.	...	...	...	241	49
Bombay ...	...	...	...		19	4		...	...	...	19	4
Sind ...	...	...	...		...	21		229	311	...	229	332
Bengal ...	1,063	326	37		...	...		...	...	1,063	326	37
N.-W. P. & O. ...	99	26	...		12	141		...	...	99	38	141
Punjab ...	...	...	...		3	...		493	128	...	496	128
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	...		...	1		...	...	...	...	1
Berar ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...		88	6		...	...	...	88	6
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...		1	...		...	...	...	1	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	1,162	352	37	...	364	222	...	632	439	1,162	1,348	698

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 25th May, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town and Karachi during the month of March 1893, and from 1st January 1893 to 31st March 1893, periods of the years 1891 and 1892.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.

Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	772	18	...	...	...	...	772	18	...	Madras.
2	...	...	17,15,838	12,45,111	10,04,928	...	...	...	17,15,840	12,45,111	10,04,928	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,346*	97,158	72,403	1,26,340	97,158	72,403	Sind.
10,045	29,200	39,727	8	...	19	...	...	...	10,053	29,200	39,746	Bengal.
1,68,525	1,01,886	1,01,153	3,46,137	1,01,890	1,69,438	...	...	...	5,14,662	2,03,776	2,70,591	N.-W. P. & O.
8,229	1	25,558	51,486	578	56,075	35,485*	8,796	1,21,593	95,200	9,375	2,03,226	Punjab.
1,161	2,054	1,519	76,619	35,751	61,671	...	...	...	77,780	37,805	63,196	Cent. Provs.
887	6,894	284	9,81,051	8,42,314	4,71,626	...	...	...	9,81,938	8,49,208	4,71,910	Berar.
1,849	11,301	21,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,849	11,301	21,333	Assam.
23,011	2,240	4,854	6,34,429	2,65,935	3,84,864	...	...	...	6,57,440	2,68,175	3,89,718	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,967	354	1,362	...	...	...	1,967	354	1,362	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...	...	364	Mysore.
2,13,709	1,53,576	1,94,428	38,08,307	24,91,951	21,50,347	1,61,825	1,05,954	1,93,996	41,83,841	27,51,481	25,38,771	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	6,28,203	2,90,677	4,03,039	...	...	...	6,28,203	2,90,677	4,03,039	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,30,341*	3,59,465	1,51,408	5,30,341	3,59,465	1,51,408	Sind.
69,049	2,02,440	64,810	1	1	...	...	...	...	69,050	2,02,441	64,810	Bengal.
2,86,214	5,82,701	3,93,628	697	5,75,028	1,13,984	...	1,353	...	2,86,911	11,59,082	5,07,612	N.-W. P. & O.
69,589	3,836	...	11,338	2,00,916	12,250	8,75,761*	12,25,760	40,275	9,56,688	14,30,512	52,525	Punjab.
10,034	2,316	74,585	9,19,767	9,89,832	8,07,045	...	...	...	9,29,801	9,92,148	8,81,630	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	63,430	1,31,223	12,860	...	...	...	63,430	1,31,223	12,860	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	312	1,856	71,088	3,00,155	2,31,851	...	...	...	71,088	3,00,467	2,33,707	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	46	...	452	...	...	...	46	...	452	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
4,34,886	7,91,605	5,34,879	16,94,570	24,87,832	15,81,481	14,06,102	15,86,578	1,91,683	35,35,558	48,66,015	23,08,043	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	1,454	...	25,367	...	...	...	1,454	...	25,367	Madras.
...	...	...	4,85,351	4,20,377	4,83,976	...	...	...	4,85,351	4,20,377	4,83,976	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sind.
7,46,144	4,12,396	4,03,687	302	18	...	...	...	...	7,46,446	4,12,414	4,03,687	Bengal.
6,72,044	2,45,584	66,655	24,966	7,368	4,817	...	...	...	6,97,010	2,52,952	71,472	N.-W. P. & O.
...	...	...	...	...	33	...	60	12	...	60	45	Punjab.
19,396	52,170	15,149	5,33,074	4,02,873	3,75,598	...	...	...	5,52,470	4,55,043	3,90,747	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	5,17,801	5,96,337	3,43,933	...	...	...	5,17,801	5,96,337	3,43,933	Berar.
779	1,654	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	1,654	1,322	Assam.
45,991	46,698	18,929	1,72,843	89,732	88,472	...	...	...	2,19,834	1,36,430	1,07,401	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	3,26,101	2,35,943	1,88,592	...	...	...	3,26,101	2,35,943	1,88,592	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	Mysore.
14,85,354	7,58,502	5,05,742	20,61,892	17,52,648	15,10,806	...	67	12	35,47,246	25,11,217	20,16,560	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	Not available.	255	655	Not available.	...	...	...	255	655	Madras.
...	...	...		324	347		...	...	...	324	347	Bombay.
...	...	...		...	21		1,372	4,300	...	1,372	4,321	Sind.
1,826	5,457	6,161		...	...		...	...	1,826	5,457	6,161	Bengal.
1,660	3,827	546		39	141		...	...	1,660	3,866	687	N.-W. P. & O.
1,051	...	...		5	3		1,551	1,763	1,051	1,556	1,766	Punjab.
...	...	...		...	2		...	...	...	...	2	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...		540	571		...	...	...	540	571	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...		1	...		...	...	...	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...		...	...		...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
4,537	9,284	6,707	...	1,164	1,740	...	2,923	6,063	4,537	13,371	14,510	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river-borne traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VI of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 14th May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th May 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 14th May 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 13th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 13th May 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 13th May 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 13th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,49,243	765	1,634	10,88,991	666	73,57,338	65,79,805	...	7,77,533
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,42,253	171	862	1,69,783	197	10,13,227	10,79,379	66,152	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,42,209	189	752	1,17,914	157	8,54,308	7,83,249	...	71,059
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,105	53	112	6,561	59	7,522	47,939	40,417	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	5,33,225	319	1,699	5,82,000	343	31,51,077	33,07,222	1,56,145	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,62,443	156	1,043	1,57,990	151	9,09,614	9,88,791	79,177	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	94,007	90	1,156	1,47,365	127	5,96,101	8,62,371	2,66,270	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,40,900	187	756	1,35,260	179	8,86,799	8,04,319	...	82,480
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	16,649	84	223	15,708	70	99,657	1,04,496	4,839	...
Total	250	7,953	24,82,034	312	8,237	24,21,572	294	1,48,75,643	1,45,57,571	...	3,18,072
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (State) (*e*)	264	2,450	5,71,278	233	2,509	5,29,860	211	31,93,866	34,12,394	2,18,528	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (State)	244	692	2,59,710	375	692	2,23,871	324	14,58,157	12,99,735	...	1,58,422
Eastern Bengal (State) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,58,375	204	777	1,82,330	235	10,26,868	11,48,817	1,21,949	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	12,930	103	125	13,560	108	83,931	89,087	5,156	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (State)	203	715	1,56,272	219	722	1,42,382	197	9,82,836	9,00,841	...	81,995
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (State Provincial)	47	25	872	35	25	1,411	56	6,126	6,687	561	...
Cherra-Companyganj (State Provincial)	44	8	297	37	8	534	67	1,653	3,170	1,517	...
Total	251	4,792	11,59,734	242	4,858	10,93,948	225	67,53,437	68,60,731	1,07,294	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,62,023	779	1,490	10,77,492	723	72,48,578	64,35,664	...	8,12,914
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,31,775	937	461	4,59,000	996	25,59,739	26,64,912	1,05,173	...
Madras	216	840	1,73,416	206	840	1,81,478	216	10,96,191	12,01,292	1,05,101	...
Total	468	2,793	17,67,214	633	2,791	17,17,970	616	1,09,04,508	1,03,01,868	...	6,02,640
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,538	54,08,982	348	15,886	52,33,490	329	3,25,33,588	3,17,20,170	...	8,13,418
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	20,469	126	161	22,697	141	1,42,534	1,58,223	15,689	...
Tarkessur	258	22	5,373	244	22	5,619	255	45,142	44,514	...	628
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	12,458	186	67	11,574	173	68,547	67,163	...	1,384
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	9,616	123	78	9,479	122	65,751	62,357	...	3,394
Total	135	329	47,916	146	328	49,369	151	3,21,974	3,32,257	10,283	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	62,724	188	333	52,253	157	3,45,902	3,97,545	51,643	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,907	147	13	1,420	109	10,658	8,150	...	2,508
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,372	96	108	17,401	161	65,582	77,738	12,156	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	23,091	74	331	32,913	99	1,42,341	2,03,531	61,190	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,892	74	93	8,820	95	42,147	55,137	12,990	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,769	61	29	1,538	53	11,661	11,064	...	597
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	8,396	117	72	5,640	78	52,840	41,196	...	11,644
Total	109	959	1,15,151	120	979	1,19,985	123	6,71,131	7,94,361	1,23,230	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	52,075	156	380	65,481	172	2,90,315	3,71,271	80,956	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	291	17,849	61	364	17,400	48	1,20,760	1,11,206	...	9,554
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	7,990	85	94	7,604	81	42,827	40,816	...	2,011
Total	76	719	77,914	108	838	90,485	108	4,53,902	5,23,293	69,391	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,545	56,49,963	322	18,031	54,93,329	305	3,39,80,595	3,33,70,081	...	6,10,514

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangúd and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.

Simla, *the 25th May 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1893.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 360.

Simla, the 31st May, 1893.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Honourable Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Sir C. A. Elliott on the said leave.

The Honourable Sir Antony MacDonnell assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 22.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1893.

No. 16-S. I.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

GENERAL THE RIGHT HON'BLE FREDERICK SLEIGH, LORD ROBERTS of Kandahar and Waterford, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., Royal Artillery, late Commander-in-Chief in India.

To be Companions.

THE HON'BLE MR. HERBERT MILLS BIRDWOOD, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

CHARLES JAMES LYALL, ESQ., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

THE HON'BLE MR. HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN, Indian Civil Service, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George and Member of the Board of Revenue, Madras.

MAJOR-GENERAL ALEXANDER WALKER, Royal Artillery, Director-General of Ordnance in India.

COLONEL HURLOCK GALLOWAY PRITCHARD, Indian Staff Corps, Accountant-General, Military Department of the Government of India.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HOWARD MELLISS, Indian Staff Corps, Chief Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Troops of Native States.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1893.

No. 41-I. E.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

To be Knights Commanders.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS EDWARD GORDON, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, Unemployed Supernumerary List.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EDWARD CHARLES SPARSHOTT WILLIAMS, C.I.E., Royal Engineers, Unemployed Supernumerary List.

SARDAR ASAD KHAN, C.I.E., Chief of the Sarawan Brahuis, Kalat.

The HONOURABLE MR. JOHN LAMBERT, C.I.E., Member of the Bengal Legislative Council and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

To be Companions.

COLONEL HENRY RAVENSHAW THUILLIER, Royal Engineers, Surveyor-General of India.

SURGEON-COLONEL ARCHIBALD HAMILTON HILSON, M.D., Indian Medical Service, retired, late Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, D.S.O., Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

RAO SAHIB THAKUR BAHADUR SINGH, of Masuda, Ajmir.

SHAIKH BAHA-UD-DIN, Nawab-i-Am, Wazir of the State of Junagadh in Kathiawar.

VETERINARY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES HERBERT BROCKENCOTE HALLEN, F.R.C.S., Edin., Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department in India.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVID DOUGLAS CUNNINGHAM, M.B., F.R.S., Indian Medical Service, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, and Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER MILNE, Commandant, Surma Valley Light Horse Volunteers, Silchar.

BERTRAM SAUSMAREZ CAREY, Esq., Political Officer, Chin Hills.

DIWAN BAHADUR S. SRINIVASA RAGHAVA AIYANGAR, B.A., Inspector-General of Registration, Madras.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1893.

No. 1947-I.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI KEMPANANJAMMANNI VANIVILAS SANNIDHANNA of Mysore.

No. 1948-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Karadibavi Venkataramanayya Laksmana Rao, Deputy Collector in the district of North Arcot in the Madras Presidency.

Siram Venkatramadass Naidu Garu, Deputy Collector of Cumbum in the district of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency.

No. 1949-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction upon—

Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, Fellow of the University of Bombay.

Maulvi Atá-ur-Rahman, Head of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

No. 1950-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Pundit Chandra Sekhar Sinha Hari Chandana Mahapatra Samanta of the Tributary State of Khondpara in Orissa the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction.

No. 1951-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kumar as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Dakhinessar Malia of Searsol in the district of Burdwan in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Dawlat Chandra Roy of Cossipore in the Twenty-four Parganas.

No. 1952-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Babu Todal Narain Singh, Zemindar of Gawan in the district of Hazaribagh in the Bengal Presidency, the title of Tikait as a personal distinction.

No. 1953-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Saiyid Jamal, late Inspector of Police in the Khandesh District, and formerly an Inspector in the Abkari Department in the Bombay Presidency.

Wadhero Fakir Muhammad Unar, Zemindar in the Labdarya Taluka, Shikarpore District, Upper Sind, in the Bombay Presidency.

Huseni Khan, late Inspector of Police in the district of Umballa in the Punjab.

Saiyid Fatteh Ali Shah, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, in the Punjab.

Malik Jan Khan of Shahpur in the district of Kohat in the Punjab.

Makhdum Bohawab Bakhsh of Multan in the Punjab.

Saiyid Muhammad Ikramulla Khan, an Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner of Delhi in the Punjab.

Khan Sahib Jamsetjee Rustomjee, Head Assistant, Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay.

Haidar Shah, Senior Hospital Assistant, Subordinate Medical Department.

Munshi Ather Ali, Municipal Commissioner, an Honorary Magistrate and Legal Adviser to the British Indian Association of Lucknow in Oudh.

Mirza Rahmat-ullah Beg, an Honorary Magistrate and Member of the District Board of Benares in the North-Western Provinces.

Inayet-ullah Khan, Pensioned Deputy Collector, and an Honorary Magistrate of Hardoi in Oudh.

Saiyid Ahmad Hussain, Superintendent of the Sehore Bazar, and Treasury Officer, Sehore, Bhopal, in Central India.

Munshi Maula Baksh, Native Attaché of the Khorassan Agency.

No. 1954-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Negapatam Krishnaswami Aiyar, Deputy Collector in the district of Tanjore in the Madras Presidency.

Cumbum Rustum Singh, Tahsildar of Markapur in the district of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency.

Madireddi Venkatachelapati Naidu, Tahsildar of Bellary in the district of Bellary in the Madras Presidency.

Paraniputtur Subraya Mudaliar, Tahsildar of Alur in the district of Bellary in the Madras Presidency.

Sankalapur Pompapati Sastri, Acting Tahsildar of Vayalpad in the district of Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency.

Madurantakam Nadadur Varada Chariar, Tahsildar of Rayachoti in the district of Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency.

Virprasad Tapiprasad, Revenue and Refund Audit Officer of the Municipality of Bombay.

Himatlal Dhirajiram, Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department of the Bombay Presidency.

Babu Shyam Sunder Lal, Member of the State Council of Kishengurh in Rajputana.

Waman Narayan Bapat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 1955-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Babu Isser Chunder Mitter, lately a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Bengal.

Babu Shew Bux Bagla of Calcutta.

Babu Chintamoni De of Howrah in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Medini Pershad, Deputy Magistrate in Bengal.

Babu Kailash Chunder Das, Manager under the Court of Wards in the Chittagong District in the Bengal Presidency.

Lama Ugyen Gyatsho, Sub-Inspector of Schools, Darjiling, on Special Duty.

Lala Pohlu Mal, late Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Babu Jogendra Nath Mittra, lately 1st Grade Accountant, Bengal Commissariat Department, Western Circle.

Lala Sheo Parshad, Banker and Treasurer, of Cawnpore in the North-Western Provinces.

Babu Sri Ram, an Honorary Magistrate, Government Pleader for Oudh, and Vice-President of the Municipal Board of Lucknow in Oudh.

Gunga Singh, Assistant Surgeon of Benares in the North-Western Provinces.

C. Narayan Swami Nayadu, Pleader, and President of the Municipal Committee of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Subadar-Major Jhanda Singh of the Magwé Military Police Battalion in Burma.

Ram Dass Bhattacharji, Rai Sahib, Honorary Assistant Engineer in Burma.

No. 1956-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Jamadar Kalandar Shá Khan, Darashá of the Kathiawar Agency Police in the Bombay Presidency, the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 1957-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rang Rao Hari, Pleader and Secretary to the District Council, Bhandara District in the Central Provinces, the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction.

No. 1958-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Munshi Sohan Lal, Head of the Revenue Department and Additional Member of the Council of Regency of the Bikanir State in Rajputana.

Munshi Hazari Lal, Head Master of the High School at Udaipur in Rajputana.

No. 1959-I.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Binda Parshad, Court Inspector of Police, Allahabad, in the North-Western Provinces, the title of Rai as a personal distinction.

No. 1225-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon U Po, a pensioned Myoôk in Burma, the title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction.

No. 1226-E.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maung Shwe I, Merchant and Municipal Commissioner of Mergui in Burma, the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1893.

No. 18.—The following Statutes are published for general information:

ARMY (ANNUAL) ACT, 1893.

[56 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 4.]

An Act to provide during twelve months for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[29TH APRIL, 1893.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law:

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by Her Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of Her Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of one hundred and fifty-four thousand four hundred and forty-two men, including those to be employed at the depôts in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within Her Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of this realm that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in Her Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of Her Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet nevertheless it being requisite for the retaining all the beforementioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert Her Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three on the following days:

(*a*) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and

(*b*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, on the thirty-first day of July; and

(*c*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of December:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Army (Annual) Act, 1893.

Army Act (44 & 45 Vict., c. 58) to be in force for specified times.

2. (*1*) The Army Act shall be and remain in force during the periods hereinafter mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament; that is to say—

(*a*) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three to the thirtieth day of April one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, both inclusive; and

(*b*) Elsewhere in Europe, inclusive of Malta, also in the West Indies and America, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three to the thirty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, both inclusive; and

(*c*) Elsewhere, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three to the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, both inclusive;

and the day from which the Army Act is continued in any place by this Act is in relation to that place referred to in this Act as the commencement of this Act.

(*2*) The Army Act, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

(*3*) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the Army Act by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number hereinbefore mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the Army Act the prices specified in the schedule to this Act.

Amendments of Army Act.

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, s. 24, as to deficiency in and injury to equipment.

4. Whereas it is expedient to explain the expression "equipments" in section twenty-four of the Army Act; be it therefore enacted that—

At the end of the said section shall be added the following paragraph:—

"For the purposes of this section, the expression 'equipments' includes any article

issued to a soldier for his use or entrusted to his care for military purposes."

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, s. 25, as to falsifying official documents.

5. Whereas it is expedient to express more clearly the provisions of section twenty-five of the Army Act as to falsification of official documents; be it therefore enacted that—

In sub-section two of the said section for the words "knowingly and with intent to defraud or to injure any person" shall be substituted the words "knowingly and with intent to injure any person or knowingly and with intent to defraud."

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, s. 32, as to enlistment of soldier discharged with disgrace.

6. Whereas it is expedient to amend section thirty-two of the Army Act so as to provide that the expression "discharged with disgrace" shall include a person discharged for misconduct; be it therefore enacted that—

In sub-section two of the said section, after the word "worthless," shall be added the words "discharged for misconduct."

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, s. 46, as to summary trial by commanding officer.

7. Whereas it is expedient to extend the maximum period of imprisonment capable of being awarded where a case is dealt with summarily under section forty-six of the Army Act, and at the same time to give a soldier the right in certain cases to be tried by a district court-martial, instead of submitting to the jurisdiction of his commanding officer; be it therefore enacted that—

(1) In sub-section two of the said section, for the word "seven" shall be substituted the word "fourteen."

(2) In sub-section three of the said section, after the word "court-martial," shall be added the words "or the right of the soldier to be tried by a district court-martial."

(3) For sub-section eight of the said section shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(8) Where a commanding officer has power to deal with a case summarily under this section, and, after hearing the evidence, considers that he may so deal with the case, he shall, unless he awards one of the minor punishments referred to in this section, ask the soldier charged whether he desires to be dealt with summarily or to be tried by a district court-martial; and if the soldier elects to be tried by a district court-martial, the commanding officer shall take steps for bringing him to trial by a district court-martial, but otherwise shall proceed to deal with the case summarily."

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, s. 48, as to constitution of district courts-martial.

8. Whereas it is expedient to provide that a district court-martial may in any case consist of three members; be it therefore enacted that—

In sub-section four of section forty-eight of the Army Act the words "in the United Kingdom, India, Malta, and Gibraltar of not less than five, and elsewhere," shall be omitted.

Abolition of summary courts-martial, and amendment of provisions as to field general courts-martial.

9. Whereas it is expedient to simplify the provisions of the Army Act relating to courts-martial by abolishing summary courts-martial, and enabling field general courts-martial to exercise the powers of summary courts-martial; be it therefore enacted that—

(1) In sub-section one of section forty-nine of the Army Act, after the words "beyond the seas," shall be added the words "or to the commanding officer of any corps or portion of a corps on active service, or to any officer in immediate command of a body of forces on active service":

(2) In the same sub-section the words "under his command against the property or person of any inhabitant of or resident in such country" shall be omitted:

(3) In the same sub-section, after the words "provided as follows," shall be added the following proviso:—

"(a) An officer in command of a detachment or portion of troops not on active service shall not convene a field general court-martial for the trial of any person unless that person is under his command, nor unless the offence with which the person is charged is an offence against the property or person of an inhabitant of, or resident in, the country in which the offence is alleged to have been committed."

And the provisoes now marked (a) and (b) shall be marked (b) and (c) respectively:

(4) In the same sub-section, after the words "not less than three officers," shall be added the words "unless the officer convening the same is of opinion that three officers are not available, having due regard to the public service, in which case the court-martial may consist of two officers":

(5) At the end of the same sub-section, after the word "captain," shall be added the following paragraph:—

"(d) Where a field general court-martial consists of less than three officers, the sentence shall not exceed such summary punishment as is allowed by this Act or imprisonment."

(6) At the end of sub-section one of section fifty-four of the Army Act there shall be added, as part of the paragraph marked (d), after the words "officer forms part," the words "or where the offence was committed on active service, any such officer as may under the rules made in pursuance of this Act be authorized to confirm the findings and sentences of the field general court-martial awarding the sentence: Provided that a sentence of death or penal servitude awarded by a field general court-martial shall not be carried into effect unless or until it has been confirmed by the general or field officer commanding the force with which the prisoner is present at the date of the sentence."

(7) At the end of sub-section four of the said section fifty-four shall be added the following proviso:—

"Provided that where a member of a field general court-martial trying a prisoner

would, but for his being a member of the court, have power to confirm the finding and sentence of the court, and is of opinion that it is not practicable, having due regard to the public service, to delay the case for the purpose of referring it to any other officer, he may confirm the finding and sentence."

(8) Section fifty-five of the Army Act is hereby repealed.

Amendment of 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58, s. 182, as to special provisions as to warrant officers.

10. Whereas it is expedient to express more clearly the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-two of the Army Act; be it therefore enacted that—

For sub-section two of the said section, being the paragraph beginning with the words "(2) Without taking away" and ending with the words "or to the ranks," shall be substituted the following sub-section:—

"(2) He may be sentenced—

(a) by a district court-martial to such forfeitures, fines, and stoppages as are allowed by this Act, and, either in addition to or in substitution for any such punishment, to be dismissed from the service, or to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances, for any period stated by the court-martial, or to be reduced to the bottom or any other place in the list of the rank which he holds, or to be reduced to an inferior class of warrant officer (if any) or, if he was originally enlisted as a soldier, but not otherwise, to be reduced to a lower grade or to the ranks, or

(b) by any court-martial having power to try him, other than a district court-martial, to any punishment which, under this section, a district court-martial has power to award, either in addition to or in substitution for any other punishment."

SCHEDULE.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where hot meal furnished.	Fourpence per night.
Hot meal as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the Army Act.	One shilling and threepence halfpenny each.
Breakfast as so specified . .	One penny halfpenny each.
Where no hot meal furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Fourpence per day.
Ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	One shilling and ninepence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer	Two shillings per night.

NOTE.—An officer shall pay for his food

REGIMENTAL DEBTS ACT, 1893.

[56 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 5.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the Payment of Regimental Debts, and the Collection and Disposal of the Effects of Officers and Soldiers in case of Death, Desertion, Insanity, and other cases.

[29TH APRIL, 1893.]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Collection of Effects and Payment of Preferential Charges.

On death of person, subject to military law, committee of adjustment to secure effects and pay charges.

1. On the death of a person while subject to military law the prescribed committee of adjustment shall, as soon as may be, in accordance with the prescribed regulations and subject to any exceptions made thereby,

(1) secure and make an inventory of all such of the effects of the deceased as are in camp or quarters, and, if the death occurs out of the United Kingdom, are within the prescribed area, whether station, colony, or command, or other (which area is in this Act referred to as the regulation area); and

(2) ascertain the amount and provide for the payment of the preferential charges on the property of the deceased.

Preferential charges.

2. The following shall be the preferential charges on the property of a person dying while subject to military law, and shall, except so far as other provision may be made for them or any of them, be payable in preference to all other debts and liabilities, and, as among themselves, in the following order:

(1) Expenses of last illness and funeral:

(2) Military debts, namely, sums due in respect of, or of any advance in respect of—

(a) Quarters;

(b) Mess, band, and other regimental accounts;

(c) Military clothing, appointments and equipments, not exceeding a sum equal to six months' pay of the deceased, and having become due within eighteen months before his death;

to which shall be added, where the death occurs out of the United Kingdom,—

(3) Servants' wages, not exceeding two months' wages to each servant; and

(4) Household expenses incurred within a month before the death, or after the last issue of pay to the deceased, whichever is the shorter period.

Surplus only of personal estate to be deemed personal estate.

3. So much only of the personal property of a person dying while subject to military law as remains after payment of the preferential charges shall be considered personal estate of the deceased with reference to the calculation of probate duty, or of any other duty, tax or percentage, or for any of the purposes of administration.

4. If in any case a doubt or difference arises in relation to any preferential charge or the payment thereof, the decision of the Secretary of State, or of such officer or person as the Secretary of State deputes by writing to act in this behalf, shall be final and shall be binding on all persons for all purposes.

Decision of questions as to preferential charges.

5. Subject to the prescribed regulations if any person pays or secures the payment of the preferential charges in full, the committee of adjustment shall not further interfere in relation to the property except so far as they may be requested so to do by or on behalf of that person.

Payment of preferential charges by representatives or other persons.

6 (1) If within one month after the death, or such further time not exceeding the prescribed time as the committee of adjustment allow, the preferential charges are not paid or secured to their satisfaction, the committee shall proceed to pay those charges.

Powers and duties of committee where preferential charges are not paid.

(2) If the death occurs out of the United Kingdom, the committee of adjustment, save as may be prescribed, shall, if it appears to them necessary for the payment of the preferential charges, and in any case may, collect all the personal property of the deceased in the regulation area.

(3) The committee, save as may be prescribed, shall for the purpose of paying the preferential charges and their expenses, and in any case may at such time as, subject to the prescribed regulations, they think expedient, sell and convert into money such of the personal property of the deceased as does not consist of money.

(4) If the death occurs out of the United Kingdom, they may also, save as otherwise prescribed, pay all debts which appear to them to be legally payable out of the personal estate of the deceased.

(5) For the purpose of the exercise of their duties, the committee shall, to the exclusion of all authorities and persons whomsoever, have the same rights and powers as if they had taken out representation to the deceased, and also if in a colony the powers which any official administrator has by the law of that colony; and any receipt given by the committee shall have the like effect as if it had been given by the legal personal representative of the deceased.

(6) The committee of adjustment shall lodge the surplus remaining in their hands after payment of the said charges and expenses and debts with such person (in this Act referred to as the paymaster) at such times, in such manner, and together with such inventory, accounts, vouchers, and information, as may be prescribed.

Disposal of Surplus and Residue.

7. The paymaster shall pay the surplus in the prescribed manner, and subject to the prescribed provisions and exceptions, as follows:

Disposal of surplus by paymaster.

(1) If out of the United Kingdom he may pay thereout any expenses which under the prescribed regulations are chargeable against the surplus, and any debts which are legally payable out of the personal estate of the deceased;

(2) If he knows of a representative of the deceased in the same part of Her Majesty's dominions, he shall pay the surplus to that representative;

(3) If he does not know of such a representative as above mentioned, and the amount does not exceed one hundred pounds, he may pay or apply all or any part thereof to or for the benefit of such persons in the same part of Her Majesty's dominions as he knows of and appear to be beneficially entitled to the personal estate of the deceased, or to or for the benefit of any of such persons;

(4) He shall remit the surplus or so much thereof as is not paid or applied in pursuance of this section to the Secretary of State.

8 The Secretary of State, on being informed of the death of a person subject to military law, shall proceed with all reasonable speed as follows:

Disposal of residue by Secretary of State.

(1) He shall cause to be ascertained the total amount to the credit of the deceased, including any surplus or part of a surplus remitted by a paymaster as mentioned in this Act, and all arrears of pay, batta, grants, and other allowances in the nature thereof, which total amount so ascertained is in this Act referred to as the residue;

(2) If he has notice of a representative of the deceased, he shall pay the residue to that representative:

(3) He may, and if it is so prescribed shall, before such payment, publish the prescribed notice stating the amount of the residue and such other particulars respecting the deceased and his property as may seem fit, and also the mode in which any application respecting the residue is to be made to the Secretary of State: Provided that the Secretary of State may pay out of any money in his hands to the credit of the deceased any preferential charges appearing to him to have been left unpaid by the committee of adjustment.

9. Where the residue does not exceed one hundred pounds, the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, require representation to be taken out; but if he does not, and has no notice of a representative of the deceased, then, after the expiration of the prescribed time and the publication of the prescribed notice (if any), the residue shall be disposed of as follows:

Disposal by Secretary of State of residue where residue does not exceed one hundred pounds, and no representation.

(1) The Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, pay or apply the residue or any part thereof in accordance with the prescribed regulations to or for the benefit of any of the persons appearing to be beneficially entitled to the personal estate of the deceased, or any of them, and may for that purpose invest the same by deposit in a military or other savings bank or otherwise, and, if necessary, in the name or names of a trustee or trustees for any such person.

(2) Any part thereof remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State, and not irrevocably

appropriated, shall be applied in paying any debt of the deceased which—

(a) accrued due within three years before the death; and

(b) is claimed from the Secretary of State within two years after the death; and

(c) is proved by the claimant to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State.

(3) Except as above in this section provided, a person shall not be entitled to obtain payment out of any residue in the hands of the Secretary of State of any sum due from the deceased.

Application of residue undisposed of.

10. (1) Where any residue or any part thereof remains undisposed of and unappropriated, the prescribed notice thereof shall be published, and during six years next after the publication of that notice, the like notice with any necessary modifications shall be annually published.

(2) So much of the residue as remains undisposed of and unappropriated for six months after the publication of the last of such notices shall, together with any income or accumulations of income accrued therefrom, be applied in the prescribed manner in or towards the creation or maintenance of such compassionate or other fund for the benefit of widows and children, or other near relatives, of soldiers dying on service, or within six months after discharge, as may be prescribed:

(3) Provided that the application under this section of any residue, or part of a residue, shall not bar any claim of any person to the same, or any part thereof.

Supplemental Provisions.

Disposal of medals and decorations.

11. Medals and decorations shall not be considered to be comprised in the personal estate of the deceased with reference to the claims of creditors or for any of the purposes of administration under this Act or otherwise; and, notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, the same, when secured by the committee of adjustment, shall be held and disposed of according to regulations laid down by royal warrant.

Disposal of effects not money.

12. Where any part of the personal estate of the deceased consists of effects, securities, or other property not converted into money, the provisions of this Act with respect to paying or remitting the surplus shall, save as may be prescribed, extend to the delivery, transmission, or transfer of such effects, securities, or property, and the paymaster and Secretary of State shall respectively have the same power of converting the same into money as the representative of the deceased.

Regulations by royal warrant.

13. (1) Her Majesty the Queen may, by warrant under the royal sign manual, make regulations for all such things as are by this Act directed or authorised to be prescribed or made subject to regulations, and also such regulations as may seem fit for the better execution of this Act or any part thereof; and may by such regulations make different provisions to meet different cases or different circumstances.

(2) Every royal warrant made under this Act shall be printed by the Queen's printer, and published under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after the making thereof.

Restriction on interposition of official administrators.

14. (1) An official administrator, notwithstanding any law regulating his office independently of this Act, shall not interpose in any manner in relation to any property of a person dying while subject to military law, except in the prescribed cases, or except when and so far as he is expressly required to do so by a committee of adjustment, or paymaster, or Secretary of State.

(2) The committee of adjustment in such cases, under such circumstances, and at such times as may be prescribed may request an official administrator to exercise his official powers either on behalf of the committee or otherwise, and the administrator shall comply with the request. The committee may also lodge any property secured or collected by them with any official administrator.

(3) Where under this Act any property comes to the hands of any official administrator, he shall administer the same as regards preferential charges and otherwise in accordance with this Act, and, subject thereto, according to the law regulating his office independently of this Act.

(4) The official administrator shall remit any surplus remaining in his hands after discharge of all debts and his charges to the Secretary of State at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed to be disposed of according to the provisions of this Act as if remitted by a paymaster.

(5) An official administrator shall not take a percentage on the property exceeding three per cent. on the gross amount coming to or remaining in his hands after payment of preferential charges.

Money remitted not to be assets in place where remitted to.

15. Any property coming under this Act to the hands of any committee of adjustment or paymaster shall not, by reason of so coming, be deemed assets or effects at the place in which that committee or paymaster is stationed or resides, and it shall not be necessary by reason thereof that representation be taken out in respect of that property for that place.

Duty and representation where sums under 100*l*.

16. Where any surplus or residue, as the case may be, does not exceed one hundred pounds, no duty shall be payable in the United Kingdom or India in respect thereof, and it shall not be necessary that representation to any deceased person be taken out for the purpose of obtaining payment thereof or of any part thereof under this Act from a paymaster or a Secretary of State, except in any prescribed case, or in any case where the Secretary of State requires it.

Discharge of paymaster and Secretary of State.

17. Compliance with the regulations under this Act with respect to the mode of payment of any surplus or residue or any part thereof to any person (whether by transmission or remission to another place or person or otherwise) shall discharge the Secretary of State or paymaster or other person complying with the regulations, and he shall not

be liable by reason of the surplus or residue or part which may be in his hands having been paid, transmitted, remitted, or otherwise dealt with in accordance with the regulations.

Validity of payments, sales, &c., under this Act.

18. Every payment, application, sale, or other disposition of property made by the Secretary of State, or by any committee of adjustment, or by any paymaster, when acting in execution or supposed execution of this Act, or of any royal warrant for carrying this Act into effect, shall be valid as against all persons whomsoever; and the Secretary of State, and every officer belonging to any such committee, and every such paymaster as aforesaid shall, by virtue of this Act, be absolutely discharged from all liability in respect of the property so paid, applied, sold, or disposed of.

Saving for rights of representative.

19. After the committee of adjustment have lodged with the paymaster the surplus of the property of any deceased person, any representative of that person and any official administrator shall, as regards any property of a deceased person not collected by the committee of adjustment and not forming part of the surplus or residue in this Act mentioned, have the same rights and duties as if this Act had not passed.

Creditor administering not entitled to claim property.

20. A creditor, as such, shall not be deemed a person entitled to take out representation to the deceased within the meaning of this Act or to pay or secure the preferential charges; nor shall a creditor taking out representation be entitled as representative of the deceased to claim from a paymaster or the Secretary of State any part of the property of the deceased.

Deposit in court of probate, &c., of original wills in hands of Secretary of State, and declaration of intestacy.

21. (1) Where any original will of a person dying while subject to military law, whether he died before or after the commencement of this Act, comes to the hands of a Secretary of State, and representation under the same is not taken out, then the Secretary of State may cause the same to be deposited as follows:

(a) Where the domicile of the testator appears to the Secretary of State to have been in Scotland, then in the office of the commissary clerk of the commissary court of the county of Edinburgh:

(b) Where the domicile of the testator appears to the Secretary of State to have been in Ireland, then in the place for the time being appointed in Dublin for the deposit of original wills brought into the High Court in Ireland:

(c) In any other case, in the place for the time being appointed in London for the deposit of original wills brought into the High Court in England.

(2) Where a person dies while subject to military law intestate, and under this Act any residue of his property comes to the hands of the Secretary of State, and representation to the deceased is not taken out, then the Secretary of State may, if it seems fit, cause a declaration of his intestacy to be deposited in the place or office where his original will (if any) would be deposited as aforesaid.

(3) In every such case the Secretary of State may cause to be deposited, together with the original will or declaration of intestacy, an inventory showing the personal property of the deceased, and the application thereof, as far as the same is known.

(4) Every such original will, declaration of intestacy, and inventory shall be preserved and dealt with and may be inspected, subject and according to the same rules or orders and on payment of the same fees as any other like documents deposited in that office or place, or subject and according to such other rules or orders and on payment of such other fees as may be made or fixed in that behalf by the court, judge, or other authority empowered to make rules or orders in relation to other documents deposited in the same place or office.

Application of Act to special Cases.

Special provision as to an army paymaster.

22. In the application of this Act to an army paymaster, the following modifications shall be made:

(1) The powers and duties of the committee of adjustment shall arise immediately on his death, and shall continue notwithstanding that the professional charges are paid or secured:

(2) Money in the possession or under the control of an army paymaster at his death shall not be considered to be comprised in his effects for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The surplus in the hands of the committee of adjustment and the residue in the hands of a Secretary of State shall be dealt with and disposed of as may be prescribed and not according to the foregoing provisions of this Act.

Application of Act to deserters, felons, &c.

23 Where a person subject to military law deserts, or is absent without leave for twenty-one days, or is convicted by a civil court of any offence which by the law of England is felony, or is delivered up as an apprentice, whether in pursuance of an order of a court, or otherwise, the provisions of this Act shall apply as if the person were dead, subject to the following modifications:

(1) The powers of the committee of adjustment shall arise and continue notwithstanding that the preferential charges are paid or secured:

(2) The committee of adjustment shall dispose of the surplus in the prescribed manner, and the same when so disposed of shall be free from all claim on the part of the said person or any one claiming through him.

Application of Act to case of insanity.

24. Where a person subject to military law is ascertained in the prescribed manner to be insane, the provisions of this Act shall apply as if he had died at the time of his insanity being so ascertained, subject nevertheless to the prescribed exceptions, and to the following modifications:

(a) The preferential charges may be paid by the wife of the insane person, or by any person who, subject to the prescribed regulations, appears to be a relative of or person undertaking the care of the insane person or of his property:

(b) The committee of adjustment shall dispose of the surplus in the prescribed manner with a view to its being applied for the benefit of the insane person.

Application of Act to India.

25. This Act shall apply to India as if it were a colony, subject to the modifications in this Act mentioned, and to this exception, that it shall not, save so far as may be prescribed, apply to any native of India within the meaning of Indian military law.

General application of Act to India.

26. In the case of the death of a person who dies while in India or while on service with any force under the command of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of any provincial Commander-in-Chief in India, and who is not a soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces, this Act shall apply with the following modifications:

Provision where death occurs in India, the deceased not being a soldier.

(1) The paymaster shall, after the prescribed notice, pay all debts of which he has notice within the prescribed time, and which appear to him to be lawfully payable out of the estate of the deceased: Provided that if, under the special circumstances of the case of the deceased, it appears to the paymaster inexpedient or unjust to pay any claims out of the estate, or if the claims lodged exceed in the whole the prescribed amount, the paymaster shall, without discharging those claims, or any of them, transfer the surplus aforesaid to the official administrator:

(2) Where the paymaster does not so transfer the surplus, he shall dispose thereof, or of so much thereof as remains after the discharge of any claims, in manner directed by this Act:

(3) The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to an army paymaster:

(4) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall have the same power as the Secretary of State to decide any doubt or difference as to preferential charges, and his decision shall have the same effect as if it were given by the Secretary of State.

27. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the Secretary of State from deducting in the pay office from any arrears of pay due to the deceased the amount of any arrears of subscription due by the deceased to the Indian military and orphan funds, or either of them.

Deduction fo arrears of subscription to military and orphan funds.

28. Anything authorised or required by this Act to be done by, to, or before a Secretary of State may, in the prescribed cases, be done by, to, or before the Secretary of State in Council of India.

Provision as to Secretary of State for India.

Definitions; Extent; Commencement; Repeal; Short Title.

29. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definitions.

The expression "officer" includes a warrant officer, although not holding an honorary commission:

The expression "representation" includes probate and letters of administration, with or without will annexed, and in Scotland confirmation, and in India or a colony the corresponding documents in use according to the law of India or the colony:

The expression "representative" means any person taking out representation, but does not include an official administrator:

The expression "official administrator" means in India the administrator-general of any presidency or province, and in a colony means any public officer who has by law any powers or duties in relation to the collection or distribution of the estate of any deceased person:

The expression "prescribed" means prescribed by Royal Warrant.

Save as aforesaid, expressions in this Act have the same meaning as in the Army Act.

30. (1) This Act shall apply to all persons subject to military law, whether within or without Her Majesty's dominions.

Extent of Act.

(2) This Act shall be registered by the Royal Courts of the Channel Islands, and shall apply to those Islands and to the Isle of Man as if they were parts of the United Kingdom.

(3) This Act shall apply to a place in which Her Majesty exercises jurisdiction under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, as if that place were a colony. 53 & 54 Vict., c. 37.

31. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, or any earlier day appointed either generally or with reference to any place or places by Royal Warrant.

Commencement of Act.

32. The Regimental Debts Act, 1863, and section fifty-one of the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1881, are hereby repealed.

Repeal.

33. This Act may be cited as the Regimental Debts Act, 1893.

Short title.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1893.

No. 360.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal consequent on the grant of leave for six months to the Honourable Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I., the Governor General of India is pleased, under the authority vested in him by the 29th section of the Act 21 and 22 Vict., Cap. 106, and subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to appoint Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to officiate as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during the absence of Sir C. A. Elliott on the said leave.

The Honourable Sir Antony MacDonnell assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

No. 363.—The Honourable J. Woodburn, C.S.I., received charge of the office of Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces from Sir A. P. MacDonnell, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 25th May 1893.

The 2nd June, 1893.

No. 370.—The services of Colonel W. S. Brooke, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 26th instant.

MEDICAL.

The 30th May, 1893.

No. 272.—The services of Dr. P. M. Gupta, M.B., C.M., Civil Medical Officer, Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 1st June, 1893.

No. 275.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., is appointed to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on deputation of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., or until further orders.

No 278.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W. Vost, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., Bengal, Medical Officer, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITARY.

The 1st June, 1893.

No. 67.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th May, 1893.

No. 622.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrates:

Lieutenant E. Waller, 19th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant R. R. Vaughan, 22nd Punjab Infantry.

The 1st June, 1893.

No. 632.—The services of Captain R. E. S. Taylor, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate in those Provinces.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd June, 1893.

No. 171.—The Reverend Arthur Kitchin, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 30th May 1893.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Rangoon, the 30th May, 1893.

No. 191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 5-A of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner of Burma is pleased—

(*a*) to extend to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States, the following enactments, namely,—

Act VIII of 1851 (for enabling Government to levy tolls on public roads and bridges), Act XV of 1864 (to amend Act VIII of 1851), Act VIII of 1888 (to remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain tolls);

(*b*) to declare that Acts VIII of 1851 and VIII of 1888 shall, as so extended, be subject to the following modifications, namely,—

(i) in Act VIII of 1851, *for* the last sixteen words of section 4, the words "or of any person or property exempted by order of the Local Government from payment of tolls" shall be substituted;

(ii) in Act VIII of 1888, *for* the words "before the passing of this Act" in section 3, and the words and figures "before the first day of July 1888" in section 4, the words and figures "before the 3rd day of June 1893" shall be substituted.

II. Judicial Department Notification No. 366, dated 27th October 1888, is hereby cancelled.

By order,

C. G. BAYNE,
Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

METEOROLOGY.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1893.

No. 1713—25.—Mr. J. H. Gilliland, Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to act as Second Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, *vice* Mr. C. Little, officiating as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal during the absence of Mr. A. Pedler on privilege leave.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th May, 1893.

No. 909-*G.*—Lieutenant J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 20th May, 1893.

No. 911-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. W. White, Acting Consular Agent, as Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab.

The 31st May, 1893.

No. 918-*G.*—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the 19th April, 1893.

The 1st June, 1893.

No. 922-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 31st May, 1893.

No. 2300-*P.*—Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th June 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. H. S. Groves, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to act as Comptroller, Central Provinces, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac, or until further orders.

Mr. A. H. Anthony, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

No. 2296-*P.*—Mr. W. C. Chakravarti, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 17th May 1893.

Mr. D. Hopson, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Chakravarti on privilege leave, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial Stamps.

Exemptions and Reductions under the Act.

The 1st June, 1893.

No. 2325-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the Presidency of Bombay the fees chargeable under Article 1, clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of Schedule II of the said Act on applications made to a Collector or other Revenue Officer, or to any chief controlling Revenue or Executive authority, for permission to cut and remove jungle-wood for fuel or thorns for fencing from lands which are unalienated and unoccupied within the meaning of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

No. 517.—Major W. B. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate-General to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 1st April 1893, but to continue to officiate as an Assistant Secretary in the Military Department until further orders.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 518.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Frederick Carey Stukeley Palmer Samborne Bedfordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 13th Bengal Infantry,—19th December 1891.

Charles Graham Francis, North Staffordshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 44th Gurkha Rifles,—26th December 1891.

Cecil Patton Down, Wiltshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 1st Punjab Infantry,—1st April 1892.

No. 519.—Second-Lieutenant Thomas Lane Ormiston, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating wing officer, 26th Madras Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th April 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Ormiston will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 520.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining.

19th Bengal Lancers.

Ghulam Muhiuddin to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 521.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining :

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Firoz Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 522.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Colonel A. H. Turner, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, for six months. Pension service—33rd year commenced 24th May 1893.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Department, for five months. Pension service—23rd year commenced 4th January 1893.

Lieutenant A. Limond, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 6th Punjab Infantry, for one year. Pension service—6th year commenced 11th February 1893.

No. 523.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Resident, 2nd class, and Political Resident, Persian Gulf, (p. a.) for eleven months, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 524.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant A. P. Bateman-Champain, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, (m. c.) for four months.

No. 525.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 105 of 1893, Second-Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, King's Own Scottish Borderers, probationer, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (m. c.) for six months, with effect from the 11th January 1893, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 526.—Conductor T. Mithan, Commissariat-Transport Department, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) for six months, under article 920-F, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part I.

No. 527.—Captain C. Jackson, Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is granted an extension of leave (p. a.) to the 4th April 1893.

No. 528.—Colonel G. S. Hills, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India.

No. 529.—The furlough granted to Colonel F. A. Wilson, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bundelkhand, in G. G. O. No. 304 of 1893 is cancelled.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 530.—The following extract is published for general information:

London Gazette, dated the 9th May, 1893, page 2689.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 9th May, 1893.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Henry R. Wintle, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 15th April 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 531.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Dated 29th May 1893.

Captain William Hope Young.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 532.—*1st Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Hakim Singh to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Fazl Ahmad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Surju Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th May 1893.

4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 533.—In G. G. O. No. 504 of 1893, *for* "Jemadar Alam Khan to be Subadar" *read* "Jemadar Alahu Khan to be Subadar."

No. 534.—Jemadar Jagan-nath Misr to be Subadar and Havildar Hardatt Pánde to be Jemadar, *vice* Radhicharn Tiwári, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th May 1893.

No. 535.—*19th Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Kháni Zamán to be Jemadar, *vice* Aman Khan, transferred to the 26th Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 1st May 1893.

No. 536.—*39th Bengal Infantry*—

The promotion of Jemadar Gumán Singh Khati and Havildar Gopi Negi, notified in G. G. O. No. 504 of 1893, will have effect from the 1st April 1893.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 537.—*Corps of Guides, Infantry*—

Jemadar Amar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Judh Bír to be Jemadar, *vice* Ran Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment;

Havildar Sikandar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mushki, transferred to the pension establishment,—

with effect from the 1st May 1893.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 538.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in

and admissions to the order of British India, with effect from the 2nd June 1893:

To the 1st Class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Shaikh Mahtábdín, *Bahadur*, 31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Purvarush Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, 1st Madras Infantry (Pioneers), deceased.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Bhagwán Singh, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Kristamah, *Bahadur*, late 37th Madras Infantry, deceased.

Subadar-Major Muhammad Sálár, 4th Madras Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Subadar Abdul Kadir, *Bahadur*, 14th Madras Infantry, deceased

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 539.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Henry Mayne Reid Hopkins, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Beer, promoted.

No. 540.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Joseph Coutts, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 6th May 1893, *vice* White, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 541.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Cornelius Edward Cardew, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Innes, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 542.—*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery*—

Lieutenant Walter Saunders Paterson to be Captain, *vice* Fraser, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant George Collingwood Kynoch to be Lieutenant, *vice* Paterson, promoted.

No. 543.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Gregory Sam is granted the honorary rank of Major.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 37.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified:

To be Assistant Engineers.

Mr. John Nutter
Mr. A. H. M. Bolton } 18th February 1893.
Mr. R. E C. Bolton
Mr. J. A. Ferguson,—22nd March 1893

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned and warrant officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 27th May and the 2nd June 1893:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Subordinate Medical Department.	Apothecary O. W. H. Smith	1st May 1893 .	Meerut.		
2nd Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders.	Second-Lieutenant E. M. Ross.	19th May 1893 .	Ferozepore.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 20th May and the 2nd June 1893.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.			Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs.	a.	p.		
Henry Hare (a) .	Major .	2nd Battalion, Munster Fusiliers.	5th September 1892.	Will left .	2,620	3	6	...	1st September 1893.
George Lyon Walker Grierson. (b)	Captain .	"K" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	19th October 1892.	Intestate .	2,206	1	5	...	

(a) *Next-of-kin*—Widow—Mrs. Georgina Rosalind Hare, 4, Croft, Tenby.
(b) *Next-of-kin*—Father—G. M. Grierson, Esq., No. 1, Athole Gardens, Kelvenside, Glasgow.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th May, 1893.

No. 215.—The following is published for general information:

Corrigendum to the Government of India Resolution No. 0065-R. T., dated the 17th March 1893, published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 120, dated the 2nd March 1893, in Part I of the Gazette of India of the 25th March 1893, sanctioning the application of general rules for railways under construction to the Assam Bengal Railway,—

For the words "may at this date be under construction" *read* "have at this date been sanctioned for construction."

No. 216.—The following is published for information and guidance:

Corrigendum to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 121, dated the 22nd March 1893, published in Part I of the Gazette of India of the 25th March 1893, sanctioning the use of locomotive engines and rolling-stock on the Assam-Bengal Railway,—

For the words "are under construction at this date" *read* "have at this date been sanctioned for construction."

The 30th May, 1893.

No 217.—Messrs. R. E. Nelson and G. J. Perram, Executive Engineers, 1st Grade, Burma, are appointed to officiate until further orders as Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 30th March and 1st April 1893 respectively.

No. 219.—Second-Lieutenant Ernald Barnardiston, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway.

No. 220.—Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department at the Presidency, will have charge of that portion of the office of the Public Works Department which is in Calcutta during the absence of Mr. G. W. Forrest, or until further orders.

The 31st May, 1893.

No. 221.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 134, dated 29th March 1893, the promotion of Mr. J. I. R. Dempster to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, has effect from the afternoon of the 29th April 1893.

The 1st June, 1893.

No. 223.—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 148, dated the 14th April 1893, it is hereby notified that the entrance examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year from the 20th to the 24th November inclusive.

The 2nd June, 1893.

No. 224.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion in and to the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotions.	With effect from
Glass, J. G. H., C.I.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	1st April 1893.
Oliver, E. E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	1st April 1893.
Nightingale, W. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	1st April 1893.
List, G. H.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	1st April 1893.
Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. J., I.S.C.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	1st April 1893.
Sherman, W. H. P.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	1st April 1893.
Ivens, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	1st April 1893.
Cordner, R. A.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	1st April 1893.
Gracey, Lieutenant-Colonel T., R. E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	4th April 1893.
Bell, J. R.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary	4th April 1893.
Odling, C. W.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	12th April 1893.
Oates, E. W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	12th April 1893.
Clöete, H. N. C.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	12th April 1893.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotions.	With effect from
Nelson, R. E. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Temporary . .	12th April 1893.
Sibold, E. A. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	29th April 1893.
Wright, W. C. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent . .	1st May 1893.
Grant, A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent . .	1st May 1893.
Richard, H. J. . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class,	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class,	Sub. *pro tem.* .	1st May 1893.
	and Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank.*	and Chief Engineer, 3rd Class .	Temporary . .	1st May 1893.
Pulford, Lieutenant-Colonel R. R., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank.*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. *pro tem.* .	1st May 1893.
Jacob, Lieutenant-Colonel S.L., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary . .	3rd May 1893.

No. 225.—In continuation of Notification No. 168, dated the 25th April 1893, and No. 224 of this date, Mr. M. King, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, Burma, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tempore,* with effect from the 12th May 1893.

No. 226.—Mr. William Falkiner Harnett is appointed under covenant as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in Class III, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 227.—Mr. J. Shaw, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, 1st Grade is promoted to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 27th April 1893.

TELEGRAPHS.

The 30th May, 1893.

No. 218.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Dates.
Landon, C. P. . . .	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, *temporary rank.*	26th March 1893.
Allen, J. J.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, *temporary rank.*	3rd April 1893.
Smith, H. W. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*	1st April 1893.

The 31st May, 1893.

No. 222.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary and officiating promotions in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Dates.
Barker, R. C., C.I.E. . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *temporary rank.*	29th April 1893.
Foord, A. W. . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, *officiating.*	29th April 1893.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 1st June 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1429 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 27th May 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 152 of 1893.—Richard Johnson, Coach Builder and Government Contractor, Simla, for the construction of a "Bivouac Shelter" suitable for Military, Shikaree or other purposes.

No. 153 of 1893.—Robert Overend Parker, Engineer, Victoria Foundry, Clepington Road, Dundee, in the County of Forfar, Scotland, for improvements in and connected with the swells and shuttle boxes of looms for weaving textile fabrics.

No. 154 of 1893.—Sydney Stanford Doeg, Engineer, 14 Seal's New Lane, Howrah, for an improved mill or press for oilseeds.

No. 155 of 1893.—Verner Frederik Læssoe Smidth, 29 Vestergade, Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, Civil Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of Hydraulic Cement for building purposes.

No. 156 of 1893.—Joseph Stuart Romanes, Mechanic, residing at No. 101 Danville Street, Brightside, Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, for a punkah-pulling machine adapted for the use of pulling punkahs in bar racks, offices, private residences, etc.

No. 157 of 1893.—Frederick William Pinson, Lock Manufacturer, of Dale Works, Willenhall, in the County of Stafford, England, for improvements in the construction of padlocks.

No. 158 of 1893.—Samuel Cornwallis Amesbury, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Army (retired), resident at Roorkee, North-Western Provinces, for carrying sick invalids or other persons, to be known as "Amesbury's Ambulance."

No. 1430 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at

the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 281 of 1892.—Benjamin Mayer, of Gordon Grove, Northcote, in the Colony of Victoria, Cabinet Maker, and Walter Henry Mitchell of Meredith, in Victoria, as aforesaid, Station Master, Victorian Railways, for improvements in couplings for railway carriages, cars or trucks. (Filed 18th May 1893.)

No. 99 of 1893.—Alexander Lawson, Proprietor of the Pioneer Army Brush Factory, Cawnpore, and A. H. Gleadowe-Newcomen, of the Public Works Department, Superior Revenue Establishment, State Railways, India, for a new or improved combination of boot-brush and blacking receptacle, to be called the *multum in parvo* or campaign boot-brush. (Filed 19th May 1893.)

No. 1431 P.—The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 121 of 1889.—Invention of the La Société des Generateurs à Vaporisation Instantanée (Système Serpollet), a Company incorporated according to the laws of France, of Paris, France, Engineers, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6th June 1893 to 5th June 1894.)

No. 91 of 1889.—Howard Matravers Ashley, of Ferrybridge, in the County of York, England, Machinist, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of glass bottles and similar hollow glass articles. (From 25th May 1893 to 24th May 1894.)

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S. C.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. G. E. Pyne . .	Moulmein . .	16th April, 1893 .	Judge, Moulmein, 24th April 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
,, Edward Forster .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto ditto .	Ditto ditto.
,, J. A. Campbell .	Lahore . . .	10th February, 1890 .	District Judge, Lahore, 14th April, 1893.	Left a document in the nature of a will in favour of his son. The deceased was an Engine Driver on the North Western Railway. No application for letters of administration.
Mrs. Campbell . .	Ditto . . .	19th February, 1890 .	Ditto ditto .	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. William Murray Macnable.	Jarapur Tea Gardens, Cachar.	27th January, 1893 .	Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, 3rd May, 1893.	Will left. No application for probate.
,, P. Hein . .	Abu	20th April, 1893 .	Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, 6th May, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a Driver of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway stationed at Abu. No application for letters of administration.
,, R. O. Hart .	Etah . . .	23rd April, 1893 .	Judge, Mainpuri, 9th May, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was District Superintendent of Police, Etah. No application for letters of administration.
,, Charles Graham Cockburn.	Murdered at Baladham Tea Estate, Cachar.	11th April, 1893 .	Deputy Commissioner, Cachar, 2nd May 1893.	Intestate. No application for letters of administration.
,, H. S. Hudson .	Sagaing Hospital .	8th March, 1893 .	Deputy Commissioner, Sagaing, 4th May, 1893.	Ditto ditto.
,, G. P. Vonder-Horst	Mainpuri . . .	5th December, 1892 .	Judge, Mainpuri, 16th May, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was an Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces. The widow has applied for a grant of letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 2nd June, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 30th May, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	86,66,446	5	5	1,80,03,827	10	9
Public Deposits at Branches	93,37,381	5	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,54,58,119	12	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,57,276	7	10
Sundries				35,70,741	14	11
RUPEES				9,20,89,965	14	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				95,97,336	0	0
Other authorized Investments				53,74,023	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,42,03,947	3	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,12,68,688	2	4
Bills discounted and purchased				2,50,05,091	13	8
Balances with other Banks				8,78,203	0	11
Bullion				2,657	2	4
Dead Stock				12,63,799	5	4
Stamps				9,770	9	3
Sundries				19,78,570	7	11
				6,95,82,087	4	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	83,31,277	6	6	2,25,07,878	9	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,41,76,601	2	11			
RUPEES				9,20,89,965	14	2

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st June, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 33'4.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 31st May, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 24th May, 1893	41,97,319	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	6,08,806	48,06,125
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	7,02,545	
Ditto ditto Government	255	7,02,800
		55,08,925
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	...
Balance on the evening of the 31st May, 1893	...	55,08,925
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	48,99,864	
Ditto ditto Government	6,09,061	55,08,925
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st June, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 29th May, 1893.

No. 11.—Mr. W. A. Fielding, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section 2 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June, 1893, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Wanted a Mir Munshi for the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Should have a thorough knowledge of English, Persian and Hindi, and be proficient in drafting and writing kharitas. Salary R120 rising by annual increments of R6 to R150 per mensem.

Apply submitting testimonials to the undersigned, Mount Abu. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 25th May, 1893.

No. 1796-*G*.—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana:—

Class.	Names.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Theophilus Rimmel	Native States Reserve List	Government Reserve List	1st February, 1893.
3rd	Mukand Ram	Ditto	Jeypore Raj Service	18th March, 1893.
2nd	Mahomed Mossa	Kotra Agency Hospital	Government Reserve List	6th April, 1893.
3rd	Nafar Chander Dass	Native States Reserve List	Kotra Agency Hospital	6th April, 1893.
2nd	Imdad Husain	Meywar Raj Service	Native States Reserve List	20th April, 1893.
3rd	Muzharul Haq	Government Reserve List	Meywar Raj Service	20th April, 1893.
3rd	Ram Sanehi	Native States Reserve List	Jeypore Raj Service	20th April, 1893.
3rd	Chunni Lall	Ditto	Ditto	20th April, 1893.
2nd	Imdad Husain	Ditto	Police Hospital, Ajmere	1st May, 1893.
1st	Ashgarali Khan	Rajputana Agency Hospital	Ajmere Charitable Dispensary (temporarily).	8th May, 1893.
1st	Abdul Wahid	Ajmere Charitable Dispensary.	Beawar Charitable Dispensary.	11th May, 1893.
3rd	Ranchhodlall Viswanath	Beawar Charitable Dispensary.	Rajputana Agency Hospital (temporarily).	15th May, 1893.

No. 1797-*G*.—First class Hospital Assistant Mahbood Khan, attached to the Sri Madhopur Dispensary, 3rd class Hospital Assistant Nidhe Lall in charge of the Uniara Dispensary in Jeypore, and 1st class Hospital Assistant Alleemuddin, attached to the Police Hospital, Ajmere, retired on pension from 6th March, 10th April, and 1st May, 1893, respectively.

No. 1798-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Umia Shunker Shive Shunker, attached to the Jeysulmere Dispensary, was granted privilege leave for two months from 6th January to 5th March, 1893, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Chunni Lall, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 1799-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Kamlanand Lalitanand Pandya, attached to the Kotputli Dispensary availed himself of one month's privilege leave from 19th February to 17th March, 1893, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Mukand Ram, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to act for him.

No. 1800-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Waizul Haq of the Salt Dispensary at Bhatki, availed himself of one month's privilege leave from 1st to 31st March, 1893, both days inclusive.

No. 1801-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Moji Ram, attached to the Noher Dispensary in Bikanir, was granted two months' privilege leave from 9th February to 8th April, 1893, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Haripada Mukerji was appointed to officiate for him during his absence.

No. 1802-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mukand Singh, attached to the Banswara Dispensary, was granted two months' privilege leave from 13th February to 12th April, 1893, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Muzharul Haq, of the Government Reserve List, officiated for him during his absence.

No. 1803-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Ally Khan, in charge of the Iklera Dispensary, was granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 12th April, 1893.

No. 1804-*G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Nagesh Keshev Kelker, attached to the Charitable Dispensary, Abu, availed himself of one month's privilege leave from 15th March to 14th April, 1893.

No. 1805 *G*.—Third class Hospital Assistant Abdul Ahud, attached to the Sardarsher Dispensary in Bikanir, was granted three months' privilege leave from the afternoon of 24th April, 1893, and 3rd class Hospital Assistant Permanand, of the Native States Reserve List, was appointed to officiate for him.

No. 1806-*G*.—First class Hospital Assistant Emamuddin, attached to the Northern India Salt Dispensary at Didwana, was granted leave on medical certificate for three months from the afternoon of 9th May, 1893, and 2nd class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Mossa, of the Government Reserve List, was appointed to act for him during his absence.

No. 1807-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Nagesh Keshev Kelker, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Mount Abu, held charge of the Rajputana Agency Hospital, Detachment, Erinpura Irregular Force, and Magistracy Jail at Abu, from 8th to 14th May, 1893, in addition to his own duties, and made over charge of these duties to 3rd class Hospital Assistant Ranchhodlall Viswanath on the 15th May, 1893.

No. 1808-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Haribhai Dajeebhai of the Jodhpore Raj service, availed himself of one month's privilege leave from 10th April to 15th May, 1893.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 22nd May, 1893.

No. 2723.—Under the provisions of Section 5 (2) of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to empower Mr. S. H. King, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner at Quetta, being a Magistrate of the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, to try in a summary way, under Chapter XXII of the said Code, any offences mentioned in Section 260 which under Section 29 he is empowered to try.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,

First Assistant.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd May, 1893.

No. 32.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No. 195, dated the 15th May, 1893, Mr. P. G. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, *vice* Mr. C. J. Keene, or until further orders.

The 24th May, 1893.

No. 33.—The undermentioned officers were transferred from the North Western Railway to the Gradient Improvement Works, North Western Railway, with effect from 1st April, 1893:—

Mr. W. R. Shaw, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant F. M. Westropp, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

Lieutenant W. G. Hibbert, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,

Director General.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the following Medical Examinations:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M. B.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Basu, Surendranath	Medical College.
	Chakrabarti, Satyasaran	Ditto.
	Datta, Haridhan	Ditto.
	Gangopadhyay, Jagendranath	Ditto.
	,, Khagendranath	Ditto.
	Ghosh, Krishnakumar	Ditto.
	Mitra, Pasupati	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Pramathanath	Ditto.
	,, Sitanath	Ditto.
	Ray, Lalitmohan	Ditto.
	Sen, Kalimohan	Ditto.
	Sinha, Hiralal	Ditto.
13	,, Surendranath	Ditto.

FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

SECOND DIVISION.

In alphabetical order.

	Barat, Syamlal	Medical College.
	Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra	Ditto.
	Datta, Saratchandra	Ditto.
	De, Jaygopal	Ditto.
	Ghoshal, Chandicharan	Ditto.
	Mitra, Satyasaran	Ditto.
	Pal, Ratanchandra	Ditto.
	Ray, Adharchandra	Ditto.
9	Sen, Satyendranath	Ditto.

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

Bhattacharyya, Sureschandra . Medical College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Mukhopadhyay, Jajneswar . . Medical College.

The undermentioned candidates who failed at the Preliminary Scientific M. B. and combined Preliminary Scientific and First M. B. examinations, having attained the standard of the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. examination are declared to have passed that examination:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In alphabetical order.

	Basu, Harilal	Medical College.
	Chakrabarti, Rajendralal	Ditto.
	Das, Nagendranath	Ditto.
	De, Syamacharan	Ditto.
	Johory, J.	Ditto.
	Mitra, Taraknath	Ditto.
	Mukhopadhyay, Purendramohan	Ditto.
	Sanyal Apurbachandra	Ditto.
	Sen, Saratchandra	Ditto.
10	Som, Rajaninath	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,

Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,

The 30th May, 1893.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of an Absentee without leave, from the 4th Company, Eastern Division, Regiment of Royal Artillery, dated at Rangoon, this 19th day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 62315, Royal Artillery, acBomb Montague Griffen.
Age,—30 years 10 months.
Height,—5 feet 6⅞ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, fair; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Enlistment,—18th August, 1887.
Place of Enlistment,—London, England.
Parish and County in which Born,—Aston, Warwick.
Date of Desertion or absence,—18th May, 1893.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Rangoon.
Marks,—Scar left elbow. under left eyebrow, left side of nose; masonic device right forearm.
Under two years' service.

A. BUTCHER, *Capt.*,
for *Captain, R.A.*,
Comdg. 4th Company, Eastern Division, R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the 18th Hussars, dated at Umballa, this 24th day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3933, Private David Wilson.
Age,—21 years 5 months.
Height,—5 feet 6¼ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Eyes, greyish-brown.
Marks,—Heart pierced with arrow and N. W. tattooed left forearm.

CHARLES BURNETT, *Lieut. and Adjt.*,
for *Major*,
Comding 18th Hussars.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st June, 1893.

No. 2886.—Mr. H. Wooster, Superintendent of Post Offices, officiating in the 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 8th May, 1893, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. Ghulam Raza Sahib, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. V. Kanakasabhai Pillai, B.A., B.L., Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. W. Schœneman, Superintendent of Post Offices 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. T. S. Carroll to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 2929.—The appointment of Mr. H. Glackan, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade made in Notification No. 2604, dated the 23rd May 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 27th May, 1893, is hereby cancelled.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 30th May, 1893.

Asiatic Watch Co., Manager.
Bank of Montreal, Secy.
Bells, E. L., Esq.
Bengal Commission Agency.
Beyning, Mr. John.
Calcutta Times, Manager.
Calcutta Import Trade Association, Secy.
Cane, H., Esq.
Chester, C. H.
Dolly & Co.
Ewart, Carlisle & Co., Messrs.
Fenchel, Ludwig.
Harrison & Co.
Jhorst & Co.
Minghis, D., Esq.
Mission Guide Press, Proprietor.
Saviel, J. C. W.
Stranack, A. W. G., Esq.
Syers, J. D., & Co.
Wallinger, W. A., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, F., Esq.
Agabeg, C., Esq.
Ambler, Frank R.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Berglund, A.
Bierbacher, Mr. Augustin.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Bridgnell, Mr. J.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Crofton, W. M., Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dettmer, Herr.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Dronet, Francis.
Ewing, W. R.
Falthman, Bell.
Faulkner, W., Esq.
Fawns, Miss.
Fraser, Dr. Alex. Roger.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
George, A., Esq.
Gifford, Surgn. Capt. G. T.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Gutter, A., Esq.
Hewitt, F., Esq.
Holmes, S., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
James, Mrs.
Jenkins, A.
Joakim, Mrs.
Jordon, J. A., Esq.
Kerr, Miss K.
King, H. G., Esq.
Long, William.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lloyd, Mrs.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McLeod, Mr. J. A.
McMullen, W. M.
Martins, A. F. G.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Merton, C. W.
Miller-Every, Mr. Tom.
Mocke, James, Esq.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Moreno, H. W. B., Esq.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Philip, Charles, Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Remmington, Capt. F. A.
Richards, G.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Roberts, Capt. R. T.
Rogers, Fred., Esq.
Rosen, L., Esq.
Ross, J., Esq.
Rubinstein, Anna.
Ryan, Miss Lulu.
Smedley, John.
Smith, L. J.
Smith Crawford.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Spanna, Alfred.
Spaulding, Mr. J. E.
Spector, J., Esq.
Spring, J. E., Esq.
Stark, Mr. Chas. L.
Tiffi, Henri Signor.
Townsend, H., Esq.
Walker, Mrs.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Watson, Miss.
Webster, Mrs.
Williams, Mr. Ernest.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Wyatt, Dudley, Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Geiyer, John, Esq.
Heinlinger, Mr Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Tre Temel, Mons.
Woodcock, Mr. Washington.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arden, E., Miss.
Aslat, W. C., Capt.
Answorth, T., Corpl
Bulkley, H. T.
Baeyne, H., Capt.
Blum, William.
Baker, Mrs.
Bower, Geo. L.
Brown, N. P.
Bramer, Dr.
Barrow, W. F.
Binavach, S., Mrs.
Buweyer, Franz, Dr.
Bayley, C.
Burn, H.
Bowlch, Mr.
Blamy, A.
Bewan Bull & Co.
Church, W. T.
Cocke, A. C.
Clarke, L. H.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Copland, C.
Caulanie, R., Mrs.
Cyne, J. S.
Crocket, T. W.
Carlsen, John.
Chard, E. J.
Caurtin, L., Dr.
De'Souza, F.
Durand, D., Mrs.
Duffy, A. C.
Doutre, R., Mrs.
Dalton, R. J.
Dastur, B. F.
David-ys-Agha, L., Dr.
Deacon, J.
Eskin, W. K.
Elger, L. B.
English, J.
Faulker, W. A.
Freerer, Mrs.
Fairbank, W.
Ford, Mrs.
Forester, F.
Fergus.
Graham, J. C.
Griffin, Mrs.
Grant, P.
Hill, Thos.
Harwood, F. E.
Hare, A. P.
Hughes, T. W.
Hervey, K. T. C.
Hamond, E., Mrs.
Hardt, H.
Helen, E.
Healon, Capt.
Harris, H. T.
Hanly, Tho.
Hume, J.
Henderson Lyall & Co.
Higghins, N. W.
Isac, E.
Joso, Revd. Waller.
Jones Bros. & Co.
Jones, W. M.
James, P.
Kant, E.
Konig, Dr.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lesely, L. S.
Letiller, Dr. J.
Lowth, C.
Lardon, F. W.
Lovett, T.
Mogdor, F.
Mitchell, Miss.
Mellor, J. J.
Mansfield, A.
Maidment, G.
Maidment, Mrs.
Marinburk, J.
Messy, Capt.
Maconachies, A. F.
Marcien, C.
Mills, Chas.
Manassch, J.
Nelson, F.
Nortor, C. T.
Numson, A.
Oakley, Geo.
OBrien, A.
OSullivan, Mrs.
Otto, Mrs.
OBryer, C.
Owen, Charles.
Pritchard, F.
Plowden, Geo., Col.
Peerse, G., Madam.
Princess, Col.
Pugh, T.
Parker, Leth. A.
Pehlivaman, G. M.
Philips, H.
Quinn, Tho.
Roxburgh, James.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Ribeiro, C. A.
Reed, D. N.
Rojab, Sid.
Ralston, C.
Rahman, R., Mrs.
Rebbing, Mrs.
Stoddard, J. L.
Suesey, Tho.
Shneider, F.
Shepherd, Mrs.
Solby, P. Colett.
Shitter, Lozerrio.
Spangher, E.
Sykes, C. M.
Smith, D. M.
Tippi, E.
Tunney, Mrs.
Turnbull, W. S.
Tomasso, Mr.
Trethowan, M.
Thine, M.
Taylor, C. A., Miss.
Tucker, L., Miss.
Thomas, Mira, Miss.
Wilhelm, A., Miss.
Walker, H. R., Dr.
Waller, Mrs.
Warweck & Co.
Williamson, Sp.
Weller, R., Dr.
Wallins, Mrs.
White, H.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 29th May, 1893.

McCabe. Larton, J. Mairy, R. O.

The 3rd June, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	6th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	5th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colonies.	6th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands China, and Japan.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	3rd ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	12th ,,	Per P. and O. Steamer *Chusan.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th ,,	Per Steamer *Goa.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	3rd ,,	Per Steamer *Pundua.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	7th ,,	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair	6th ,,	*Vid* Rangoon.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XIX of the Rules published with Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, the following list is published of tombs in the Cemetery at Jalna that are in a dilapidated state.

1. To the memory of Alice Eliza, the beloved wife of Orderly Room Clerk-Sergeant Alfred Cooke, Her Majesty's 108th Foot.—Died on 27th November, 1862.
2. To the memory of Captain George Rathby Rolston of the 47th Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on 10th September, 1856.
3. To the memory of Lieutenant Charles Edye, 1st Battalion, 21st Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on the 26th December, 1813.
4. To the memory of Robert Ashmead Billamore, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, Bombay N. I.—Died on 7th May, 1818.
5. To the memory of John Charles Boso, Esq.—Died on 12th December, 1818.
6. To the memory of Colonel Heath of the Hyderabad Contingent Force.—Died on 18th February, 1819.
7. To the memory of Lieutenant H. Bennet, 40th Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on 6th May, 1826.
8. To the memory of Lieutenant William Bogle, 2nd Battalion, 10th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 31st May, 1822.
9. To the memory of Cornet A. B. Roebuck, 1st Light Cavalry.—Died on 20th September, 1822.
10. To the memory of Mrs. Eliza Staunton.—Died on 12th December, 1818.
11. To the memory of Lieutenant John Lockhart, 2nd Regiment, L. C.—Died on 3rd December, 1819.
12. To the memory of Christiana, wife of butler Isaac.—Died on 27th March, 1850.
13. To the memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Francis Johnstone, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.—Died on 25th April, 1851.
14. To the memory of Jane Wroughton, the beloved wife of Captain N. Wroughton, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.
15. To the memory of Gerald Adolphus, beloved son of J. E. Leigh, Sub-Assistant Surveyor.—Died on 10th May, 1845.
16. To the memory of Lieutenant Edward Hughes, Quarter Master, 39th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 19th August, 1838.
17. To the memory of Barbara Innis, wife of Major William Taylor, 30th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 20th December, 1830.

The wall around the tomb of Harry, the son of Captain F. Eades, 39th Regiment, N. I.—died on 5th December, 1836—requires repairing.

There are 34 tombs without inscriptions in a ruinous state.

J. N. S. KIRKWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding at Jalna.

JALNA,
29th April, 1893.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 025480, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1835-36, for Rupees (4,600) four thousand six hundred, which stood for some time in the name of Bistoo Charan Nundy and thereafter in that of Surnomoyee Dasee, until it was renewed in the name of Radhica Charan Nundy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor after two years from the date of last advertisement.

RADHICA CHARAN NUNDY,
Care of MOHARANI SURNOMOYEE, *C.I.*,
of Cossimbazar.

Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, and James Heggie Mudie trading as merchants under the style or firm of "James Wyllie & Co.," at 93, Bishopsgate Street, within the City of London, has expired by effluxion of time as from the thirtieth day of April, 1893.

And further take notice that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the said James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, and James Heggie Mudie and Walter Longueville Gladstone, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, George Gordon, and John Ross Bertram under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., at 101, Clive Street, Calcutta, and at Rangoon, has also expired by effluxion of time as from the 30th day of April, 1893. The business of the said firms of "James Wyllie & Co." and "Gladstone, Wyllie & Co." will in future be carried on by the said Robert Stewart, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, and John Ross Bertram at 93, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, and at 101, Clive Street, Calcutta, aforesaid under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, James Heggie Mudie, Walter Longueville Gladstone, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, George Gordon, and John Ross Bertram under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. at Calcutta and Rangoon expired by effluxion of time on the 30th day of April, 1893. On and after the 1st day of May, 1893, the business at Calcutta will be carried on, as heretofore, under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. by the said Robert Stewart, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, and John Ross Bertram, and the business at Rangoon having been transferred to the said George Gordon will be carried on by him under the style of George Gordon & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 22.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1893

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pra (*Cajanus indicus*.)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 4	12 6	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 6	13 4	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	6 5	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	9 0	9 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	26 8	...	9 0	143 0	143 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 4	9 8	...	...	13 4	13 0	16 0	14 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	12 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	15 4	15 8
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 1	12 0	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	16 8	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	11 9	11 9	12 7	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	14 13	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 7	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 0	13 9	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	17 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 8	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 13	...	...	12 12	12 12	15 5	15 5	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	*	8 10	8 10	196 0	245 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	10 5	12 6	...	...	10 1	10 4	10 10	11 1	20 0	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	14 5	14 5	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	7 3	9 0	9 3	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 0	...	...	5 11	6 0	182 0	218 0	10 6	9 10
Pakôkku	...	*	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 5	9 5	29 10	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 9	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	5 13	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 0	11 1	11 1	12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 0	14 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 1	10 11	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	160 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	11 6	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 13	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 12	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	...	...	5 8	5 7	6 13	7 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 8	7 4
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	15 0	15 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrúp	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																												
Eastern hill tracts—																												
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	3 8	3 4	..	4 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	40 0	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																												
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 8	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 14	12 0	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	10 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	9 8	9 8	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	12 0	11 5	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																												
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 10	13 0	13 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	9 4
24-Parganas	12 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 5	10 8	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 8	105 0	95 0	10 10	11 0
Calcutta	12 0	12 4	18 13	17 0	7 6	7 4	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 12	12 4	20 0	18 4	21 5	13 1	85 0	85 0	9 8	9 8
Hooghly	11 8	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	140 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 6	14 6	20 5	17 8	9 11	10 3	11 3½	12 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	20 0	...	...	20 8	20 8	128 0	128 0	10 0	10 0
Jessore	12 0	10 0	...	...	10 4	10 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 4
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																												
Bankura	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 0	10 2	12 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	106 0	105 0	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	11 0	10 4	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	250 0	250 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabna	15 12	15 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	16 8	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bogra	10 0	10 0	...	...	8 4	9 12	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Raishahi	14 4	14 4	24 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	11 10	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 14	21 0	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	15 0	14 0	...	...	9 0	10 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																												
Rangpur	12 12	12 12	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	13 3	12 0	20 0	20 0	9 6	9 9	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	13 4	...	...	24 0	18 13	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Jalpaiguri	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	13 4	...	...	10 0	9 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																												
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2†	17 2†	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	9 3	11 8
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 6†	20 6†	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 4
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																												
Singhbhum	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	14 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 8	13 0	16 0	16 0	9 0 to 11 0	9 0 to 10 0	11 8 to 14 0	11 8 to 13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 and 12 0	18 0	17 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 0	12 0 to 13 8	13 8 and 15 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	29 0 to 30 0	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 16 0	20 0	20 0 to 21 0	13 0 and 16 0	13 0 and 18 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	13 8	14 10	23 10	27 0	10 11	12 15	14 1	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 5	20 4	...	23 10	33 12	27 0	...	...	8 7	9 0
Hazáribágh	13 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	17 8	16 0	17 8	16 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Not sold. † Kalai. (a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat. Present fortnight.	Wheat. Past fortnight.	Barley. Present fortnight.	Barley. Past fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Present fortnight.	Rice, best sort. Past fortnight.	Rice, common. Present fortnight.	Rice, common. Past fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Present fortnight.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Past fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Present fortnight.	Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*). Past fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Present fortnight.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Past fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Present fortnight.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Past fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Present fortnight.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Past fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Present fortnight.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Past fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Present fortnight.	Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Past fortnight.	Firewood. Present fortnight.	Firewood. Past fortnight.	Salt. Present fortnight.	Salt. Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 11 to 16 13	14 11 to 15 12	21 0 to 23 1	21 0 to 22 1	7 13 to 10 8	9 7	12 9 to 13 10	13 10	17 13	18 14	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 13	21 0 to 22 9	22 1 to 22 9	21 0 to 23 1	21 0 to 22 5	19 14 to 21 0	19 6	147 0 to 168 0	127 0 to 168 0	10 8 to 11 0	11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	19 0	18 4	18 4	18 4	...	...	15 0	16 4	18 0	18 8	19 0	19 4	19 0	19 4	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	13 4 and 14 8	13 4 and 14 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 8	16 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 8	11 8
Shahabad	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	13 12	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	10 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	16 0	20 0	...	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	14 10	15 2	18 15	18 15	12 10	12 10	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	20 3	15 12	21 7	21 7	18 12	15 12	137 8	151 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	12 1	19 0	19 0	10 8	9 14	13 8	14 5	...	...	...	...	23 3	24 0	15 6	15 6	19 13	19 13	22 8	23 8	21 8	18 11	176 0	176 0	10 0	10 0
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	21 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	13 12	12 10	19 4	20 0	10 0	11 0	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	19 4	18 4	20 8	21 6	20 12	19 0	210 0	210 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 12	10 8 and 11 0	19 4	18 0	9 0	8 12	15 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	..	19 0	18 0	21 8	21 8	19 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	12 9	12 11	18 13½	19 0	7 13	7 13	11 4	11 4½	20 1	20 1	17 11½	17 11½	...	...	15 3	15 11½	19 2	18 13½	...	...	19 14½	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 2½
Ghazipur	11 10	12 3	18 0	18 10	6 7	5 0	11 8	11 8	19 4	15 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 10	14 1½	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 6	150 0	145 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 0	14 0	19 8	22 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	20 0	20 8	...	..	22 8	17 8	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8
Allahabad	12 12	13 6	18 8	21 0	8 8	10 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	21 8	21 8	92 8	90 0	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	15 4	15 8	22 0	22 0	7 0	7 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	14 0	13 12	18 12	18 8	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	.	22 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	...	...	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	16 0	15 8	19 8	19 8	8 0	8 0	11 12	12 0	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 8	...	...	..	...	24 6	24 0	...	.	27 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	16 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	...	18 0‡	16 0	16 0	23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Cawnpore	15 4	15 8	22 0	21 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 8	21 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	140 0	130 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 8	14 6	20 7	21 12	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	20 8	21 12	20 4	20 8	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	23 6	21 12	22 0	22 0	23 12	25 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 12	14 8	21 4	21 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	25 4	25 0	18 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	22 0	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	17 0	14 12	22 4	22 8	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	.	.	23 0	22 8	22 8	22 8	25 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 12	16 4	24 8	25 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	.	...	16 8	16 8	21 8	22 8	10 8	10 8	22 8	22 8	..	26 8	16 8	16 8	110 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 0	20 8	22 8	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 4	21 12	22 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	21 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 8	13 8	24 8	26 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	25 0	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	10 0	23 8	24 0	24 0	24 0	15 8	15 8	110 0	100 0	12 0	12 4
Muttra	15 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	7 4	7 4	11 4	11 4	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	26 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	5 4	5 4	9 0	9 0	25 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	26 8	27 0	130 0	140 0	11 0	11 8
Bulandshahr	16 12	14 10	27 0	27 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 10½	25 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	27 0	25 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	13 4	13 0	18 12	18 8	9 0	9 0	13 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 0	19 12	19 8	20 8	19 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 12	13 12	19 12	20 12	7 8	7 8	13 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 6	16 4	..	...	14 12	13 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	13 8	12 15	18 0	19 5	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	..	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	19 12	19 5	20 10	20 10	21 0	17 1	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 0	14 8	19 0	20 0	8 8	8 0	22 0‡	24 0‡	12 8	13 0	...	...	11 0	2 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 12	14 4	26 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	24 0	20 4	...	...	23 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 12	15 8	23 8	24 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Bilibhit	15 0	13 14	25 0	20 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	21 4	22 8	15 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 4	25 0	27 4	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15

Bareilly	14 0	13 8	22 4	23 7	7 1	7 1	11 12	10 9	23 7	22 4	14 1	15 14	...	...	12 8	13 12	21 2	18 12	20 15	20 9	21 2	20 9	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	16 0	11 0	25 0	22 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	10 4	20 8	22 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	20 0	20 12	21 4	21 8	22 0	21 4	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	26 4	17 8	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	24 0	23 12	7 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	8 8	9 0	13 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	..	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	16 0	12 8	12 4	...	...	9 0§	9 0§	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	16 0	12 6	25 14	23 1	10 2	10 2	11 8	11 8	21 6	21 6	13 8	13 8	...	...	...		22 4	20 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	15 10	11 8	23 0	19 13	5 8	5 8	11 8	11 8	22 0	22 0	17 9	17 9	8 13	8 13	6 9	6 10	23 12	21 8	20 14	21 0	15 6	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 0	12 4	25 0	23 8	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saharanpur	13 12	13 [illegible]	23 12	21 4	7 0	5 4	9 0	9 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	21 4	21 4	12 12	12 12	21 4	21 4	17 0	17 0	14 4	14 12	120 0	120 0	10 8	11 0
Dehra Dún	11 10	12 0	19 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	16 12	17 8	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwal	7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	...	..	...	..	15 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	7 0	7 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 14	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 0	15 0	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	23 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	11 0
Sultanpur	15 0	15 8	21 0	21 12	8 0	8 0	13 8	14 8	19 8	20 0	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	16 0	16 4	20 0	23 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	19 0	16 0	15 0	...	24 0	12 0	16 0	25 0	24 0	14 0	16 0	24 0	25 8	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 2	15 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	24 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 12	15 4	22 4	22 8	6 0	6 0	11 12	12 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 8	22 0	21 0	21 8	22 8	20 8	110 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	16 0	17 0	25 4	26 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	11 0	...	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	..	25 0	26 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	14 0	14 2	21 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	21 0	21 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 12	22 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	120 0	130 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 8	15 4	21 8	21 8	6 8	6 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	20 8	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	15 4	15 0	22 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	15 8	15 0	25 0	24 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	19 0	20 8	30 0	31 0	10 8	10 8	23 8	24 0	24 8	24 8	23 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	17 0	15 12	25 12	25 8	8 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	23 8	21 0	22 8	25 0	...	21 0	20 8	29 0	27 0	23 0	24 0	27 0	21 0	120 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 0	27 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	...	30 0	...	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 8	24 0	...	30 0	25 0	24 0	150 0	160 0	10 12	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	12 8	22 8	23 2	8 2	8 12	10 10	10 0	17 8	18 12	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 4	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	13 5	15 0
Bánswara	18 2	18 12	20 0	20 0	7 8	8 12	13 12	15 0	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	23 12	27 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	11 11½	10 8¾	22 10½	19 8½	8 0½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	25 0	25 12½	17 3	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	21 1½	18 12	24 3½	24 3½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	9 12¼
Sirohee	11 8	10 0	18 0	16 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	...	13 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	11 10	10 14	18 6	17 6	...		7 0	7 4	20 0	20 0	16 5	17 0	...	...	...	...	22 8	17 12		...	..	...	150 0	150 0	12 1	12 4
Ajmere	13 8	12 8	24 8	23 0	5 0	5 0	8 8	8 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	23 4	...	...	...	...	26 8	27 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	10 14	10 8	16 8	16 0	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 8	16 0	10 0	9 12	.		11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	11 12	11 12	20 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 8	28 8	25 8	25 8	†	†	†	†	28 8	28 8	27 8	27 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	12 4	13 8	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	12 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	12 3	13 0½	17 8	18 0	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 0	17 7	16 1	16 1	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 6	18 13	17 11	17 11	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	10 3	10 3
Tonk	13 4	14 0	25 4	24 4	8 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	28 12	28 8	...		...	...	...	...	25 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	105 0	100 0	11 12	12 0
Jeypore	14 12	14 8	23 0	22 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	26 8	21 0	20 8	†	†	12 0	12 0	24-4 & 29 8	21-0 & 27 8	23 8	24 0	26 0	27 0	95 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 9	15 10	23 2	23 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	23 12	25 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	12 8	12 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	32 8	31 4	200 0	200 0	11 4	11 4
Dholpur	16 1	14 6	25 3	26 12	8 2½	8 1¾	10 2	10 2	22 14¾	23 12½	23 13¾	23 14¼	...	...	12 6	12 6	26 12	25 14¾	..	...	31 0¾	29 4	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 8	15 2¼	26 6½	27 4	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	30 4	30 12	27 1¼	27 4	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	25 0	21 8	24 8	25 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 3	14 9	25 8	25 12	6 10½	6 10	8 14	8 14	29 2	30 6	30 1	30 10	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 9	25 10	28 5	27 10	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	12 1	13 5	26 1	23 12	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 9	26 13	22 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	26 2	22 0	..	...	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 7	12 7
Nusseerabad Cantonment	12 0	13 6	...	....	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	26 0	24 0	18 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 15	24 9	...	...	22 0	22 0	98 0	95 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 8	12 8	21 0	22 0	...	..	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	¶	‖	11 8	11 8
Bálmer	12 12	11 6	..	...	5 3	5 2	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 2	...	...	...	...	16 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	12 8
Anádra	12 0	11 10	14 0	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	...	..	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	13 7	13 0	25 7	22 4	9 0	9 0	10 4	10 5	25 0	24 13	17 0	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	26 6	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 12	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	14 1 and 14 6	11 4 and 12 4	19 6	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	24 6	24 6	18 12 and 23 12	20 0 and 22 8	...	...	...	...	24 6	23 2	15 0	15 0	10 0	11 4	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	12 0	10 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	17 12	17 0	16 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	9 1	9 5¼	...	..	3 0	3 0	6 9½	6 0	...	...	21 12¾	21 7½	...	...	...	..	18 3¼	17 13¾	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 8	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	11 12	11 12	19 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	19 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	23 8	23 8	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 0	12 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 0	21 8	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 4	20 8	...	...	21 0	22 0	140 0	160 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	17 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	.	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	200 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	15 8½	15 12¾	22 13½	24 15½	6 10¼	6 14½	8 6	8 12¼	23 6	23 6	23 6	24 2½	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 2	19 14¾	22 5	22 5	18 1	18 1	170 0	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	18 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	32 0	28 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	30 0	28 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	15 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	14 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	9 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	12 0	11 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	‡	10 0	280 0	280 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	16 0	14 0	29 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	9 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	16 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	29 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	†	†	11 0	10 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	20 0	23 0	22 0	100 0	80 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	14 0	33 0	29 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	32 0	27 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	29 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	15 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	14 0	11 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	8 0	22 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	23 0	21 0	14 0	16 0	13 0	9 0	90 0	80 0	12 0	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	13 0	13 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	27 0	24 0	16 0	17 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	17 0	12 0	27 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	26 0	24 0	22 0	21 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	105 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	15 0	12 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	14 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	15 0	11 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	17 0	10 0	8 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	16 0	12 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	24 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	13 0	11 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	11 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	8 8	8 8
Kángra	9 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	11 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	11 0	11 0	26 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	26 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	14 0	11 0	25 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	21 0	19 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	110 0	110 0	14 0	13 0
Jhelum	14 0	11 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	†	†	*	*	21 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	*	*	110 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Ráwalpindi	11 0	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	11 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	12 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	10 0	10 0	22 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	86 0	94 0	42 0	44 0
Kohát	12 0	9 0	24 0	20 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	17 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	‡	‡	160 0	160 0	50 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 0	10 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	17 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	14 0	9 0	23 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	180 0	12 0	11 12
Mooltan	11 0	10 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	17 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	20 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	15 0	10 0	27 0	17 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	12 0	10 0	26 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	19 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	23 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 1
Muzaffargarh	15 0	11 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 0	16 0	‡	‡	9 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	13 0	10 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	19 0	17 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	12 0	11 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 12	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 0	10 2	...	...	11 9	11 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	20 9	20 9	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 4	9 8	13 0	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	14 0	13 8	12 8	12 4	9 0	9 0	80 0	67 5	9 0	9 1

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 1	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	11 10	15 0	15 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	16 7	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	153 14	11 4	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 10	5 10	7 9	7 9	13 6	13 1	13 10	13 7	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 1	62 6	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	9 9	9 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	14 2	21 2	22 0	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 10	...	...	18 10	18 10	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 14
Belgaum	12 8	12 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 8	12 8	20 0	20 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	67 7	64 0	13 8	13 8
Satara	10 2	11 9	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	15 10	14 7	15 5	15 5	...	...	...	...	15 3	14 7	...	...	13 4	14 9	114 0	114 0	13 5	12 10
Sholapur	13 1	12 2	...	...	7 11	8 2	11 5	11 5	20 9	20 9	24 6	24 6	*	*	...	...	18 0	17 2	...	...	20 1	19 3	82 9	82 9	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	12 13	12 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	10 11	10 7	20 8	23 3	28 3	29 1	...	...	...	...	15 6	16 4	...	...	20 2	21 12	80 0	80 0	12 5	13 3
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 1	9 6	10 3	10 3	17 10	18 13	18 6	18 6	15 13	17 12	...	...	14 15	14 6	...	...	15 15	15 10	76 0	76 0	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	11 9	12 5	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	20 10	22 0	20 7	23 6	...	...	...	...	19 7	16 10	...	...	22 2	20 10	80 0	80 0	13 1	12 6
Násik	12 3	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	...	...	18 6	18 6	23 0	23 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 9	18 3	128 0	128 0	14 3	13 8
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 14	...	...	...	...	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 10	10 10	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	12 15	12 15	12 15	13 14	...	...	...	...	12 15	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 4	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	12 0	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	14 8	*	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 14	12 14
Kaira	14 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	20 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 4	9 0	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	15 0	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	13 0	12 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 8	19 0	19 0	18 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	19 0	18 8	...	...	18 0	17 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máhále)	10 0	10 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	16 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	11 12	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	17 8	17 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																										
Rájkot	12 12	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 12	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	13 7	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 13	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Ásirgarh Cant.	13 8	12 12	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	13 13	13 6	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 15	10 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	14 6	12 11	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	15 7	15 7	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	17 4	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	12 0	10 14	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	13 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	15 3	...	...	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	15 8	13 2	...	...	14 0	10 0	15 8	11 4	20 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 4	15 0	...	...	12 8	11 4	125 0	115 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	14 0	12 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	19 10	...	...	10 12	11 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 8
Jubbulpore	14 0	13 8	...	...	10 12	10 8	13 4	12 8	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 8	...	...	11 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 12	16 8	22 12	23 8	8 0	8 0	14 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	15 8	16 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	22 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12
Mandla	15 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	15 7	...	...	11 8	9 12	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	13 2	11 13	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	12 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	8 12	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 8	11 12	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 9	12 9	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	8 5	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																										
Biláspur	18 15	17 12	...	...	14 10	13 8	20 1	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	12 9	...	...	12 0	10 14	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 5
Raipur	17 8	17 8	...	...	10 4	10 4	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 9	...	...	10 15	10 15	80 0	80 0	9 8	9 8
Sambalpur	14 14	14 0	...	...	12 4	14 0	16 10	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	10 0
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 8	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	13 10	13 8	...	...	7 12	8 5	10 2	10 2	16 5	16 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	15 10	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 2	78 0	80 0	11 0	9 6
Akola	11 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	13 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10
Amraoti	13 0	10 10	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 3	9 0	16 3	15 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 3	13 0	...	...	13 0	12 4	80 0	81 0	10 0	10
Wún	11 0	10 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	180 0	260 0	9 0	9
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	6 12	6 10	8 1	7 11	15 2	13 13	20 1	20 1	24 14	23 0	*	*	12 3	11 15	24 14	*	14 7	15 2	130 0	130 0	9 0	
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	14 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	12 13	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	
Chadarghat	8 8	9 0	*	*	6 12	7 0	10 8	9 0	14 8	14 0	22 0	18 0	*	*	*	*	14 0	13 8	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 4	

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF APRIL 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thúr, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 2	10 2	*	*	*	*	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 5	8 2	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	14 3	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	9 13	...	...	9 14	9 8	10 14	10 0	16 8	16 2	19 2	17 8	19 11	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 5	10 13	18 11	19 10	14 13	16 13	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	189 8	14 2	14 10
Central—																										
Bellary	10 10	10 2	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	24 3	23 11	18 13	18 13	24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	10 11	13 0	11 14	21 2	19 2	18 13	18 13	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 3	9 3	...	...	7 0	7 0	11 3	11 3	16 10	16 10	19 14	19 14	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	22 5	22 0	20 10	20 0	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 6	12 8	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	11 0	11 0
Vizagapatam	8 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	8 6	10 3	10 3	18 2	20 8	21 13	21 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godávari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 3	9 14	12 5	12 0	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	145 13	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 3	7 11	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	19 0	15 13	*	*	23 13	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 3	11 2	13 13	13 13	20 10	20 10	18 13	18 13	23 2	22 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 10	9 13	10 5	10 10	*	*	16 8	16 13	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 13	9 13	*	*	12 8	12 8	19 3	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	6 0	6 0	...	...	9 11	9 11	12 3	10 11	14 8	14 8	14 6	15 11	20 0	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	16 3	16 3	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 0	10 0	*	*	15 3	15 3	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	8 13	9 0	9 3	9 3	14 0	14 0	13 5	13 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 8	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	14 13	14 13
Madura	8 3	7 13	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 3	14 3	13 3	13 10	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 4	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	23 8	23 0	23 0	20 0	24 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	111 0	108 0	10 4	10 4
Bangalore	9 8	9 2	8 8	8 2	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	19 7	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 0	10 11	...	...	13 0	14 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	19 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	150 0	150 0	8 8	10 0
Tumkúr	9 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	28 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	27 0	...	...	8 0	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	7 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	9 7	9 7	...	...	8 15	9 7	13 10	13 10	26 4	29 6	...	...	34 2	35 11	...	...	10 8	11 0	...	...	12 10	12 10	480 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitaldroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 0	12 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	30 8	30 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	9 8
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 0	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Memorandum on the snowfall in the mountain districts bordering Northern India and the abnormal features of the weather in India during the past five months, with a forecast of the probable character of the south-west monsoon rains of 1893.

The present memorandum is drawn up in accordance with the practice of the past ten years, and includes, *firstly*, a brief summary of the information received from various officers relating to the snowfall of the past winter or cold weather in the Afghan mountains and the Himalayan area; *secondly*, a statement of the chief peculiarities or abnormal features of the meteorology of India during the past five months; and, *thirdly*, a forecast of the probable character of the approaching south-west monsoon rains based on this information.

The forecast is based in part on the snowfall information and on the abnormal features of the weather during the past five months, and in part on a comparison with the meteorology of the previous 25 years, so far as it is available. It has hence been drawn up carefully after a consideration of all the available information, but it should, to use the words of the Famine Commission report, "*be used with due caution.*"

It is necessary to point out that the forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon forecasts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.*,—

(1) the probability of the occurrence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August;

(2) the probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal;

and are hence imperfect in every year to that extent.

The chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows:—

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern India.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coasts of India into the interior, and which it is found are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts

Summary of snowfall information.

The whole of the information referring to the snowfall of the past cold weather (up to the end of May) in the mountain districts bordering Northern India is now published as it is received in the India monthly weather reviews.

The following gives a brief summary of the information received up to date:—

I.—AFGHAN MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS.

(1) Hills West of Dera Ismail Khan.

December 1892.—Snow fell unusually early in the season, and lay on these hills from the 3rd to the 10th. This fall was very heavy.

January 1893.—Snow fell on five occasions in unusually large amounts. The fall during a storm on the 27th was "phenomenal," and occurred as low down as 1,800 feet above sea level.

February.—There were three snowstorms during the month. The fall was moderate in amount. The sun was very hot in the intervals between the storms, and the snow melted rapidly.

March, April, and May.—No snow fell.

(2) Kurram.

November 1892.—Snow began unusually early. There were three periods of snowfall, *viz.*, from the 1st to the 7th, the 25th, and the 29th. The fall during the storms of the 25th and 29th was very heavy, and reached down to 6,000 feet.

December 1892.—Snow fell on three occasions to a depth of about 1½ feet.

January 1893.—Snow fell on eleven days during the month down to a level of 2,000 feet. Twelve to fifteen feet fell on the Sufed Koh. The fall of the month was the heaviest known. The weather was abnormally cold and severe during the month.

February.—Snow fell on several occasions during the month There was a very heavy snowstorm on the 2nd and 3rd, when 5 feet fell on the Sufed Koh. The average depth of the snow on the higher peaks of that range at the end of the month was 25 feet.

March and April.—No snow fell.

(3) Hills West of Bannu.

December 1892.—Snowfall was normal in amount.

January 1893.—The snowfall was unusually heavy and the weather very cold.

February.—Heavy snow fell on the higher ranges.

March and April.—No snow.

(4) Hills West of Kohat.

December 1892.—Snow fell in moderate amounts on the Kurram and Spinghar mountains.

January 1893.—The snowfall was exceptionally heavy. The total fall on the Sufed Koh was according to one estimate 12 to 15 feet, and according to another 29 feet.

February.—Snow fell on the higher ranges on 12 days. A total of 5 feet occurred on the Sufed Koh, and the snow was stated to be 30 feet deep at the end of the month. The snowfall of the season was much above the average.

March.—No snow fell during the month, except a slight fall on the Sufed Koh on one occasion. The weather was unusually warm, and the snow melted rapidly. It had melted from all, except the highest peaks, at the end of the month.

April.—No snow.

(5) KHYBER.

November and December 1892.—No snow fell during this month on the hills near the Khyber Pass.

January 1893.—Heavy snow was received down to 3,000 feet during a storm from the 21st to the 24th. The weather was unusually cold and bitter, with strong westerly winds, during the month.

February to April.—No snow.

(6) KABUL.

December 1892.—Snow fell on one day.

January 1893.—Snow fell on four days.

February.—Snow fell on eight occasions.

March.—There was a snowstorm on the 4th, the last of the season.

The total fall of the season was nearly 5 feet in amount. The weather throughout was excessively cold, and the winter is stated to be the coldest during the past 50 years, although the snowfall was much less than in the winter of 1890-91.

The snow melted very quickly in April, and there was very little snow on the higher hills to the north or south of Kabul at the end of the month.

II.—THE HIMALAYAS.

(A) THE PUNJAB AND KASHMIR HIMALAYAS.

(1) HILLS TO THE NORTH OF HAZARA.

December 1892.—The first heavy fall of snow occurred on the 31st, when 4 feet fell on the Black Mountain.

January 1893.—Three snowstorms occurred during the month in the Hazara District. Snow fell down to 1,500 feet. The fall at Haripur (1,800 feet above sea level) was 6 inches. The total fall of the month was 12 feet on the Black Mountain. The snowfall of the month was the heaviest experienced for many years in this district.

February.—Snow fell on five occasions. A total of 12 feet of snow was received on the high passes to the north. Ten to twelve feet of snow were lying on the Black Mountain at the end of the month.

March.—There was a slight fall of snow in Khagan and on the adjacent hills at the end of the month.

April.—No snow fell. Four to six feet of snow were lying on the northern slopes (above 6,000 feet) of the Khagan Valley.

(2) MURREE.

The following gives a statement of the snowfall at Murree and on the hills adjacent to Kahuta:

District.	Total fall of snow in the month of								Total of period.	
	December 1892.		January 1893.		February 1893.		March 1893.			
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.
Murree	0	6	12	1	13	10	2	11	29	4
Kahuta	*Nil*		12	0	6	0	*Nil*		18	0

The following gives comparative data for the past five years:

District.	Total fall of snow from January to March in					
	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Murree	29⅓	$\frac{5}{12}$	29	3⅔	7¼	6½
Kahuta	18	*Nil*	5¼	¾	4¼	6

(3) RAWAL PINDI DISTRICT.

January.—Snow fell on the plains in this district on the 28th. The following gives amounts measured:

Pindi Gheb	1 inch.
Rawal Pindi	1 "
Gujar Khan	1 "

(4) KASHMIR (SRINAGAR).

The snowfall during the past winter was heavier than usual, but was not nearly so large as in 1890-91.

Temperature was, however, exceedingly low, much below that in 1890-91. Snow fell down to a height of 2,250 feet in the valley.

(5) GILGIT.

The snowfall of the past winter on the neighbouring mountains was a little above the average. In the passes to the north the total fall ranged between 6 and 9 feet. According to the natives of the district, there was nothing unusual about the winter except greater cold.

(6) HUNZA (ELEVATION 7,500 FEET).

January.—Snow fell on three days.

February.—There were four snowstorms during the month.

March.—Snow fell on two days. Very heavy snow fell on the passes to the north on the 18th.

April.—No snow.

The snow line on the 15th of April was at a height of 11,000 feet. The depth of snow on the Killik Pass leading to Sarikol was 8 feet. The winter was, in the opinion of the natives of the district, the coldest known for many years, and there was more cloud and snow than usual.

(7) SARIKOL (TASHKURGHAN).

November 1892.—Frequent cloud.

December 1892.—Frequent cloud. Two falls of snow.

January 1893.—Eight falls of snow. Total less than one foot.

February.—Fine weather with clear skies during the greater part of the month.

(8) KASHGAR.

Eight snowstorms occurred during the months of November and December 1892 and January 1893. The winter (up to the end of March) is stated to have been of unusual severity and length, and the snowfall above the average.

(9) LADAKH.

Heavy snow fell to the east of Kashmir in the last week of January. The total precipitation at Leh from November 1892 to March 1893 was considerably less than the normal.

(10) LAHOUL.

The snowfall at Kyelang in Lahoul from 3rd December to the 20th March was only 7 feet, slightly less than the normal fall of that period. The chief feature of the winter was the severe and continuous cold.

(11) KULU.

December 1892.—Snow fell on six occasions. The falls were moderate in amount, and melted rapidly below 9,000 feet. The month was dry and warm.

January 1893.—There were three periods of stormy weather and snowfall. The fall was unusually large in amount, and occurred down to very low elevations. The weather was extremely cold and cloudy, and the snow in the valleys melted very slowly.

February.—Snow fell on thirteen days (down to 3,000 feet). The fall was large, but it melted almost as rapidly as it fell on the lower hills. The snow accumulation on the higher hills was large in amount.

March.—Snow fell on eleven days on the higher hills; no snow fell below 5,200 feet. Snow at the end of the month had all melted below 6,000 feet. The snowfall was very heavy in March, and the depth of snow in the passes very great.

April.—There were slight falls on the higher peaks above 9,000 feet. The snow melted rapidly during the month. The snowfall of the month resembled that of April 1890.

May.—Report not yet received.

The following table gives the depth of snow on the 25th of each month from December to April, and also on the 25th May of the past four years on seven of the passes in this district for comparison:

Tahsil.	Name of pass.	Elevation.	Depth of snow on the 25th of				Depth of snow on 25th May.				
			January.	February.	March.	April	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.
		Feet.	feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.		Foot.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Kulu ...	Hamta . . .	14,500	16½	24½	25	11	...	½	12	6	7
	Rotang . . .	13,000	10	29	27	13	...	1	9	5	10
Plach ...	Bhubhu . . .	10,000	9½	17½	12	5	...	...	Nil	Nil	Foot. 1
	Gargarasan . .	17,000	8	24	25	25	...	1	4	2	3
								Feet.			
	Srikand . . .	15,000	13	33	40	30	...	4	32	12	50
	Bashleo . . .	11,000	6	22	15	15	...	...	1	Nil	Nil
	Jalori . . .	10,500	6	20	14	0	...	...	1	Nil	Nil

(12) SIMLA HILLS.

January.—Heavy snow fell during the month. All the higher passes were closed during the month, *i.e.*, all those whose heights are over 8,000 feet.

February.—Frequent snowstorms occurred during the whole month. The cold was unusually severe between the storms, and the snowfall very largely above the average. Snow fell down to the height of 5,000 feet. The heads of all the valleys were filled with snow at the end of the month from the numerous avalanches.

March.—Several snowstorms occurred during the month. The depth of snow on the Borenda Pass was 24 feet, and on the Rupin 30 feet on the 15th of the month. The weather was, according to the natives, exceptionally cold and severe throughout the whole month, and the snowfalls heavier and more frequent than had occurred in their memory.

April.—Weather was bright and moderately warm during the month, and the snow melted rapidly. The snow was lying 30 feet on the Rupin and Borenda Passes on the 15th. The snowfall of this season was much less in Upper Kanawar than in Bashahr.

May.—There were five falls of snow during the first fortnight of the month. The amount received during any one fall did not exceed 1 foot. The lowest level reached during the period was 9,500 feet on the 11th and 12th. Frequent thundershowers, accompanied with high westerly winds, occurred on the lower slopes, generally in the afternoon. The passes up to 15,000 feet became passable for the first time on the 1st of the month.

(13) CHAMBA.

January.—There were three stormy periods during the month. The snowfall was unusually heavy, and heavier than during the previous ten years.

February.—Snow fell on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th, 13th and 14th, 22nd and 23rd. Heavy snow fell during the night of the 13th and on the 14th, and the snow line descended to the river level, but retreated a few days after the storm, and was about 3,800 feet when the third storm commenced. It began with very heavy rain and changed to snow. The snow line again descended to the river level. The following gives the total fall of the month in different parts of the state :

	Fall.		Height to which snow line descended.
	Ft.	In.	Feet.
Tisa	6	3	2,500
Thanela	11	9½	2,500
Bhandal	12	3	5,600
Dalhousie	15	0	...

The weather between the storms was bright and clear, but became slightly cloudy about two days before each fall, which always commenced at Chamba with more or less heavy rain. Thirty feet of snow was reported to be lying on the Chawari Pass (height 8,000 feet) between Chamba and the plains at the end of the month. The winter is stated by the inhabitants to be the most severe that they have experienced. Many of the roads are closed, and much damage and loss of life is reported.

March—Snow fell on five days on the higher hills. No snow fell below 5,500 feet, and on the warm slopes below 8,000 feet.

(B) NORTH-WEST PROVINCES HIMALAYAS.

Kumaon.

November 1892.—Little or no snow fell during this month. The total fall on the highest peaks was less than one foot. The weather was very cloudy throughout the month.

December 1892.—Light to moderate snow fell on the higher peaks.

January 1893.—Unusually heavy snow fell throughout the whole district, the heaviest for many years. Snow fell down to a level of 3,000 feet. At elevations of 12,000 feet the fall was about 16 feet, and on the higher passes it was at least 30 feet.

February.—There were several severe snow storms during the month. Ten to twenty feet fell on the higher passes. The weather was unusually cold, damp, and moist, and the snowfall very heavy.

March.—Two snowstorms occurred on the higher peaks. The total fall was 5 to 10 feet deep. The weather was hot between the storms. The snowfall of the month was heavier than usual.

April.—There were four falls of snow during the month, but the amounts were not large. The weather was warm throughout and snow melted rapidly.

(C) SIKKIM HIMALAYAS.

(1) *Gnatong.*—Snow fell more frequently, but in smaller amounts than usual. The following gives a summary and a comparison with the two previous years :

Month.	Number of days on which snow fell in 1892-93	Total Precipitation in		
		1892-93.	1891-92	1890 91.
October	4	0·80	3·24	11·85
November	3	0·37	1·05	..
December	10	0 86	...	0·22
January	15	2·67	0·54	2·40
February	14	2·63	12·24	0·92
March	17	5·17	3·61	5 66
April	17	10·87	7·26	6·94
May 1st to 15th	6	1·87	2·63	1·66
Total of whole period	..	25·24	30·67	29·65

The natives of the district state that snow has fallen lower down than in any previous year. Thus heavy snow fell at Sedonchin (6,500 feet), which is 1,500 feet lower than it usually occurs.

(2) *Thibet (North of Sikkim).*—Travellers from Thibet to Sikkim report that falls of snow were more frequent, but not so heavy as usual. The winter has been exceptionally severe, although it was later than usual in commencing.

(D) ASSAM HIMALAYAS.

(1) *Kamrup District.*—Very heavy snow has fallen in the mountains to the north of this district; double as much as in the previous winter according to the native tribes. The snowfall is also stated to have been very heavy in Thibet.

(2) *Darrang District.*—The snowfall of the past winter was much heavier than usual.

(3) *Lakhimpur.*—The fall in the mountains to the north has been much heavier than for many years past. The Duffla hills were covered with snow throughout the months of January and February, which is a very rare occurrence. The snow is hence believed to have been exceptionally heavy.

Summary of preceding snowfall data.

The preceding statements show clearly the character of the snowfall during the past cold weather. The fall was unusually heavy in Baluchistan in the months of December, January, and February; it ceased in the beginning of March, and none has fallen during the past three months. The snow fell down to unusually low elevations in January. This heavy precipitation did not extend into East Persia, as information recently received shows that snow fell much less frequently than in Baluchistan, and that it was on the whole slightly below the average in amount, and did not occur below elevations of 4,500 feet. The snowfall in Afghanistan was probably above the average, but was by no means so heavy as in the winter of 1890-91. The chief feature of the winter was the unusual cold.

In the Western Himalayas the snowfall was unusually heavy during the months of January, February, and March in the outer ranges, but the excess appears to have diminished rapidly into the interior. The precipitation was very heavy at Murree, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, and Simla, but was less than usual at Kyelang in Lahoul and at Kilba in the Upper Sutlej Valley. The information received from Hunza, Gilgit, Sarikol, and Kashgar shows that in all these areas the fall was small in amount, and probably even less than usual. The chief feature was the unusually severe cold during the winter.

The precipitation at Ranikhet, Chakrata, and Naini Tal was even more largely in excess than at the Punjab hill stations, and the additional data of the northern tahsils of Kumaon indicate that the fall was abnormally heavy over that mountain area. The fall during the months of April and May appears to have been very moderate in amount, and probably less than the average. According to the reports received from the civil authorities, upwards of sixty feet of snow fell on the higher elevations in Kumaon during the months of January, February, and March.

The snowfall in Sikkim was probably below the normal. There were very frequent falls, but they were generally light. The total fall at Gnatong for the past winter was less than in the two previous winters.

In the Assam Himalayas the fall is undoubtedly larger than usual, and it was probably almost as excessive as in Kumaon.

The chief features may hence be summed up as follows :—

(1) Moderate snow in East Persia.

(2) Heavy snow in Baluchistan.

(3) Moderately heavy snow in Afghanistan.

(4) Very heavy snow in the outer ranges in the Western Himalayas, decreasing to normal snowfall on the interior ranges.

(5) (Probably) less snow than usual in Little Thibet.

(6) Very heavy snow in the North-Western Provinces Himalayas.

(7) Snowfall normal or slightly below the average in the Sikkim Himalayas.

(8) (Probably) unusually heavy snow in the Assam Himalayas.

(9) A most important feature is that the snowfall occurred during the normal winter period, and that little or no snow has fallen during the hot weather months of April and May.

(10) The snow accumulation at the end of last season was unusually small, and hence, notwithstanding the heavy snowfall in some portions of the Himalayan area, the accumulation at the end of May was probably by no means excessive.

Abnormal features of the weather of the past five months.

The rainfall of the south-west monsoon of 1892 was unusually abundant over by far the greater part of India. It was especially heavy in the West Punjab, Rajputana, Berar, the western districts of the Central Provinces, and the Deccan. It was in moderate excess in Southern India and the North-Western Provinces, the west coast districts, and the central and eastern districts of the Central Provinces. It was in slight defect in Burma, and in moderate to largish defect in the western and central districts of Bengal. The rains ceased in Northern India in the last week of September—very slightly earlier than usual. The rains were deficient in Bengal in October, but a general fall in the first week of November, due to a cyclonic storm, saved the rice crop. The Deccan and northern and central coast districts of Madras received abundant rain in October and the first week of November from three cyclonic storms which formed in the Bay, and advanced towards the Circars coast. The remainder of November was abnormally dry, and Madras received only a few occasional showers instead of the frequent heavy rain that usually occurs in that area during the month. A slight diffused disturbance gave a moderate burst of rain from the 1st to the 4th December, when the south-west monsoon winds retreated from the Bay nearly three weeks before the normal date. The chief features of the retreating south-west monsoon period were hence the very scanty rainfall in the southern districts of Madras (more especially Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly), and the very early termination of the retreating south-west monsoon rains in that area.

The meteorological conditions in December were not marked by any very important deviations from the normal. Pressure was in general moderate excess and temperature normal, except in North-Eastern India, Burma, and the Bay Islands, where the weather was cooler and drier and northerly winds stronger and steadier than usual. The abnormal temperature and humidity features in these areas were apparently due to these strong land winds. There were other indications that very abnormal weather conditions prevailed to the north and north-west of the Indian area. Amongst these were—

1st.—Abnormally heavy rain in Baluchistan in November and December.

2nd.—Unusually cold weather in December in the hill districts.

The following gives a very brief summary of the chief features of the meteorology of the past five months :

January.—The meteorological conditions of the first three months of the year were very similar throughout, and dependent upon the unusual precipitation and abnormally frequent disturbances of the period. Pressure was ·043″ in defect in the Indian land area. The local variations were small, except at the hill stations, where there was a large deficiency of pressure relative to the plain stations. Temperature was in defect over the whole of India, except South Madras and Mysore. The deficiency was greater in the day than the night temperature. It was largest in amount at the hill stations and the East Punjab, and slightly exceeded 3° in the latter area. The air was drier in Burma and North-Eastern India and damper in North-Western India. North-Western and Central India had much heavier rain than usual, the chief feature being very heavy rainfall in Baluchistan and the Punjab. Very heavy snow fell on the hills down to lower levels than usual, and snow fell on the plains of the North Punjab on the 28th of the month.

February.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·003″ above the normal. Pressure was locally in slight excess in Northern India and in moderate defect in the Deccan. It was largely in defect at the hill stations relatively to the adjacent plains. Temperature was more largely in defect than in January; the deficiency averaged 6½° in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Upper Sind, and North Rajputana where it was greatest. The humidity and cloud features were similar to those of the preceding month. The rainfall was more largely in excess than in January, and was above the normal over the whole of India. The excess was very large over the whole of Northern India and Baluchistan, and was also large in Southern India. The snowfall in the Himalayan hill districts was also very considerably above the normal.

March.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·017″ above the normal. Pressure was in moderate excess in Northern India and in defect in the peninsula and Burma. It was almost as largely in defect at the hill stations relatively to the plain stations as in February. Temperature was below the normal to as great an extent in March as in February. The area of greatest deficiency was, however, transferred to the Central Provinces, over the central districts of which temperature was $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in defect. The amount of cloud was in excess, except in Burma, and the air much damper than usual over the whole of India. There were a large number of diffused storms during the month, and the rainfall was more or less in excess over the whole of India. The chief feature was the excessive precipitation in the Central Provinces, Deccan, and North-Eastern India. The rainfall was in moderate excess in North-Western India and the snowfall in the hills considerably smaller in amount than in the preceding two months.

The cold weather of 1892-93 was prolonged to the end of March, or at least a month later than usual. It was marked by very large variations and abnormal features. It may be noted that it is an additional example of the general (but not invariable) rule for a strong monsoon in North-Western India to be followed by heavier winter rains than usual. The following gives the chief features with data:—

(1) Temperature was more or less largely in defect throughout the period January to March:

Hill Station or District.		Variation from normal of mean monthly temperature in			Mean of January to March.
		January.	February.	March.	
		°	°	°	°
Hill stations	Leh	—3·4	—3·9	—4·0	—3·8
	Murree	—7·3	—10·3	—8·1	—8·6
	Darjeeling	—4·1	—3·1	—5·1	—4·1
Plains districts	Punjab	—2·8	—6·8	—[illegible]·8	—4·8
	North-Western Provinces.	—1·9	—6·3	—5·8	—4·7
	Sind	—0·5	—6·0	—1·8	—2·8
	Rajputana	—3·1	—6·1	—4·1	—4·4
	Central India	—2·3	—5·6	—5·0	—4·3
	Central Provinces	—2·5	—4·9	—7·2	—4·9
	Behar and Chota Nagpur.	—1·3	—5·5	—5·5	—4·1
	Bengal and Orissa	—1·9	—4·8	—5·3	—4·0
	Deccan	—0·9	—1·8	—3·9	—2·2

(2) The air was much damper, although it generally contained less aqueous vapour than usual, and the amount of cloud largely in excess. The following gives mean data of these elements for the whole period:

Station or District.		Variation from normal of mean aqueous vapour pressure in			Mean of January to March.	Variation from normal of mean cloud amount in			Mean of January to March.	Variation from normal of mean humidity in			Mean of January to March.
		January.	February.	March.		January.	February.	March.		January.	February.	March.	
Hill stations	Quetta	+·014	+·020	+·182?	+·072?	—0·5	+1·0	—1·5	—0·3	+11	+32	+40	+28
	Murree	+·017	+·005	·030	—·003	+1·2	+1·6	—0·4	+0·8	+25	+23	+4	+18
	Simla	—·007	+·007	—·010	—·010	+1·6	+2·4	+0·6	+1·5	+16	+31	+7	+18
	Darjeeling	—·011	—·020	—·026	—·019	+1·8	+2·2	+1·8	+1·9	+9	+6	+5	+7
Plains districts	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	—·058	—·031	—·062	—·050	+0·5	—0·5	+0·5	+0·2	—5	—3	—5	—4
	Assam	—·016	—·007	—·041	—·021	+0·9	+1·6	+0·7	+1·1	+1	+4	+2	+2
	Bengal and Orissa	—·044	—·031	—·065	—·047	+0·8	+2·3	+1·7	+1·6	—4	+4	+2	+1
	Gangetic Plain and Chota Nagpur.	—·005	+·020	+·006	+·007	+0·8	+2·6	+0·9	+1·4	+4	+15	+9	+9
	Upper Sub-Himalayas.	+·031	+·006	+·001	+·013	+1·2	+2·0	+0·4	+1·2	+14	+16	+9	+13
	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	+·037	—·004	—·038	—·002	—0·1	+0·9	—0·9	0	+12	+12	—1	+8
	Eastern Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat.	+·006	+·002	—·013	—·002	+0·2	+1·3	+0·1	+0·5	+7	+12	+6	+8
	Deccan	+·025	+·014	+·050	+·031	+0·4	+0·3	+0·7	+0·5	+9	+7	+15	+10
	West Coast	—·028	—·037	—·042	—·036	—0·4	—0·8	—0·7	—0·6	—2	0	—2	—1
	South India	—·017	—·031	+·001	—·016	—0·1	+0·9	+1·1	+0·6	—1	+5	+4	+3

(3) The rainfall was more or less above the normal over the whole of India, excepting Burma and a few districts of South Madras. The chief features were :

(*a*) The excessive precipitation in Baluchistan throughout the whole period.

(*b*) The excessive fall in Northern India, more especially the Punjab, in January and February.

(*c*) The excessive fall in the Deccan, Central Provinces, and Bengal in the month of March.

(*d*) Favourable and unusual rain in South and Central Madras in February and March.

The following gives data illustrating the rainfall distribution of the period :

District.	Station or District.	Rainfall.		
		Actual January to March 1893.	Normal January to March.	Variation.
Baluchistan	Quetta	11·89	5·56	+6·33
	Peshin	11·33	?	?
	Bostan	9·72	?	?
	Chaman	6·08	?	?
Himalayas	Gilgit	0·18	?	?
	Murree	18·87	8·82	+10·05
	Dharmsala	30·78	12·78	+18·00
	Simla	16·40	7·52	+8·88
	Kotgarh	11·20	9·63	+1·57
	Kilba	14·94	19·97	—5·03
	Chakrata	24·71	9·10	+15·61
	Naini Tal	22·37	8·60	+13·77
	Ranikhet	17·91	6·36	+11·55
	Almora	10·25	6·35	+3·90
	Darjeeling	2·73	3·07	—0·34
Plains districts	Burma Coast and Bay Islands.	1·47	1·49	—0·02
	Burma, Inland	1·07	1·74	—0·67
	Assam	7·25	7·63	—0·38
	Bengal and Orissa	6·21	3·06	+3·15
	Gangetic Plain and Chota Nagpur.	4·24	1·52	+2·72
	Upper Sub-Himalayas	8·25	3·72	+4·53
	Indus Valley and North-Western Rajputana.	2·78	1·39	+1·39
	East Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat.	1·24	0·61	+0·63
	Deccan	5·10	0·74	+4·36
	West Coast	2·09	0·74	+1·35
	South India	3·07	1·37	+1·70

April.—The mean pressure of the Indian area was ·013″ in defect. The local variations were small and of little importance. The pressure variations at the hill stations were almost identical with those at the neighbouring plains stations. The temperature conditions changed as rapidly as the pressure conditions during the month. The mean temperature of the month was above the normal to a moderate extent in North-Western India (more especially Sind), and below it to a slight extent over the remainder of India. The deficiency was greatest in Bengal, where it averaged 2°. The rainfall of the month was generally below the normal, although hailstorms and thunderstorms were of frequent occurrence.

May.—The mean pressure of the Indian area for the month was ·010″ below the normal. Pressure was locally in defect in Bengal, the north of the Bay, and Burma, and was in excess in North-Western India and the Gangetic plain. The excess was small, except in the North-Western Provinces and in a narrow area stretching from Neemuch to Malegaon. In both of these areas the pressure anomalies slightly exceeded ·025″.

The chief feature of the meteorology of the month was the very early advance of monsoon winds into Burma. They set in about the 16th, and gave moderate general rain during the remainder of the month. This burst of monsoon winds advanced to the head of the Bay on the 21st or 22nd, and originated a cyclone of considerable intensity, which passed northwards on the 27th, 28th, and 29th into Central and North-East Bengal. It was remarkable for the heavy downpour of rain it gave to the area over which it passed. Thus False Point received 35·63 inches during the storm. The advance of the storm gave monsoon winds and rain to the whole of Bengal during the last three or four days of the month.

The Arabian sea current extended northwards along the West Coast during the last week of the month. Karwar had its first heavy rain on the 27th, Ratnagiri on the 28th, and Bombay on the 29th.

Weather has been unsettled with frequent thunderstorms during the month in the interior.

In consequence of these abnormal features, temperature was considerably below the normal over the greater part of India. The deficiency was most marked in Burma and Bengal. Temperature was, on the other hand, in moderate excess in Baluchistan, Sind, West Rajputana, and the West Punjab. It was very slightly below the normal at the Western Himalayan hill stations and above at Darjeeling. The temperature and pressure conditions of the month hence show that the snow accumulation was exercising no large effect, and that it was probably not above the normal to any considerable extent in any part of the Himalayan area (except perhaps Kumaon).

The following is a summary of the features of the meteorology of the months of April and May, which will probably influence the distribution of rainfall in India during the next four months:

(1) Pressure was in slight defect in the Indian land area.
(2) Pressure was in moderate local excess in the North-Western Provinces and South-East Punjab, the excess being greatest at the foot of the hills.
(3) Pressure was in moderate defect in North-Eastern India, more especially Orissa, and in slight defect in the Carnatic relative to the Bombay and Malabar Coast districts.
(4) The pressure conditions of the hill stations relative to the neighbouring plain stations were normal.
(5) The unusually early and strong advance of the first large burst of monsoon winds in the third and fourth weeks of the month of May in both sea areas.
(6) Temperature was in slight excess in Baluchistan and Upper India, and normal or in slight defect at the Himalayan hill stations.

Comparison with previous years.

During the past twenty-five years the snowfall in the Himalayas was very heavy in the years 1868, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1885, and 1891. In all these years heavy snow, however, fell either in April or May, or in both months, and hence the pre-monsoon conditions in these years were very different from those of the present year. The year 1871 was remarkable for the unusual coolness of the hot weather months in Northern India, and more especially Bengal, and for the early commencement of the Bay monsoon and the steady and abundant rainfall throughout the whole monsoon period in Northern India. It was preceded by an unusually dry cold weather in Northern India and by very light winter snowfall in the Western Himalayas. The only years which have some resemblance

to the present year (up to the end of May) are 1877 and 1886. The following gives a brief statement of the chief features of these two years:

1877.—There was heavy snowfall during the months of January, February, March, and April in the Western Himalayas. It appears to have been very excessive only in the Garhwal and Kumaon Himalayas. Pressure was steadily in excess at this period in India. It was during the pre-monsoon period locally in defect in Bombay and the Deccan, and was locally in excess in Northern India, more especially the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India. Temperature was very considerably below the normal in North-Western India from February to May, the deficiency being very large in April (when it averaged 6° in the Punjab). The monsoon rains were very late in the Peninsula, but were on the whole abundant, and brought the Madras famine of 1876-77 to a close. They were very deficient in the North-Western Provinces, and considerably in defect in the Punjab, Rajputana, Behar, and the Central Provinces. There was, on the other hand, a large excess in Bengal and Burma.

1886.—Moderately heavy snow fell in the months of January, February, and March in the North-Western Himalayas and the mountain area of East Afghanistan. The amount was probably greater than usual, and the depth of snow in the passes was much above the normal at the end of March. April and May were very dry months in North-Western India. Temperature was slightly above the normal in North-Western India and more or less below it in North-Eastern India. Pressure in April and May was locally in moderate excess in the Gangetic Plain, Behar, and Central Bengal, and was in moderate defect in the western half of the Peninsula. The monsoon commenced in the south of the Bay during the fourth week of May with a cyclonic storm which gave heavy rain to Southern India. The Bombay current set in over the West Coast districts in the first week of June, and the Bengal current advanced across Bengal into the Gangetic plain at the beginning of the third week of that month. The rainfall of the South-West monsoon period was normal in Burma and in excess over the whole of India, with the exception of Central India, the Central Provinces, and North Deccan and Malabar. The excess was greatest in Behar and Mysore and the Carnatic.

Probable character of the south-west monsoon of 1893.

The present year is the third of a series of years characterized by very abnormal and marked meteorological features. The conditions have been very unusual in character during the past winter and spring in Central Asia and a large portion of Europe, and it would hence appear possible that the abnormal conditions of the present year in India may be a phase of the more general abnormal conditions over a large portion of the northern hemisphere, and not due to local peculiarities in the Indian monsoon area. Whether these have any general connection with the unusual solar intensity as measured by the number of sunspots of the past twelve months is as yet a matter of conjecture.

The peculiar features of the meteorology of the past five months in India are:

(1) The unusual severity of the winter and the low temperature in the Himalayan hill districts and in Afghanistan in January, February, and March.

(2) Excessive snowfall in these months in Baluchistan and the Himalayan region (more especially in Garhwal and Kumaon), and perhaps in the Assam Himalayas.

(3) Excessive rain in February and March over the whole of India, but more especially in certain districts where the rainfall is usually very small in amount in those months, *e.g.*, the Central Provinces and the Deccan and Southern India.

The snow accumulation at the beginning of the winter was unusually small. The data establish that although the snowfall was very heavy in the outer ranges of the Himalayas and in Baluchistan, it was probably only normal in

amount in Afghanistan and on the interior ranges of the Himalayas, except, perhaps, in Kumaon and Garhwal. The cessation of the heavy snowfall at the end of March has given practically normal pressure and temperature features in North-Western India in April and May It is hence very probable that the snowfall during the past winter and the present accumulation is not such as will affect the rainfall of the south-west monsoon of 1893 to any large extent. The facts that pressure was in local excess in the North-Western Provinces and that temperature was in moderate defect at Ranikhet and Chakrata in April and May support the inference from the reports that snowfall was locally excessive in Kumaon. These local conditions may modify the rainfall in the Gangetic plain and the Punjab, but will have little influence on the general strength of the monsoon currents. They will probably determine the Bay current more to Burma and Bengal than usual, and the Bombay current more to the Central Provinces and Deccan and less to Upper India than usual. The mean position of the trough of low pressure will probably be between Orissa and Central and Upper Sind, and the westward and central portions be displaced to some distance south from their normal position.

The conditions in India during the past cold and hot weather appear to indicate that the monsoon currents may probably be normal or slightly below their normal strength. On the other hand, the fact of their early advance and the information received up to date from ships indicate that the currents have set in strongly and steadily over the Arabian Sea and Bay areas. If, as appears probable, these conditions in the equatorial belt which have determined the early advance of the monsoon currents in the last fortnight of May continue, they will be much stronger and steadier than usual.

It hence appears to be most probable that the currents will be at least of normal strength, and that there is a slight probability they may be stronger than usual. An early advance of the monsoon winds is almost invariably (in at least two cases out of three) followed by a short period of feeble monsoon winds in June; and the permanent and strong advance on such occasions generally occurs in the third or fourth week of June. Assuming that the present conditions continue in the south of the sea areas, it is probable that this period will not be so prolonged as the period of weakness last June after the first advance of the monsoon winds. It is on the whole slightly more probable that the Bay current will be above its normal strength than the Bombay current.

The following is a statement of the chief inferences respecting the character of the monsoon rains of the present year from the known antecedent conditions:

(1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and Afghan mountains and the pressure conditions in India are not unfavourable to the establishment of an early and strong monsoon on the Bombay Coast. It is probable that the early advance of monsoon winds at the end of May will be followed by a period of feeble monsoon winds and light rainfall for a short time, and that the monsoon will be established in full strength in the second or third week of June. It will probably withdraw earlier than usual from Upper India in September.

(2) Conditions are on the whole favourable for a strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal. The first advance in the last week of May may be followed by a short period of weakness; but the rains will probably be fully established about the normal period in Bengal.

(3) Pressure and other conditions are favourable in Bengal and to a less extent in Burma. It is hence probable that Bengal will as a whole receive normal to abundant rain, and that the rainfall in Burma and Assam will be normal or in slight defect.

(4) Conditions are to some extent unfavourable in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab in consequence of the excess of pressure

in that area and the local conditions in the Kumaon Himalayas. The rainfall in the Gangetic plain will probably be at least normal in Behar and the eastern districts of the North-Western Provinces, and in slight to moderate defect in the western districts of the North-Western Provinces and South-East Punjab.

(5) Conditions are slightly unfavourable in Rajputana and favourable in Central India.

(6) Conditions are favourable in the Central Provinces and North Deccan, including Hyderabad, which will hence probably receive at least normal rainfall.

(7) Conditions in Southern India and the Carnatic are very difficult to forecast, as the rainfall in those areas depends chiefly upon the occurrence of short breaks in the rains in Northern India. It appears to be on the whole probable that the Madras Deccan and Mysore will receive at least normal rain. There is also a slight probability from the known conditions that the rainfall will be at least normal in amount in the Carnatic.

It should be carefully noted that the preceding probabilities are obtained on the assumption that the currents will be approximately normal in strength.

The general conclusion is that the rainfall may be deficient to a moderate extent in North-Western India, will very probably be at least normal in amount in the Peninsula, Bengal, and perhaps Burma, and may be in moderate to largish excess in Bengal and the Central Provinces.

It is too early to estimate the probability of a longish break in the rains in July or August, but there are no indications as yet of such an event.

It should be noted that in the preceding statement, when it is stated that an event is probable, the chances in its favour are at least 5 to 2, and when very probable at least 5 to 1.

JOHN ELIOT,

SIMLA, *1st June, 1893.* *Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, May 27th, 1893.

During the week under review the principal feature in the weather has been the cyclonic storm which has passed from the Bay into Bengal. The storm was not only the most severe of recent years, but it followed a course which at this season of the year was very unusual. Apparently the first indication of the disturbance was afforded by the observatories in Lower Burma; Diamond Island on the 21st reporting a south-westerly wind of 24 miles per hour, a rainfall of 1 84 inches, and a very rough sea. The disturbance was lost sight of during the 22nd, but apparently it reappeared on the Orissa Coast on the 23rd. It remained almost stationary in this position during the 23rd and 24th, and then slowly curved round and through north and north-east into Lower Bengal. It passed Balasore on the 25th, passed between Midnapur and Calcutta on the 26th, and to the north of Calcutta on the 27th, after which it continued to move in an easterly direction into East Bengal. Up to the morning of the 23rd the storm was apparently of only moderate intensity, but it subsequently developed quickly, and from that date to the close of the week was a very severe cyclone. Hurricane winds surrounded it, and the rainfall in its neighbourhood was exceedingly heavy. Over the western half of India steep gradients for westerly and north-westerly winds have prevailed, and strong winds from these quarters have been generally recorded. Their temperature has been high, and over North-West and Central India during the early part of the week the heat was greater than usual. On the West Coast the week has been marked by the appearance of the monsoon, which, however, set in very much less boisterously than is normally the case in this region.

The chart of the 21st showed that pressure was low over the north of the Bay, over Bengal, over the Circars, and over the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, and equally low over the north of the Punjab. On the other hand, it was high in Tenasserim, Ceylon, and the west of the Peninsula. Gradients were steep and the winds strong. The direction was between west and north-west over North-Western and Central India and the Peninsula, southerly in Lower Burma, north-easterly in Arakan, and variable in Bengal. Showers of rain had fallen over the central parts of the Peninsula and general rain over Burma. Moulmein had received over 3, Bassein over 2, and Tavoy, Rangoon, and Diamond Island over 1 inch. On the morning of the 22nd pressure was increasing over Burma and Bengal and was decreasing elsewhere, but the general distribution of pressure and the winds were unchanged. Showers were reported from several stations in the Peninsula, from one or two stations in North-West India and in Assam, and general rain from Burma. Tavoy and Moulmein had received over 3 inches and Rangoon and Fort Stedman over 1 inch. On the 23rd pressure was falling over a large part of the Peninsula and around the head of the Bay and was rising elsewhere. A well defined depression had appeared off the Orissa Coast, the barometer at False Point marking 29·346," which was 0·32" below the normal. Except over the Bay area the distribution of pressure was unchanged. Gradients were very steep over the Bay, and a strong cyclonic circulation of the winds prevailed over that region. North-Westerly and westerly winds prevailed over North-Western and Central India and the Peninsula, easterly winds over Bengal, and southerly winds over Burma. Rain had fallen generally in Burma and over the north-west side of the Bay, while showers were reported from some other parts of India. False Point and Akyab had received over 4 inches, Cuttack and Moulmein over 2 inches, and Rangoon, Toungoo, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Yamethin, Fort Stedman, Balasore, Wellington, Calicut, and Gopalpur over 1 inch. The chart of the 24th showed that the cyclonic storm was apparently stationary off the Orissa Coast. The storm had, however, become much more intense, the presure at False Point having fallen to 29·03", or 0·641" below the normal average. The cyclonic circulation of the winds was hence much stronger; the force of the north-north-easterly wind at False Point at 8 A.M. was 82 miles per hour. In

sympathy with the development of the cyclone, the barometer had fallen over nearly the whole of the Indian region, but away from the storm area the distribution of pressure and the winds were but little changed. Rain had fallen generally in Burma, Lower Bengal, and the Circars, and showers had occurred over the south-west and centre of the Peninsula and at some central stations. Akyab had received 11 inches, Balasore over 5, False Point over 4, and Cuttack over 3 inches. On the Malabar Coast the rainfall was becoming heavier and the weather monsoonish. The chart of the 25th showed that the cyclone had commenced to move northward, or even a little to the east of north. The centre lay between False Point and Saugor Island. The barometer at the former station stood at 8 A.M. at 28·875 inches and was 0·79″ below the normal, while the wind was west-north-west, and blowing a severe gale. Cyclonic hurricanes prevailed at the head of the Bay, and the wind was strong all over the Bay area. Pressure was decreasing in all parts of the Indian region except Burma. Rain had been general over Burma and Lower Bengal, and fairly general over the west of the Peninsula and North-West India. False Point had received 14·99 inches, Akyab 9·46 inches, Saugor Island 6·08 inches, and Balasore 5·89 inches. On the morning of the 26th the cyclone lay to the north-west of Saugor Island and was advancing north-eastward. Pressure at Saugor Island at 8 A.M. was 28·95 inches, and was 0·70 inch below the normal. Excessively strong cyclonic winds prevailed within the storm area. In parts of India outside the area affected by the storm, pressure, though generally falling, was changing by irregular amounts, and the weather was generally unsettled. Rain had fallen very generally, except in Madras, Sind, and the south of the Punjab. The fall of rain was still very heavy over North-East India, and was becoming heavier over Malabar. False Point reported 11 inches, Calcutta 6 inches, and Jessore and Balasore over 3 inches. On the morning of the 27th the cyclone lay just to the north of Calcutta, where the barometer marked 29·084 inches, and was 0·56 inch below the normal. A rapid recovery of pressure was taking place in the rear of the storm, but elsewhere pressure still fell. Around the cyclone very strong cyclonic winds continued. On the West Coast the wind was shifting to south-east and south-west. Heavy rain continued to fall within the storm area, and showery unsettled weather prevailed in other parts of India On the Malabar Coast the monsoon had set in decidedly. Burdwan reported 9·62 inches of rain, Dacca 4·35 inches, and Mymensingh, Berhampore, Bogra, Mangalore, and Karwar over 3 inches.

Temperature:—The mean temperature of the week has changed with the amount and extent of the rainfall. In the early part of the week over a large part of the country, and during nearly the whole week in the Punjab, hot north-westerly and westerly winds prevailed, and the weather was hotter than usual; but at the close of the week, when showers became very general, there occurred a great fall of temperature. In Burma, where rain was general throughout the week, the temperature was uniformly low during the whole period.

The following table shows the variation or the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal provinces of India:

Province.	May.							Mean variation of week.
	21st.	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—3·6	—4·2	—4·2	—3·2	—3·8	—2·9	—2·9	—3·5
Bengal and Assam	+2·6	+2·6	+0·7	—1·3	—2·2	—4·8	—6·4	—1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+2·5	+3·1	+3·2	+4·4	+2·4	—4·0	—5·5	+0·9
Punjab	+4·0	+6·2	+7·0	+3·6	+8·2	+3·0	—1·0	+4·4
Bombay	—1·7	—1·1	—0·7	—0·7	—1·7	—1·9	—2·9	—1·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·1	+0·4	+1·0	+0·7	—0·8	—3·6	—4·2	—0·9
Central India and Guzerat	—1·9	—1·0	—0·6	—1·0	+0·4	—2·8	—2·8	—1·4
Sind and Rajputana	—1·2	—1·1	—0·6	+1·0	+1·3	—1·0	—1·1	—0·4
Madras	—0·8	—1·9	—0·7	+0·1	—0·1	—0·8	—1·0	—0·7
Mean for whole India	0	+0·3	+0·6	+0·4	+0·4	—2·1	—3·1	—0·5

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 0·5° below the normal. In the Punjab, where on the 23rd and 25th the weather was very hot, the mean temperature of the week was considerably and in the North-Western Provinces slightly excessive, but in all the other provinces it was below the normal.

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen throughout almost the whole of the Indian region. Of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, only two, *viz.*, Kathiawar and Rajputana (west), had absolutely no rain. In Guzerat and Sind the average actual rainfall for each division was less than one-tenth of an inch, but in all the remaining divisions the rainfall was effective, and in several divisions was excessive. The rainfall of the north-east of India, including the Burma, Assam, and Bengal (excepting Behar) divisions, was due to, and fell during the existence of, the cyclone noticed above; that of the West Coast was due to a slight advance of monsoon winds; and that of the other parts of India was due to showers falling generally during dust and thunderstorms. The heaviest average actual rainfall was received in Orissa, where the average fall for the division was 21·75 inches. This was followed by 13·82 inches in Tenasserim, by 11·88 inches in Arakan, and by 8·11 inches in East Bengal. In normal years the heaviest fall during the week under review is received by Arakan, and amounts to 8·65 inches. This is followed by 6·70 inches in Tenasserim and by 4·24 inches in Assam (Surma). The influence of the cyclone is thus shown not only in the increased heaviness of the actual as compared with the normal fall, but also in the change of the area of heaviest rainfall from Arakan to the opposite side of the Bay. The excessive showeriness of the weather in Northern India is also unusual, but the rainfall on the West Coast is about normal. The third column of the concluding table shows that of the fifty-one rainfall divisions, twenty-six had more and twenty-five had less than the normal amount.

The regions of excessive fall included the following divisions:—All the Burma divisions, all the Bengal divisions, except North Bengal and the Behar divisions, all the North-Western Provinces divisions, all the Punjab divisions and Malabar, the Konkan, the Deccan, and the Central Provinces (west and central). The excess was as much as 20·69 inches in Orissa, 7·12 inches in Tenasserim, and over 6 inches in East Bengal and Deltaic Bengal. On the West Coast and in Northern India the excess was moderate or small. In Assam the deficiency for the week was considerable, but in the other parts of the country, where the rainfall was lighter than usual, the difference was not large.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period February 26th to May 27th, and the difference of the former from the latter expressed as a percentage. In Assam, Guzerat, Kathiawar, and Sind the rainfall for the whole period has been deficient; in Arakan, North Bengal, North Behar, the Punjab (South, Hill districts, and North-West), Coorg, Rajputana, and Central India (west) it has been approximately normal, and in all the other divisions it has been excessive. In Orissa and the central parts of the country the excess has been very large.

Most of the heavy falls of the week have fallen in the path of the cyclone. In Upper India none of the thunderstorms, though frequent, have been heavy, while the advance of monsoon winds over the West Coast has only given moderate amounts of rain. The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Tenasserim	Amherst	Sudder	13·82 inches.
Lower Burma	Pegu	Ditto	12·12 "
Arakan	Akyab	Ditto	29·58 "
East Bengal	Backerganj	Patuakhali	16·27 "
Deltaic Bengal	Midnapur	Contai	16·12 "
Central Bengal	Burdwan	Sudder	11·81 "
Orissa	Cuttack	False Point	36·19 "
Central Nagpur	Singhbhoom	Ghatsila	7·35 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Kasaragod	8·47 "
Konkan	North Kanara	Ankola	6·89 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending May 27th.			Rainfall data from February 26th to May 27th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, February 26th to May 27th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	13·82	6·70	+ 7·12	37·30	18·75	+ 99
	Lower Burma	5·78	4·23	+ 1·55	21·26	10·83	+ 96
	Central Burma	3·54	2·25	+ 1·29	7·77	5·91	+ 31
	Upper Burma	2·26	?	?	6·92	?	?
	Arakan	11·88	8·65	+ 3·23	17·08	16·51	+ 3
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	8·11	2·08	+ 6·03	22·76	14·00	+ 63
	Assam (Surma)	1·49	4·24	— 2·75	26·80	41·73	— 36
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·86	2·41	— 1·55	14·79	21·18	— 30
	Deltaic Bengal	7·69	1·30	+ 6·39	17·54	9·82	+ 79
	Central Bengal	3·86	1·15	+ 2·71	12·60	6·51	+ 94
	North Bengal	0·52	3·15	— 2·63	13·42	13·38	0
	Orissa	21·75	1·06	+ 20·69	29·98	5·99	+ 401
	Chota Nagpur	3·65	0·77	+ 2·88	8·92	3·79	+ 135
	Behar (South)	0·22	0·52	— 0·30	3·39	1·91	+ 77
	Do. (North)	0·24	0·66	— 0·42	3·92	3·56	+ 10
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·32	0·07	+ 0·25	1·62	0·81	+ 100
	Oudh (South)	0·53	0·12	+ 0·41	1·52	0·93	+ 63
	Do. (North)	1·50	0·20	+ 1·30	3·87	1·40	+ 176
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·33	0·08	+ 0·25	1·53	0·75	+ 104
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·13	0·11	+ 0·02	1·24	0·94	+ 32
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane).	0·62	0·25	+ 0·37	3·71	2·45	+ 51
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·26	0·19	+ 0·07	1·34	1·27	+ 6
	Do. (Central)	0·21	0·13	+ 0·08	1·87	1·28	+ 46
	Do. (Submontane)	0·54	0·12	+ 0·42	3·60	2·35	+ 53
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·08	0·80	+ 0·28	7·52	7·59	— 1
	Do. (North-West)	0·53	0·30	+ 0·23	4·43	4·28	+ 4
	Do. (West)	0·24	0·15	+ 0·09	1·98	1·58	+ 25
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·00	3·45	+ 0·55	13·98	9·57	+ 36
	Madras (South Central)	0·48	1·34	— 0·86	11·74	7·60	+ 54
	Coorg	2·66	3·76	— 1·10	10·39	10·17	+ 2
	Mysore	0·57	0·98	— 0·41	7·58	4·41	+ 72
	Konkan	0·77	0·58	+ 0·19	1·61	1·12	+ 44
	Bombay Deccan	0·82	0·51	+ 0·31	4·71	2·13	+ 121
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·33	0·40	— 0·07	1·87	0·87	+ 115
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	0·24	0·62	— 0·38	4·83	1·39	+ 247
	Central Provinces (West)	0·38	0·11	+ 0·27	4·16	0·81	+ 414
	Ditto (Central)	0·41	0·14	+ 0·27	3·86	1·21	+ 219
	Ditto (East)	0·23	0·23	0	2·85	2·00	+ 43
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·02	0·08	— 0·06	0·07	0·17	— 59
	Kathiawar	0	0·08	— 0·08	0	0·38	— 100
	Sind	0·01	0·01	0	0·26	0·47	— 45
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·32	0·40	— 0·08	1·54	0·92	+ 67
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·12	0·28	— 0·16	0·84	0·88	— 5
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·17	— 0·17	0·82	0·79	+ 4
Madras	East Coast (North)	0·88	0·57	+ 0·31	7·03	3·07	+ 129
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·00	0·73	+ 0·27	10·35	4·16	+ 148
	Hyderabad (South)	0·35	0·58	— 0·23	6·37	2·50	+ 151
	Madras (Central)	0·27	0·48	— 0·21	3·87	2·25	+ 72
	East Coast (Central)	0·25	0·35	— 0·10	3·48	2·02	+ 72
	Ditto (South)	0·27	0·91	— 0·64	4·98	3·82	+ 30
	Madras (South)	0·11	0·55	— 0·44	7·28	4·91	+ 48

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *1st June, 1893.*

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Rainfall heavy on the West Coast and in two Northern districts; fair showers in most other districts, but scattered in parts of Central and Southern districts. Cultivation progressing. Standing crops fair, but more rain is required in parts of Madura and Tinnevelly. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water supply generally sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prices generally steady. General prospects favourable.

Bombay.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late crops continues in one district. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Sowing continues in parts of five districts. Transplanting operations commenced in one district. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 27th May.*—There was heavy rain attended with strong winds during the week. Except in Behar and parts of North Bengal, all agricultural work has been suspended, and the recent sowings of rice and jute injured in many places. Sugarcane and other standing crops, however, continue to be reported well in Behar. Cultivation for the autumn crops is well forward, and indigo and millets are doing well. The spring rice harvest is almost over. Prices are steady. Fodder and water supplies are sufficient, and cattle are generally in good condition.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Weather unsettled with rain in almost all districts. The fall was heaviest in Lucknow and Jhansi. Summer crops are doing well, and fields are being prepared for the autumn crop sowings. Supplies are ample, and prices generally steady. Locusts have appeared in the Banda, Agra, Jhansi, and Meerut districts, but no damage has been reported. The broods of young locusts in the Saharanpur district are being destroyed as fast as possible.

Punjab.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain has fallen in all but two districts. Threshing of spring crops going on. Extra spring crops doing well. Cotton sowings finished. Standing crops are generally in good condition; their prospects are said to be fair. Locusts appeared in the Delhi and Shahpur districts, but no damage was done. Wheat on the threshing floors has been damaged by rain in Sialkot and in parts of the Dera Ismail Khan district by river inundation. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Outturn of opium is reported good. Prices stationary in four districts; falling in others.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Weather continues hot and cloudy. Heavy rain has fallen in three districts; light showers elsewhere. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. Locusts appeared in Saugor,

Chhindwara, Bhandara, and Balaghat, but did no damage. Prices falling in two districts, rising in one, and elsewhere steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 27th May.*—The rainfall was heavy throughout the Province. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy and ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing. In Lower Burma ploughing has commenced in parts. In Upper Burma the standing crops are in good condition. The price of paddy has risen in five districts and has fallen in one. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 215.

Assam.—*For week ending 30th May.*—Weather wet. Sowing of early rice continues. Condition of cattle normal. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 31st May.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general, but slight. Crops and prospects good. Agricultural operations in progress. Prices slightly risen in one district

COORG.—Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and making of nurseries in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 31st May.*—BERAR: Rainfall moderate. Weather hot. Preparation of land continues. Fodder deficient in one taluk. Water sufficient. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices fallen.

Central India.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rain throughout Central India during the week. Land being prepared in some parts for autumn sowings. The outturn of the spring crops has been fairly good, though the crops were damaged in parts by rain and hail. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition. Prices falling slightly in two States, fluctuating in one, and steady in other parts. Pasturage sufficient.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 31st May.*—Rainfall good in Bhurtpore and slight in a few other parts. Spring crops being reaped and removed in two States. Land being prepared for the autumn crops in Ajmere, Jeypore, and Ulwar. Harvest prospects good, except in Dholpur, where the outturn is below average. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is reported scarce. Prices falling in two States, rising in four others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 27th May.*—Weather unsettled. Wheat harvest nearly finished.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VII of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1891-92.	Week ending 21st May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st May 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 21st May 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 20th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 20th May 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 20th May 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 20th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	590	1,634	12,19,399	746	1,634	11,15,790	683	85,76,737	77,20,333	...	8,56,404
Bengal-Nágpur	150	831	1,47,611	178	862	1,44,695	168	11,60,838	12,25,904	65,066	...
Indian Midland	127	752	1,40,516	187	752	1,18,231	157	9,94,824	9,03,043	...	91,781
Bezváda extension (*a*)	86	21	1,361	65	112	5,799	52	8,883	52,973	44,090	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,674	5,02,867	300	1,699	5,78,720	341	36,53,944	38,85,918	2,31,974	...
South Indian	150	1,043	1,49,585	143	1,043	1,51,584	145	10,50,199	11,50,063	99,864	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	86	1,044	92,182	88	1,150	1,43,603	124	6,88,283	9,04,812	3,06,529	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	130	755	1,41,592	188	756	1,34,120	177	10,28,391	9,37,620	...	90,771
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	59	199	14,001	70	223	15,726	71	1,13,658	1,19,148	5,490	...
Total	250	7,953	24,09,114	303	8,237	24,08,268	292	1,72,84,757	1,69,89,814	...	2,94,943
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	264	2,450	5,00,852	241	2,509	5,55,748	222	37,84,718	39,93,298	2,08,580	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	244	692	2,31,046	334	692	2,05,293	297	16,89,203	15,07,329	...	1,81,874
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	284	777	1,67,206	215	777	1,75,060	225	11,94,074	13,23,877	1,29,803	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	117	125	14,163	113	125	14,390	115	98,094	1,03,477	5,383	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	203	715	1,37,028	192	728	1,38,268	190	11,19,864	10,39,109	...	80,755
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	47	25	1,005	40	25	1,604	64	7,131	8,291	1,160	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	44	8	395	49	8	462	58	2,048	3,631	1,583	...
Total	251	4,792	11,41,695	238	4,864	10,90,825	224	78,95,132	79,79,012	83,880	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	572	1,492	11,40,159	764	1,490	9,80,170	658	83,88,737	74,35,369	...	9,53,368
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	590	461	4,33,840	941	461	4,52,000	980	29,03,579	31,14,663	1,21,084	...
Madras	216	840	1,73,386	206	840	1,88,080	224	12,69,577	13,92,955	1,23,378	...
Total	468	2,793	17,47,385	626	2,791	16,20,550	581	1,26,51,893	1,19,42,987	...	7,08,906
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	290	15,538	52,98,194	341	15,892	51,19,643	322	3,78,31,782	3,69,11,813	..	9,19,969
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	129	162	22,074	136	161	24,616	153	1,64,608	1,82,184	17,576	...
Tarkessur	258	22	4,794	218	22	5,024	228	49,936	51,813	1,877	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	114	67	10,604	158	67	8,192	122	79,151	76,644	...	2,507
Dibru-Sadiya	128	78	8,797	113	78	11,864	152	74,548	74,221	...	327
Total	135	329	46,269	141	328	49,696	152	3,68,243	3,84,862	16,619	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	158	333	52,059	156	333	48,211	145	[illegible],961	4,46,521	48,560	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	91	13	1,632	126	13	1,210	93	12,290	9,522	...	2,768
Rájpura-Bhátinda	118	108	10,372	96	108	17,401	161	75,954	95,139	19,185	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	86	311	23,185	75	331	32,582	98	1,65,526	2,35,984	70,458	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	50	93	6,745	73	93	8,740	94	48,892	65,222	16,330	...
Kolhápur	55	29	1,779	61	29	2,028	70	13,440	13,915	475	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	55	72	7,078	98	72	6,420	89	59,918	48,198	...	11,720
Total	109	959	1,02,850	107	979	1,16,592	119	7,73,981	9,14,501	1,40,520	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	83	334	55,875	167	334	62,031	186	3,46,190	4,18,036	71,846	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,000	65	...	(*i*) 16,266	16,266	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	72	292	16,851	58	364	17,400	48	1,37,611	1,27,151	...	10,460
Special gauge—											
Morvi	63	94	10,476	111	94	7,745	82	53,303	48,334	...	4,969
Total	76	720	83,202	116	838	90,176	108	5,37,104	6,09,787	72,683	...
GRAND TOTAL	269	17,546	55,30,515	315	18,037	53,76,107	298	3,95,11,110	3,88,20,963	...	6,90,147

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 20th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 1st June 1893.*

Printed and published for the Government of India *at the* Government Central Printing Office, *Simla.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 8th June, 1893.

No. 288.—The services of Surgeon-Captain F. J. Dewes, I M S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The 9th June, 1893.

No. 293.—With effect from the date of assuming charge, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G C. Ross is appointed to officiate as Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, M.B., who reverts to military duty.

No. 294.—The services of Surgeon-Colonel G. Thomson, M.B., Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

No. 298.—Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th June 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 300.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. M. Crawford, M.B., C M., of the Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SANITARY.

The 6th June, 1893.

No. 74.—The services of Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department

JUDICIAL.

The 9th June, 1893.

No. 653.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Robert Fulton Rampini, Esq, of the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Establishment), to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, *vice* Mr. L. R. Tottenham, resigned.

POLICE.

The 8th June, 1893.

No. 262.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandants in the Upper Burma Military Police:

Lieutenant E. Codrington, I.S.C., 31st Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant M. A. B. Kappey, I.S.C., 26th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant L. N. Leeds, I.S.C., 5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 265.—The services of Lieutenant A W. Leonard, I S C., 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, Commandant, Pakôkku Military Police Battalion are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 12th August 1893.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1893.

No. 583-*F*.—The following transfers are made in consequence of the death of Mr. G. H. Foster, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg:

Mr. G. F. Prevost, Deputy Conservator, Berar, to Coorg.

Mr. H. Calthrop, Deputy Conservator, Burma to Berar.

The 7th June, 1893.

No. 593-*F*.—Consequent on the return of Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from the special leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 238-F., dated the 14th February last, and with effect from 26th May 1893:

(i) Mr. Whittall to resume charge of the Punjab Forest Circle.

(ii) Mr. P. J. Carter, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade, Pegu Forest Circle, Lower Burma, to revert to his substantive grade.

(iii) Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Baluchistan, and officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, Punjab Forest Circle, to revert to his substantive appointment.

No. 597-*F*—With reference to the Notifications of this Department, No. 238-F., dated the 24th February last, and No 593-F., dated the 7th instant, Mr. A. V. Monro, Officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th grade, Baluchistan, is retransferred to the Punjab on being relieved by Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade.

No. 600-*F*.—Mr. A. A. Watson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment, with effect from 6th April 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1893.

No. 946-*G*.—The following promotion is made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st April, 1893:

Kote-Duffadar Ghulam Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahbub Khan, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 953-*G*.—Lieutenant A. D'A. G Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, has passed in the subjects prescribed under clause A, rule II, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 1984-*I*.—Whereas His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir (Bikanir being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Bombay silver which has been coined under the said Act into one lakh of rupees, and has requested the Government of India to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in rupees so coined, shall be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the silver so sent has been coined into rupees of fineness identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India:

And whereas the rupees so coined are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on coins now made or issued by the Bikanir State, and have been approved by the Governor-General in Council, and upon each of the rupees so coined its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language:

And whereas the said Maharaja, on behalf of himself, his heirs, and successors, has undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this Notification from coining silver and copper in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term, be struck under his or their authority or with his or their permission at any place within or without his or their jurisdiction:

And whereas the said Maharaja has formally declared that a tender of payment of money, if made in silver coins of the Government of India, shall in the territories subject to His Highness be a legal tender in the cases in which payment

made in such coins would under the law for the time being in force be a legal tender in British India:

And whereas the said Maharaja for himself, his heirs, and successors has agreed that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said Bikanir State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them:

And has also agreed not to issue the same coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation:

And has also agreed that, if at any time the Government of India call in their coinage in silver and copper, he, the said Maharaja, his heirs, or successors will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in at his or their own expense all the said rupees so coined for him:

Now, therefore, the Governor-General in Council in consideration of the premises, and in exercise of the power conferred by the Native Coinage Act (IX of 1876), section 3, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Bikanir, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act (XXIII of 1870), be a legal tender in British India.

The 7th June, 1893.

No. 956-*G*.—Captain S H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd (substantive *pro tempore* 1st) Class and First Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Political Resident in the Persian Gulf in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 28th May, 1893, and until relieved by Major J. H. Sadler

No. 959-*G*.—Major J. H. Sadler, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class and Political Agent at Muscat, is appointed to officiate temporarily as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 961-*G*.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. G. Jayakar, Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Agency Surgeon at Muscat, is appointed to hold temporary charge of the current duties of the office of Political Agent at Muscat in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Major J. H. Sadler, and until further orders.

No. 965-*G*.—M. E. DeBaillon, Consular Agent for France at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 3rd May, 1893.

No. 971-*G*.—Lieutenant E. Le Mesurier, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 6th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 1st June, 1893. Lieutenant Le Mesurier is posted as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 8th June, 1893.

No. 977-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 606-G., dated the 11th April, 1893, the recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. F. Eggena as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 982-*G*.—The Hon'ble Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Resident of the 2nd Class and General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 19th July, 1893.

The 9th June, 1893.

No. 2052-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend A. E. Cook, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Secunderabad, to solemnize marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend A. E. Cook to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories; and

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend A. E. Cook authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

No. 2053-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6 and 8 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend R. Maplesden, of the Baptist Mission Church, Secunderabad, to solemnize marriages within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad; and

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend R. Maplesden to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1893.

No. 2423-*P*.—The services of Mr. H. G. Warburton, Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the expiration of his privilege leave in August 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th June, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 544.—Veterinary-Captain S. M. Smith is appointed to the veterinary charge of the Saharanpur Reserve Remount Depot, with effect from the 28th May 1893, *vice* Veterinary-Lieutenant W. R. Walker, on leave.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 545.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hallett, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, with effect from the 10th February to the 16th March 1893, *vice* Colonel E. A. Bruce, on leave.

No. 546.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Hallett, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, is appointed to officiate as Commissary-General, Western Circle, with effect from the 17th March 1893, *vice* Colonel R. Patch, appointed to officiate as Commissary-General-in-Chief.

No. 547.—Lieutenant E. W. Richards, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, with effect from the 4th May 1893, *vice* Lieutenant J. F. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 548.—Colonel G. Luck, C.B., British Service, to command a district of the first class, *vice* General Sir G. S. White, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C., appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Dated 8th April 1893.

Colonel Luck will have the local rank of Major-General whilst commanding a district of the first class, with effect from the 8th April 1893.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

No. 549.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment:

Lieutenant W. R. Birdwood, Indian Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Lancers, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain R. E. Grimston, Indian Staff Corps, appointed an Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's personal staff. Dated 24th May 1893.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 550.—*4th Infantry*—

Lieutenant P. N. Leslie, Derbyshire Regiment a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal presidency, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from the 10th May 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 551.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 260 of 1893, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

Charles Edward Williams,—14th May 1893.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 552.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:

Captain R. E. Grimston, Indian Staff Corps, Adjutant, Governor-General's Body-Guard, and Squadron Commander, 6th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain L. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Dated 10th May 1893.

No. 553.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., commanding the Rawalpindi district:

Captain A. W. Elles, Yorkshire Light Infantry, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 27th April 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 554.—Second-Lieutenant William Cumberland Nicholson, Connaught Rangers, wing officer, 3rd Madras Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 31st October 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Nicholson will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 555.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant R. M. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer and quartermaster, 18th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—9th year commenced 7th February 1893.

No. 556.—Lieutenant W. G. Hibbert, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department, is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 557.—Captain H. B. Borradaile, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 32nd Bengal Infantry, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (p. a.) from 23rd March to 5th August 1893, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service—14th year commenced 14th January 1893.

No. 558.—Second-Lieutenant J. B. Macgeorge, Royal Engineers, attached Military Works Department, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for six months, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

No. 559.—Surgeon-Captain F. P. Maynard, M.B., 13th Bengal Infantry, is granted an extension of leave, (p. a.) from the 5th to the 15th February 1893.

No. 560.—The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Major F. F. R. Burgess, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, (p. a.) for six months.

Captain H. G. Ryland, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, (u. p. a.) for fifteen days, without pay.

Lieutenant H. M. Brownlow, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 39th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant H. A. Lash, Indian Staff Corps, attached Central India Horse, (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant E. J. Lugard, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 42nd Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant W. R. Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Staff Lieutenant, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster General's Department, (p. a.) for fourteen days.

Lieutenant A. W. Warden, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant G. T. Widdicombe, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 9th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for three months.

Lieutenant M. Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commandant, Bhamo Battalion, Military Police, (m. c.) for four months.

Sub-Conductor W. Watson, Public Works Department, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Burma, (m. c.) for five months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 561.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 16th May, 1893, page 2837.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 16th May, 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

MEMORANDA.

* * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major-General Gilbert J. Pasley is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 27th April 1893.

PENSIONS.

No 562.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Fisher, Public Works Department, Bengal, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th December 1892.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 563.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Comyn Egerton, D.S.O. Dated 8th June 1893.

Charles Archibald Mercer. Dated 8th June 1893.

Thomas Holbrow Goldney. Dated 9th June 1893.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 564.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

8th June 1893.

Colonel Augustus Marshall Phillips.
Colonel Sir Henry Collett, K.C.B.

9th June 1893.

Colonel William Charles Plant.
Colonel Edward Lacon Ommanney, C.S.I.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 565.—*2nd Punjab Cavalry*—

Risaldar Hakim Ali Khan, *Bahadur*, to be Risaldar-Major, Ressaidar Umdah Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Bhagwan Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th May 1893.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 566.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bengal Army and Punjab Frontier Force are granted medals, with annuities and gratuities, for meritorious service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March 1894, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 81, Dafadar Prem Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Ishar Singh, pensioned.

No. 131, Dafadar Jít Singh, 13th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Bodh Ráj, pensioned.

No. 520, Kot-Dafadar Nának Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers, *vice* Dafadar Nádán Singh, pensioned.

No. 45, Dafadar Sadullah Khan, 17th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Abdur Rahmán Khan, deceased.

No. 440½, Dafadar Núrdil, Corps of Guides, Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Mit Singh, pensioned.

No. 2329, Havildar Baldeo Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Pahlwán Sukul, pensioned.

No. 289, Havildar Rustam Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Jahángír Khan, pensioned.

No. 1812, Havildar Lachhman Singh, 19th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Ináyat Khan, promoted.

No. 2441, Havildar Utam Singh, 20th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Ganna, pensioned.

No. 896, Havildar Gohur Khan, 21st Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Ahmad Khan, pensioned.

No. 1721, Havildar Karm Singh, 23rd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Jhanda Singh, pensioned.

No. 218, Havildar Shera, 25th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Ghulám Husain, pensioned.

No. 1268, Color-Havildar Jowunt Singh, 26th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Híra Singh, pensioned.

No. 881, Color-Havildar Nihál Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Bugle-Major Atar Singh, pensioned.

No. 3, Havildar Shamsdín, 33rd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Abbás Ali Khan, pensioned.

No. 7, Color-Havildar Kapúr Singh, 38th Bengal Infantry.

No. 48, Havildar Sher Bahádur Mal, 39th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Dilarám Pún, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1286, Havildar Musaddi, Corps of Guides, Infantry, *vice* Havildar Harbhaj, pensioned.

No. 30,2, Havildar Karm Khan, 2nd Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Jwála Singh, pensioned.

No. 389½, Havildar Nika Singh, 6th Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Kabir Khan, pensioned.

No. 5, Havildar-Major Nizám-dín, No. 8 (Bengal) Mountain Battery, *vice* Havildar Sant Singh, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 151, Sowar Mirza Ahmad Beg, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 164, Sowar Fazl Husain, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

No. 273, Lance-Dafadar Basáwan Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 142, Sowar Sant Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 262, Lance-Dafadar (Farrier-Major) Rahím Bakhsh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No 179, Sowar (Farrier) Ahmad Husain, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 94, Lance-Dafadar Ahmad Yár Khan, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 336, Sowar Prem Singh, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 4, Sowar Teja Singh, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1994, Sowar Sher Singh, th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 385, Sowar Nihál Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No 387, Sowar Ináyat-ullah Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1368, Sowar Jwála Parshad (1), 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1467, Sowar Jwála Parshad (2), 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No 207, Lance-Dafadar Chataru Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 211, Sowar Tahawar Ali Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1033, Lance-Dafadar Ghulám Kadir, 9th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1039, Sowar Kharkir, 9th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1158, Lance-Dafadar Arjun Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers.

No. 891, Sowar Samud Singh, 10th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1245, Lance-Dafadar Núr Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1263, Sowar Rajab Ali Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1024, Sowar Maya Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1029, Sowar Hákim Singh, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 123, Sowar Kirpa Rám, 13th Bengal Lancers.

No. 136, Sowar Ganpat Rái, 13th Bengal Lancers.

No. 946, Sowar Indráj Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 953, Sowar Rám Náth, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 451, Sowar Faujdár Khan, 15th Bengal Lancers.

No. 318, Camel-Sowar Shamsuddín Shah, 15th Bengal Lancers.

No. 151, Lance-Dafadar Aggu Rám, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 835, Sowar Wali Khan, 18th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1103, Lance-Dafadar Didár Khan, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1227, Sowar Natha Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 850, Sowar Rádha Kishan, Corps of Guides, Cavalry.

No. 1441, Lance-Dafadar Ahmad Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1487, Lance-Dafadar Jíwand Singh, 1st Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1746, Lance-Dafadar Zabardast Khan, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1738, Sowar Jhanda, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 50, Lance-Dafadar Mazhar Ali, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1563, Lance-Dafadar Abdul Hákim, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1603, Sowar Sundar Singh, 5th Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2116, Naick Chanda Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 1983, Sapper Laddha Rám, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 788, Sepoy Rámdatt Singh, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 2412, Naick Rám Nihora Tiwári, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2393, Sepoy Shiu-ratan Misr, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1227, Sepoy Darsan Singh, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1230, Sepoy Prág Sukul, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 2528, Sepoy Ramsabad Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2531, Sepoy Sant Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 3128, Naick Shiu-shankar Singh, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1337, Naick Rámdhan, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No 1338, Sepoy Gangadín, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1447, Sepoy Sálagrám, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 7254, Naick Bisesar Singh, 9th Bengal Infantry.

No. 6507, Sepoy Shaikh Fazl Hasan, 9th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2621, Naick Híra Lál Dichhit, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2644, Naick Súraj-bali Pánde, 11th Bengal Infantry

No. 1521, Sepoy Ganga Rám, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1880, Sepoy Shaikh Ghulám Muhammad, 12th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1404, Sepoy Chimia Lohar, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1414, Sepoy Fazar Ali, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 172, Naick Karm Bakhsh, 14th Bengal Infantry.

No. 183, Naick Partáp Singh, 14th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1432, Naick Nihál Singh, 15th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1460, Naick Uttam Singh, 15th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1418, Sepoy Rámcharan Tiwári, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 232, Sepoy Mahabal Singh, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 239, Sepoy Maharáj Singh, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 3110, Sepoy Jasbír, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 3116, Sepoy Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1645, Naick Jíwan Beg, 19th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1800, Naick Nand Singh, 19th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1425, Naick Nawázish Ali, 21st Bengal Infantry.

No. 1473, Naick Fazl-dád, 21st Bengal Infantry,

No. 1750, Sepoy Fakír Sháh, 22nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1720, Lance-Naick Hardín, 23rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1753, Sepoy Híra Singh, 23rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1646, Naick Wariam Singh, 24th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1858, Sepoy (Musician) Kassam, 24th Bengal Infantry.

No. 205, Naick Tulsi, 25th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1375, Naick (Lance-Havildar) Shaikh Ramzán, 26th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1422, Naick Pál Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1407, Sepoy Sundar Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1318, Naick Jwála Singh, 28th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1331, Naick Buland Khan, 28th Bengal Infantry.

No 1404, Naick Lábh Singh, 29th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1444, Sepoy Mihr Singh, 29th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1447, Naick Nizám-dín, 30th Bengal Infantry.

No 1547, Naick Badháwa Singh, 30th Bengal Infantry.

No. 405, Naick Kálu, 31st Bengal Infantry.

No. 397, Sepoy Fakír Muhammad, 31st Bengal Infantry

No. 1266, Naick Daya Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1254, Sepoy Sundar Singh, 32nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 53 Naick Allah-ditta, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 82, Lance-Naick Natha Singh, 33rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 81, Naick Búr Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry.

No. 75, Lance-Naick Mahtáb Singh, 34th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1079, Sepoy Maita Singh Láma, 43rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1077, Sepoy Ghasíta, 45th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1207, Sepoy Panjáb Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2459, Naick Bíru Pún, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

No 2495, Sepoy Jasbír Gurúng, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1072, Naick Jangbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1122, Naick Parbír Ale, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1141, Naick Dhanbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1106, Sepoy Mainráj Thápa, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 2227, Sepoy Daljít Mal, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles

No. 1735, Lance-Naick (Musician) Muhammad Khan, Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 1770, Sepoy Gulodhu, Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 2997, Sepoy Abdullah Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry.

No. 2951, Sepoy Karm Khan, 1st Sikh Infantry.

No. 2599, Naick (Musician) Sajwal Khan, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

No. 2756, Sepoy Guláb, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

No. 317, Sepoy (Musician) Ghulám Nabi, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 1122, Sepoy Golú Singh, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

No. 3232, Naick Sáwan Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry

No. 117, Naick Surjan, 4th Punjab Infantry.

No. 12, Sepoy Husain Bakhsh, 4th Punjab Infantry.

No. 47, Naick Fateh Khan, 5th Punjab Infantry.

No. 106, Naick Kesar Singh, 5th Punjab Infantry.

No. 1539, Lance-Naick Hansia Damái, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha Rifles.

No. 320, Gunner Fateh Khan, Punjab Garrison Battery.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 295, Sowar Shazáda Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 362, Sowar Sultán Khan, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1065, Sowar Thákur Singh, 19th Bengal Lancers.

No. 2134, Naick Jagrúp Singh, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 1315, Naick Búta, 28th Bengal Infantry.

No. 2392, Naick Dewa Singh, 45th Bengal Infantry.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—Commander W. J. Powell, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is granted furlough out of India, (m. c.) for six months, under paragraph 560, rule 1, Marine Regulations, India, volume I.

No 39.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Sub-Lieutenant G. T. MacFarlane, Royal Indian Marine, for twelve months.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th June, 1893.

No. 228.—Mr. J. E. Lacey, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II, during the absence of Mr. A. J. Fox, Deputy Examiner, on privilege leave.

No. 229.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 177, dated 28th April 1893, the undermentioned officers reverted to their substantive grades of Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, and Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, respectively, with effect from the dates noted against their names.

Mr. T. Higham . . 19th May 1893.
Mr. A G. W. Reid, C M.G., 20th May 1893.

The 8th June, 1893.

No. 230.—Mr. G. P. Spooner, District Locomotive Superintendent, Class II, Grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th May 1893.

No. 231.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 217, dated 30th May 1893, Mr. G. J. Perram reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th April 1893.

No. 232.—The following officers of the Military Works Department, whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st April 1893, were posted to Burma from that date:

Captain H. Appleton, R.E.
Lieutenant L. P. Chapman, R.E.

No. 233.—Mr. E. H. Tuck, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

No. 234.—The following is published for general information :

No. 119-I., dated 3rd June, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Sind for 1891-92.

Read—

Letter No. 314-I., dated the 1st May 1893, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the Revenue Report of the Irrigation Department in Sind for 1891-92, with a memorandum by the Commissioner in Sind, and the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject.

OBSERVATIONS.—The number of Major and Minor Works in Sind for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept remained at 11, as stated in the Reviews of the reports for previous years. The capital outlay on the Major and Minor Works respectively during and up to the end of 1891-92 is shown in the following statement :

	No. of Works.	During the year 1891-92.						
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect charges.	Total direct and indirect to end of 1891-92.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works—								
Irrigation works not charged against Revenue (Account head 49)	4	70,699	17,513	842	89,054	2,452	91,506	86,80,253
Minor Works and Navigation—								
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43)	7	36,102	7,151	...	43,253	1,001	44,254	33,04,787
TOTAL ...	11	1,06,801	24,664	842	1,32,307	3,453	1,35,760	1,20,75,040

2. The capital outlay incurred on Major Works was all spent on the Eastern Nara, with the exception of Rs. 3,232 on the Desert Canal. The capital outlay on Minor Works was all incurred on the Fuleli Canal, principally on the construction of two new regulators.

3. During the year under review a representative Committee assembled in Sind to consider questions affecting the extension and improvement of the means of irrigation in Sind. The recommendations of the Committee and of the Bombay Government, which have subsequent to the year under review been accepted by the Government of India, will lead to a considerable further capital outlay on irrigation projects.

4. The following figures give the mileage of main and branch canals and of river embankments for the whole province :

			Miles.
Main canals ...	...	...	2,804 } 5,868
Branch canals	...	...	3,064 }
River embankments	...	...	659

The length of main and branch canal is less by 76 miles than that given in paragraph 4 of last year's Review owing to corrections in measurement. The figures now given are exclusive of the branches of the Karachi Canal, details of which have not been furnished.

5. The actual financial results of the year for the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are shown in detail in the following statement. The aggregate figures for the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept are also given:

Canals.	Total direct and indirect capital outlay to end of 1891-92.	Gross Revenue collected.			Working Expenses.			Net actual Revenue.	Deduct average net Revenue before improvements.	Balance of net Revenue due to Capital Expenditure.	Percentage of net Revenue on Capital outlay.
		Irrigation Revenue.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total.	Direct.	Indirect.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Major Works.											
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—											
Desert Canal	12,61,491	25,459	365	25,824	1,13,036	3,994	1,17,030	—91,206	...	—91,206	...
Unharwah	3,39,128	15,518	23	15,541	9,243	257	9,500	6,041	...	6,041	1·78
Begari Canal	16,73,079	2,86,088	225	2,86,313	87,695	2,305	90,000	1,96,313	24,856	1,71,457	10·25
Eastern Nara Works ...	54,06,555	4,20,932	17,527	4,38,459	1,25,380	2,654	1,28,034	3,10,425	3,444	3,06,981	5·68
Total Major Works, 1891-92 ...	86,80,253	7,47,997	18,140	7,66,137	3,35,354	9,210	3,44,564	4,21,573	28,300	3,93,273	4·53
Total for 1890-91 ...	85,88,747	9,19,629	19,381	9,39,010	2,87,012	6,984	2,93,995	6,45,014	28,300	6,16,714	7·18
Minor Works and Navigation.											
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—											
Sukkur Canal	13,88,713	2,20,152	1,748	2,21,900	42,641	900	43,541	1,78,359	71,550	1,06,809	7·69
Ghar Canal	4,40,077	7,18,894	7,779	7,26,673	1,54,709	3,180	1,57,889	5,68,784	1,16,832	4,51,952	102·49
Mehrabwah	67,869	24,267	160	24,427	12,809	265	13,074	11,353	...	11,353	16·73
Alibhar Kacheri Canal ...	23,917	17,384	45	17,429	7,809	17*	7,986	9,443	8,427	1,016	4·25
Marak Great Canal ...	2,01,553	99,129	338	99,467	46,894	1,034	47,928	51,539	36,459	15,080	7·48
Surfrazwah	1,24,680	40,110	175	40,285	24,370	543	24,913	15,372	11,155	4,217	3·38
Fulelli Canal	11,47,678	*5,94,488	6,472	6,00,960	2,47,548	6,228	2,53,776	3,47,184	1,30,284	2,16,900	18·91
Total Minor Works and Navigation, 1891-92	33,94,787	17,14,424	16,717	17,31,141	5,36,780	12,127	5,49,107	11,82,034	3,74,707	8,07,327	23·78
Total for 1890-91 ...	33,50,533	17,06,796	21,134	17,17,930	5,42,347	12,531	5,54,878	11,63,052	3,74,707	7,88,345	23·53
Grand Total, 1891-92 ...	1,20,75,040	24,62,421	34,857	24,97,278	8,72,134	21,537	8,93,671	16,03,607	4,03,007	12,00,600	9·94
Grand Total, 1890-91 ...	1,19,39,280	26,26,425	30,515	26,56,940	8,29,359	19,515	8,48,874	18,08,066	4,03,007	14,05,059	11·77
Minor Works.											
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1891-92 ...	...	21,45,418	28,140	21,73,558	9,74,554	‡...	9,74,554	11,99,004	...	...	...
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept, 1890-91 ...	...	20,09,704	23,447	20,33,151	10,05,219	‡...	10,05,219	10,27,932	...	...	...
Agricultural Works, 1891-92 ...	...	6,127	912	7,039	1,54,348	‡...	1,54,348	—1,47,309	...	...	...
Agricultural Works, 1890-91 ...	...	8,528	1,143	9,671	†2,33,753	‡...	2,33,753	—2,24,082	—	...	...

6. The return derived from the Major Works was very much less than in 1890-91. The principal falling-off occurred on the Desert Canal, the gross revenue derived from this canal falling from Rs. 1,70,755 in 1890-91 to Rs. 25,824 in 1891-92, while the working expenses increased from Rs. 52,553 to

* Includes Rs 9 realised in Karachi Collectorate, which was wrongly credited to "Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept," and excluded from statement I C.

† Exclusive of a decrease of Rs 1,402 in the suspense balances.

‡ Separate figures are not available.

Rs. 1,17,030. Instead, therefore, of yielding a net revenue as in 1890-91 of Rs. 1,18,202, equivalent to a return of 9·40 per cent., this canal showed a deficit in 1891-92 of Rs. 91,206. This result was entirely due to causes that could not possibly have been foreseen or provided against. The river supplying the canal took a sudden set on to a large sand bank near the canal head. Masses of sand were swept into the canal, silting up the first five miles to an average depth of 4½ feet, and closing the supply. Only a small area of land could therefore be sown, and even on this the crop was almost completely destroyed by locusts. The returns from the Unharwah were also seriously affected by the remissions rendered necessary in consequence of the ravages of locusts. The receipts from the Begari Canal were, however, well maintained, the cultivation under it being principally rice, which, it is said, is the only crop locusts do not destroy.

On the Eastern Nara Canals the season was favourable, and the percentage of return was but little less than in 1890-91.

On the whole of the Major Works, however, the net revenue due to capital expenditure fell from Rs. 6,16,714 in 1890-91 to Rs. 3,93,273, and the percentage of return from 7·18 to 4·53.

The net revenue derived from the Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept was rather more than during the previous year, the percentage of return on capital outlay being 23·78 per cent. as compared with 23·53 per cent.

The Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept also showed an improvement.

7. The interest charges for the year on the four Major Works amounted to Rs. 3,33,985, and to the end of the year to Rs. 60,60,979 The balance of the receipts after meeting the interest charges in full amounted to Rs. 59,288 for the year, and to Rs. 18,77,762 to the end of the year.

8. The following statement compares the assessed revenue of the year with the irrigated area. The figures for the previous year are also repeated :

Canal.	Area irrigated.						Assessed water-rates.				Rate per acre irrigated.			
	1891-92.			1890-91.			1891-92.		1890-91.		1891-92.		1890-91.	
	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Total.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir.	Government land.	Jaghir	Government land.	Jaghir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—														
(a) Major Works—														
Desert Canal ...	31,777	28,353	60,130	81,668	43,251	124,919	17,203	28,340	1,48,916	42,907	0·54	0·99	1·80	0·99
Unharwah ...	19,883	...	19,183	20,690	...	20,690	15,578	...	37 399	...	0·81	...	1·81	...
Begari Canal ...	146,426	28,29[illegible]	174,719	118,238	25,815	144,053	2,72,790	25,521	2,33,411	23,678	1·86	0·90	1·97	0 92
Eastern Nara Works	204,955	6,990	211,951	223,372	4,920	228,29[illegible]	4,17,817	2,897	4,34,255	2,086	2·03	0·41	1·94	0 42
Total Major Works	402,441	63,642	466,083	443,968	73,986	517,954	7,23,397	56,758	8,51,981	68,671	1·80	0·89	1·92	0 93
(b) Minor Works—and Navigation.														
Sukkur Canal...	87,103	2,240	89,343	85,354	1,845	87,199	2,17,565	1,206	2,11,611	1,001	2·49	0·54	2·48	0·54
Ghar Canal ...	232,277	7,092	239,369	232,996	20,118	253,114	7,09,245	2,683	7,00,434	5,211	3·05	0 38	3·00	0·26
Mehrabwah ...	13,168	199	13,367	13,010	215	13,225	24,274	1	24,043	2	1·80	...	1·85	0·01
Allbhar Kacheri Canal.	9,250	1,572	10,822	8,056	1,269	9,325	16,495	692	16,396	392	1 78	0·44	2·04	0·31
Marak Great Canal.	47,064	7,047	54,111	42,247	7,174	49,421	95,079	2,195	92,970	2,424	2·04	0·31	2·20	0·34
Surfrazwah ...	22,141	4,983	27,124	22 589	5,225	27,814	37,735	1,630	39,351	1,699	1·70	0·33	1·39	0·32
Fulell Canal ...	269,026	55,009	324,935	277,534	55,231	332,765	5,67,06.	23,231	5,90,018	23,805	2·10	0·45	2·13	0·43
Grand Total ...	1,083,370	141,78	1,225,154	1,125,754	165,063	1,290,817	13,91,852	88,398	15,26,804	1,03,205	2·21	0·62	2·24	0·63
I. Works of which Capital Accounts are not kept—														
Minor Works.	862,630	74,130	936,760	829,403	83,353	912,656	21,04,48	...	20,01,011	...	2·44	...	2·41	...

The area assessed for irrigation under the Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept showed a reduction of 65,663 acres compared with the previous year. The reduction in Government land amounted to 42,384 acres. The principal cause of the reduced area irrigated has already been noticed in referring to the Desert Canal, but taken as a whole the inundation is described as having been low, short, and fluctuating. The maximum reading on the Bukkur gauge reached 14′ 9″ and that on the Kotri gauge 20′ 7″. The rainfall during the year was insignificant. In consequence of the unfavourable character of the season, considerable remissions, aggregating Rs. 1,05,343, had to be made on the canals in the Begari Canal district.

9. The land and water assessment in Sind is consolidated, nine-tenths of the gross charge being credited to water, and the remaining one-tenth to land. The share due to the water is credited to the canals as indirect Revenue, and to the amount so arrived at is added 4 per cent. on the Irrigation share ($\frac{9}{10}$) of the proceeds of the sales of occupancy rights in Government lands watered from the canals. The Commissioner in Sind in paragraph 7 of his forwarding memorandum, dated 24th January 1893, takes exception to the credit thus afforded; but, as pointed out by the Government of Bombay in paragraph 19 of their Resolution on the report, the reasons that render this credit necessary are fully stated in Government of India Resolution No. 53 A. I., dated 20th June 1889.

10. The following figures exhibit the areas cultivated under kharif and rabi in Government, jaghir, and foreign territory respectively:

			Kharif. Acres	Rabi. Acres.
Government land	...	...	1,513,533	436,184
Jaghir land	...	...	137,397	27,795
Foreign territory	...	...	39,891	10,831
	TOTAL	...	1,690,821	474,810
			2,165,631	

The difference of 3,717 acres between these figures and those given in the previous statement is due to Agricultural works being excluded from the latter.

11. The Superintending Engineer shows in paragraph 22 of his report that if the foreign and jaghir lands were assessed at the full rates charged on Government land, the assessment would have been increased by a sum of Rs. 4,21,558. In paragraph 23 of the Resolution reviewing the Report, the Bombay Government observe that the question of obtaining an enhanced revenue from jaghir cultivation has been under consideration during the year, but that materials for a final decision are not yet available. The question is one that should not be lost sight of.

12. The balance of demands on Government lands remaining unrealised at the beginning of the year was Rs. 85,821, which had fallen to Rs. 57,921 at its close. On foreign and jaghir lands the balance unrealised increased from Rs. 39,214 to Rs. 54,580, the principal outstandings being in Kalat.

13. The following statement shows the distribution of outlay on Revenue Account:

Canal.	1891-92.					1890-91.
	New works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Works.						
Irrigation Works not charged against Revenue—						
Desert Canal	82,723	30,045	268	3,994	1,17,030	52,553
Unharwah	5,905	3,258	80	257	9,500	16,052
Begari Canal	46,437	41,017	241	2,305	90,000	83,240
Eastern Nara Works ...	58,705	61,571	5,104	2,654	1,28,034	1,42,151
Total Major Works ...	1,93,770	1,36,891	5,693	9,210	3,44,564	2,93,996
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	0·74	0·57
Minor Works and Navigation.						
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Sukkur Canal	21,269	21,268	104	900	43,541	37,981
Ghar Canal	72,237	82,119	353	3,180	1,57,889	1,71,625
Mehrabwah	8,455	4,294	60	265	13,074	13,731
Alibhar Kacheri Canal ...	5,630	2,139	40	177	7,986	5,449
Marak Great Canal ...	33,072	13,591	231	1,034	47,928	42,529
Surfrazwah	17,513	6,733	124	543	24,913	23,000
Fuleli Canal	1,65,307	81,610	631	6,228	2,53,776	2,60,563
Total Minor Works ...	3,23,483	2,11,754	1,543	12,327	5,49,107	5,54,878
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·72
Minor Works.						
Works of which only Revenue Accounts are kept	6,17,582	3,54,247	2,725	...	9,74,554	10,05,219
Per acre irrigated ...	...	...	...	...	1·04	1·10
Agricultural Works	1,19,169	34,188	991	...	1,54,348	2,33,753

Rs. 78,357 of the works outlay on Major and Minor Works for which Capital Accounts are kept was spent on extensions and improvements, a new mouth for the Desert Canal being excavated and the Begari Canal being widened. The principal outlay on original works in connection with those for which only Revenue Accounts are kept was on new feeders to the Western Nara and the Pritchard Canal.

14. The aggregate outlay on repairs amounted to Rs. 9,88,180, which was more than in any previous year, except 1887-88.

15. The details of the charges for establishment were as follows :

	Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	Agricultural Works.	Total.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction	23,960	1,39,215*	33,598*	3,11,522	42·32
Executive ...	1,14,749				
Collection	2,08,936	2,15,032	590	4,24 558	57·68
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,47,645	3,54,247	34,188	7 36,080	100·00

* Details not available.

On the Major and Minor Works for which Capital Accounts are kept the cost of up-keep was about 36 per cent. of the gross revenue, of which the cost of revenue management accounted for about 8 per cent., and that of maintenance 28 per cent.

16. The cost of establishment charged to works amounted to Rs. 1,87,201, of which Rs. 84,985 was for supervising establishment and Rs. 1,02,216 for abkalani.

17. The estimated value of the produce derived from irrigated land amounted to 403 lakhs. The principal crops grown were—

	Acres.
Kharif crops—	
Rice	653,260
Jowar	396,468
Bajra	352,046
Rabi crops—	
Wheat	287,196

The principal feature is the large increase in wheat crop, amounting to 89,103 acres for the province.

18. The area irrigated by flow amounted to 819,925 acres and by lift to 278,369 acres. The double-cropped area amounted to 128,587 acres.

The area irrigated during the kharif season per cubic foot per acre of discharge at the head of canal ranged from about 32 to 64 acres.

19. The report was received by the Government of India on May 5th, which is earlier than usual, but is still considerably later than the date prescribed for its submission. It has, as usual, been very well prepared, and the separation in the Superintending Engineer's report and in the appendices thereto between the figures relating to Major and Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, Minor Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, and Agricultural Works to which attention was directed in paragraph 14 of Government of India Resolution No. 197-I, dated 16th August 1891, on the report for 1890-91, has been effected in most cases. Statements I, II, and IIIE in the prescribed forms have also been added to the report. In statement IIE the figures under direct and indirect assessed revenue for the Eastern Nara works do not accord with the figures in statement IVC, and the difference is not explained.

20. The principal feature of the year under review is the satisfactory results obtained from the Minor Works. Notwithstanding the poor inundation, the cultivation under Minor Works is the largest on record, with the exception of that of the year 1889-90, when the inundation was exceptionally favourable. The Major Works within the year under review and in the previous year showed a decline in revenue owing to unfavourable inundations and other causes, but in each year the revenue from the Minor Works improved. This result is specially satisfactory, and may be accepted as indicating the wisdom of the policy pursued by the Bombay Government and of the action of the Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer in Sind in directing increased attention to the thorough clearance and improvement of the old canals in Sind.

The net result of the whole administration appears to the Governor General in Council to be highly creditable to the Superintending Engineer and to the officers of the Public Works and Revenue Departments serving in Sind.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, and that copies of this Review, of the report, and of the Resolution by the Government of Bombay be forwarded to the Governments noted in the margin in the Public Works Department for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* under a notification, and that copies of this Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

F. L. O CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 8th June 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1507 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 3rd June 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 159 of 1893.—Henry Arthur Wheat of a' Beckett Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Engineer, for Improvements in Lamps for burning liquid hydro carbons.

No. 160 of 1893.—Frederick Giles of Fawkner Street, South Yarra, in the Colony of Victoria, Australia, Engineer, and John Paterson of Flinders Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Warehouseman, for Improvements in the construction of Umbrella Frames.

No. 161 of 1893.—Emily Frances Margaret Begbie, wife of Francis Richard Begbie, a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's Indian Staff Corps of Dehra Dún, North-Western Provinces, British India, for an improved Sanitary *Mussuck* and an improved Sanitary *Pakkhal.*

No. 1508 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 288 of 1892.—Stefan von Kvassay, a Cabinet Minister of Fiume in the Kingdom of Hungary, for an improved wind and water wheel. (Filed 27th May 1893.)

No. 328 of 1892.—Edward Nunan, of 166 Fleet Street, City of London, England, Engineer, for improvements connected with couplings used with flexible hose. (Filed 22nd May 1893)

No. 335 of 1892.—Julius Moeller, of 14 Palmer Street, Westminster, in the County of London, England, Engineer, for apparatus for manufacture of oil gas. (Filed 27th May 1893.)

No. 48 of 1893.—James John Bell, of the Civil Lines, Cawnpore, in British India, Tent and Dhurrie manufacturer, for a new method of manufacturing dhurries, purdahs, dadoes and the like. (Filed 22nd May 1893).

No. 54 of 1893.—Stanley Eskell Clifford, of 34, Thurloe Square, South Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in bits for bridles. (Filed 1st June 1893.)

No. 91 of 1893.—Charles Chesney Cook, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, care of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, for improved holder for billiard and other cues. (Filed 29th May 1893.)

No. 94 of 1893.—Alphonso Sprague Comstock, Manufacturer, of Evanston in the County of Cook, State of Illinois, United States of America, for improvements in tent pegs. (Filed 1st June 1893.)

No. 1509 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 137 of 1888.—Mr. J. D. Jones' invention for an automatic, periodic, valveless filling and flushing cistern with an automatic water-supply regulator. (Specification filed 28th February 1889.)

No. 23 of 1889.—Mr. W. Bull's invention for pulverising and sifting hard substances. (Specification filed 27th February 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege :—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of ₹50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S.C.*,

Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st May, 1893.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. Transfer Loan of 1853-54.	4 per cent. Loans							4½ per cent. Loans				Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 per cent. Loan of 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th May, 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,41,300	3,32,72,500	15,74,16,400	3,80,22,300	1,84,71,600	25,04,10,713	36,000	2,26,700	62,34,000	64,96,700	1,34,800	31,200	25,71,28,613
Add—															
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 6/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Amount of 4/4 notes transferred to 7/4 in London .	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Amount of transferred to in London .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st May, 1893 . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st May, 1893 . .	...	...	...	9,000	4,500	69,500	8,000	91,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st May, 1893 . . .	...	...	1,000	14,600	20,500	90,600	...	1,26,700	...	...	4,500	4,500	...	...	1,31,200
	55,200	10,86,613	21,42,300	3,32,96,100	15,74,44,400	3,81,87,400	1,84,79,600	25,06,36,413	36,000	2,26,700	62,38,500	65,01,200	1,34,800	31,200	25,73,58,813
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	...	8,000	6,50,900	10,92,700	8,40,000	25,000	26,16,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,16,600
Balance on 31st May, 1893	55,200	10,86,613	21,34,300	3,26,45,200	15,63,51,700	3,73,47,400	1,84,54,600	24,80,19,813	36,000	2,26,700	62,38,500	65,01,200	1,34,800	31,200	25,47,42,213

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Mar. 1893, enfaced from India 8,170 lakhs; re-transferred from London 6,930 lakhs.
" 1st April 1893 " 15th April " ditto 3 " ditto 10 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 3 " ditto 6 "
" 1st May " " 15th May " ditto 5 " ditto 17 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 2 " ditto 26 "
8,183 lakhs. 6,989 lakhs.
6,989 "
Balance against India . 1,194 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd June, 1893.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th June, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,07,16,688	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0	Other authorized Investments	52,78,023	8	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 98,43,376 2 8)	1,99,67,387	2	7	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,44,39,774	2	10
Public Deposits at Branches (1,01,24,010 15 11)				Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,15,86,123	4	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,53,21,524	12	6	Bills discounted and purchased	2,62,73,063	4	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,70,863	2	4	Balances with other Banks	8,47,095	11	3
Sundries	36,05,228	7	2	Bullion	2,235	4	4
				Dead Stock	12,63,868	10	5
				Stamps	10,167	11	3
				Sundries	19,73,456	15	10
					7,23,90,496	9	6
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 81,96,891 9 7) / Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,33,77,615 5 6)	2,15,74,506	15	1
RUPEES	9,39,65,003	8	7	RUPEES	9,39,65,003	8	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th June, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 31·2.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st May, 1893.

No. 17-A.—Captain G. M. Porter, R E., assumed charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th May, 1893, during the absence of Major A. Hildebrand, R.E., on privilege leave.

The 3rd June, 1893.

No. 18-A.—Lieutenant F. F. N. Rees, R.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to hold charge of the duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Peshawar Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 15th May, 1893, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Affelck-Graves, on privilege leave.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E.,*
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

No. 19-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	Dates.
Lieutenant A. J. H. Swiney, R.E.	A. E., 1st grade, P.	Ex. Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	24th February, 1893.
" G. M. Duff, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	26th February, 1893.
" R. A. F. Kingscote, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1st March, 1893.
" A. C. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	19th March, 1893.
" R. E. Picton-Jones, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	23rd March, 1893.
" E. H. W. H. Stafford, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	24th March, 1893.
" E. H. W. H. Stafford, R.E.	Ex. Engr., 4th grade, T.	A. E., 1st grade, P.	Reversion	1st April, 1893.
" E. H. W. H. Stafford, R.E.	A. E., 1st grade, P.	Ex. Engr., 4th grade	Temporary	3rd April, 1893.
" A. Walpole, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	5th April, 1893.
" C. L. Robertson, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	8th April, 1893.
" H. E. Clayton, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	10th April, 1893.
" G. C. Kemp, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	29th April, 1893
" S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1st May, 1893.

W. P. TOMKINS, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director-General of Military Works.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th June, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 31st May, 1893 . . .	48,99,864	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date . .	6,09,061	55,08,925
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,69,928	
Ditto ditto Government	...	1,69,928
		56,78,853
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	13,046	13,046
Balance on the evening of the 7th June, 1893 . . .	...	56,65,807
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department .	43,16,703	
Ditto ditto Government	13,49,104	56,65,807
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . .	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th June, 1893.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 19th May, 1893.

No. 8.—First grade Senior Apothecary John Hamilton, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for 30 days, with effect from the 5th June, 1893.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.,*
for *Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1893.

No. 976.—Lieutenant H. A. D. Fraser, R.E., Officiating Assistant Superintendent 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 13th July, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 977.—Captain G. B. Hodgson, S.C., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 31st May, 1893.

No. 8.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 16th March, 1893:—

NAME.	From	To
R. Meredith . .	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Wanted a Mir Munshi for the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Should have a thorough knowledge of English, Persian and Hindi, and be proficient in drafting and writing kharitas. Salary R120 rising by annual increments of R6 to R150 per mensem.

Apply submitting testimonials to the undersigned, Mount Abu. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 30th May, 1893.

No. 1853 *G.*—Senior Hospital Assistant No. 88 Muhammad Fakir, attached to the Erinpura Irregular Force, was granted 60 days' leave of absence on full pay, with effect from the 21st May, 1893.

The 31st May, 1893.

No. 1862-*G.*—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Agency Surgeon, Bikanir, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect

from the 1st June, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 5th June, 1893.

1931-*G*.—Lieutenant M. G. Young, I.S.C., Officiating Adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave from the 8th June to 7th July, 1893.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,

for *First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 31st May, 1893.

No. 2804.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as amended by Act II of 1891, and as applied as so amended to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend George Irvir Stone, being a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Quetta, to solemnize marriages within those territories between Christians.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 31st May, 1893.

No. 3437.—Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted privilege leave for 90 days, with effect from the 1st June, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A. D. BANNERMAN, *Lieut.*,
Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl. for Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th May, 1893.

No. 578—122.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, is pleased to issue a license to Mr. T. Franklin, Deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Ajmere, authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in Ajmere-Merwara.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.*,
for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.*

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 30th May, 1893.

No. 1828—507-86.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject:

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 7 and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend A. H. Baker, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend A. H. Baker to be a marriage registrar for the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*c*) to license the said Reverend A. H. Baker to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

2. Notifications Nos. 2141—2245 and 2142—2245, dated the 26th June, 1888 (appointing the said Reverend A. H. Baker to be a Marriage Registrar and licensing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories), are hereby cancelled.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major*,
First Asst. Resident.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Sealdah, the 6th June, 1893.

No. 8.—Mr. G. Mills, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, s. *p. t.*, is granted furlough for four

months on medical certificate, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 4th June, 1893, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. BRERETON,
Offg. Manager.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st June, 1893.

No. 34.—Mr. R. J. Woods, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, and Engineer-in-Chief, Chittagong-Akyab-Minhla Railway Survey, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 12th June, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

The 2nd June, 1893.

No. 35.—Lieutenant S. D. A. Crookshank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Railway to the North Western Railway.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt.-Col., R.E.*,
Director-General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, that a small pot containing old silver coins, valued at about R20, was found buried by Naidani Panasadu and 5 others, on 27th March, 1890, near Yanamadurru in the Bhimavaram Taluk, Godavari District.

2. All persons claiming the said Treasure, or part thereof, are hereby directed to appear personally, or by a duly accredited agent, before the Collector of the Godavari District, on 18th December, 1893, at Cocanada, with a view to their claims being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

S. H. WYNNE,
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Cocanada the 30th May, 1893.

NOTICE.

Stolen, this morning, from the office of the Zoological Gardens, a despatch box, containing three Government Currency Notes, Nos. V-46—54450, V-46—56501 and V-46—56502, for R1,000 each, twelve Notes for R10 each, and R45 in small Notes and cash, some private papers and bird of paradise feathers. The property of Baboo R. B. Sanyal.

CALCUTTA, J. LAMBERT,
18th May 1893. *Commissioner of Police.*

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Bombay, this 6th day of June, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 69120, Gunner John Grundy.
Age,—23 years 5 months.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, bluish grey.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—31st May, 1893.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mahalwani, Bombay.
Date of Enlistment,—19th October, 1888.
At what Place Enlisted,—York.
Parish and County in which Born,—Causeway, Halifax, York.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Causeway, Halifax, York.
Marks,—Large scar of burn right temple and forehead; scar outside right knee; tattooing left forearm.
Trade,—Labourer.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—White Regimental clothing and cap.
REMARKS,—
Under 5 years' service.

W. TYLDEN, *Major,*
Comdg. 14th Eastern Division, R.A.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Under the provisions of Rule XIX of the Rules published with Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 103 dated the 20th June, 1885, the following list is published of tombs in the Cemetery at Jalna that are in a dilapidated state.

1. To the memory of Alice Eliza, the beloved wife of Orderly Room Clerk-Sergeant Alfred Cooke, Her Majesty's 108th Foot.—Died on 27th November, 1862.
2. To the memory of Captain George Rathby Rolston of the 47th Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on 10th September, 1856.
3. To the memory of Lieutenant Charles Edye, 1st Battalion, 21st Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on the 26th December, 1813.
4. To the memory of Robert Ashmead Billamore, Lieutenant and Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, 10th Regiment, Bombay N. I.—Died on 7th May, 1818.
5. To the memory of John Charles Boso, Esq.—Died on 12th December, 1818.
6. To the memory of Colonel Heath of the Hyderabad Contingent Force.—Died on 18th February, 1819.
7. To the memory of Lieutenant H. Bennet, 40th Regiment, M. N. I.—Died on 6th May, 1826.
8. To the memory of Lieutenant William Bogle, 2nd battalion, 10th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 31st May, 1822.
9. To the memory of Cornet A. B. Roebuck, 1st Light Cavalry.—Died on 20th September, 1822.
10. To the memory of Mrs. Eliza Staunton.—Died on 12th December, 1818.
11. To the memory of Lieutenant John Lockhart, 2nd Regiment, L. C.—Died on 3rd December, 1819.

12. To the memory of Christiana, wife of butler Isaac.—Died on 27th March, 1850.

13. To the memory of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Francis Johnstone, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.—Died on 25th April, 1851.

14. To the memory of Jane Wroughton, the beloved wife of Captain N. Wroughton, 5th Madras Light Cavalry.

15. To the memory of Gerald Adolphus, beloved son of J. E. Leigh, Sub-Assistant Surveyor.—Died on 10th May, 1845.

16. To the memory of Lieutenant Edward Hughes, Quarter Master, 39th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 19th August, 1838.

17. To the memory of Barbara Innis, wife of Major William Taylor, 30th Regiment, N. I.—Died on 20th December, 1830.

The wall around the tomb of Harry, the son of Captain F. Eades, 39th Regiment, N. I.—died on 5th December, 1836—requires repairing.

There are 34 tombs without inscriptions in a ruinous state.

J. N. S. KIRKWOOD, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Commanding at Jalna.

JALNA,
19th April, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 9th June, 1893.

No. 3234.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 9th May, 1893, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. M. Harcourt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further order:—

Mr. S. LeM. Lord, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. H. Tullock, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Heramba Chandra Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Babu Banka Bihari Ghosh, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 13th May, 1893.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 6th June, 1893.

Bank of Montreal, Secy.
Blackwell, B. W., Esq.
Bells, E. L., Esq.
Bengal Commission Agency.
Calcutta Times, Manager.
Calcutta Import Trade Association, Secy.
Chester, C. H.
Dolly & Co.
Fenchel, Ludwig.
Graves, C. A., Esq.
Indian and Colonial Press Co., Ld., Manager.
Jhorst & Co.
Macgregor, A. P.
Mission Guide Press, Proprietor.
Moore, C. G., Esq.
Muller, Thomas, Esq.
Saroni, Miss Fanny.
Saviel, J. C. W.
Subtiguri Tea Co. Liquidator.
Transit Indicator Co.
Wallinger, W. A., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, F., Esq.
Agabeg, C., Esq.
Archibald, Douglas.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Barbe, Mr. Pierre.
Beahan, Miss.
Berglund, A.
Bierbacher, Mr. Augustin.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Block, Capt. A. H., R.A.
Bridgnell, Mr. J.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Crizzle, Mrs. J.
Crofton, W. M., Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Delicomb, Miss.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Ewing, W. R.
Falthman, Bell.
Fawns, Miss.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
George, A., Esq.
Gifford, Surgn. Capt. G. T.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Holmes, S., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
James, Mrs.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
King, H. G., Esq.
Long, William.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
McLeod, Mr. J. A.
McMullen, W. M.
Martins, A. F. G.
Mason, E. C., Esq.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Merton, C. W.
Miller-Every, Mr. Tom.
Mocke, James, Esq.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Moreno, H. W. B., Esq.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Overstraeten, Alberte Van, Mdlle.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Reed, S.
Richards, G.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Rosen, L., Esq.
Ross, J., Esq.
Rubinstein, Anna.
Ryan, Miss Lulu.
Smedley, John.
Smith Crawford.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Soler, M., Esq.
Spanna, Alfred.
Spaulding, Mr. J. E.
Spector, J., Esq.
Spring, J. E., Esq.
Stiller, Lazzero.
Townsend, H., Esq.
Walker, Mrs.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Watson, Miss.
Webster, Mrs.
Williams, Mr. Ernest.
White, C. W., Esq.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Wyatt, Dudley, Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Howard, Wm., Esq.
Geiyer, John, Esq.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
O'Shaughnessy, R.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Tre Temel, Mons.
Woodcock, Mr. Washington.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Arden, E., Miss.
Aslet, W. C., Capt.
Ainsworth, T., Corporal.
Barclay, M., Mrs.
Bulkley, H. T.
Baker, Mrs.
Bower, Geo. L.
Bramer, Dr.
Barrow, W. F.
Binavach, S., Mrs.
Bawneyer, Franz, Dr.
Bayley, Cyril.
Bellett, George.
Bowleh, Mr.
Binder, C.
Church, W. T.
Cork, Alfred Cole.
Clarke, L. H.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Copland, C.
Cantania, R., Mrs.
Coyne, J. S.
Chard, E. J.
Cabral, C. J.
David, H. L.
DeSouza, F.
Durand, D., Mrs.
Duffy, A. C.
Doutre, R., Mrs.
Dalton, R. J.
DeCruz, W.
Ettonhead, A. L.
Elger, L. B.
English, J.
Faulkner, W. A.
Freerer, Mrs.
Fairbank, W.
Ford, Mrs.
Forrester, F.
Fergus, C.
Graham, J. C.
Griffin, Mrs.
Grant, Percy.
Hill, Thos.
Harwood, F. E.
Hare, A. P.
Hughes, T. W.
Hervey, K. T. C.
Hammond, E., Mrs.
Hardt, Harmann.
Helen, E.
Hucker.
Harris, H. T.
Hume, J.
Issac, E.
Jones, W. M.
James, T.
Joyce, M., Miss.
Kani, E.
Konig, Dr.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lisely, L. S.
Letillier, J., Dr.
Lowth, C.
Maidment, S.
Marinburk.
Massy, Capt.
Maconachie, A. F.
Marcien, C.
Nelson, F.
Norton, C. T.
Newhome, A.
Oakley, Geo.
OBrien, A.
OSullivan, Mrs.
Otto, Mrs.
OBryen, Capt.
Owen, C.
Pritchard, Finlay.
Plowden, Geo., Col.
Pierre, S., Madamme.
Princess, Col.
Pugh, T.
Parker, A., Lt.
Quinn, Thos.
Roxburgh, J.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Rebeiro, C. A.
Reid, D. N.
Rogaby, Sed.
Ralston, C., Mrs.
Rahnin, R., Mrs.
Robinson, F. G.
Roberts, Miss.
Stoddard, J. L.
Suesy, T.
Schneider, F.
Shepherd, Mrs.
Solberg, P. C.
Slithe, L.
Spangher, E.
Smith, D. M.
Sandford, J. R.
Tierney, Mrs.
Tomaso, Marchetto.
Trethowan, Wm.
Theinne, M.
Taylor, C. A., Miss.
Wilhelin, A., Miss.
Walker, H. R., Dr.
Waller, Mrs.
Warwick & Co.
Williamson, S.
Walter, R., Dr.
Watkins, Mrs.
Ziegler, A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th June, 1893.

McCabe.
Larson, J.
Roberts, C.
Sailwright, R.

The 10th June, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	13th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	12th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo and the Australasian Colonies.	16th ,,	*Viâ* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Colombo	12th ,,	Per P. and O. Steamer *Chusan.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th ,,	Per Steamer *Ethiopia.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Lindula.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Kistna.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits and Hongkong.	14th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Steamer *Aglaia.*
South African Ports . . .	10th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella* from Madras.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the First Examination in Engineering :—

SECOND DIVISION.

In order of Merit.

1	Sen, Basantakumar .	Civil Engineering College.
2	Chakrabarti, Srischandra . . .	Ditto.
3	Bhaduri, Harimadhab .	Ditto.
4	Basu, Manmohan .	Ditto.
5	Das, Manmohan .	Ditto.
6	Pramanik, Rasamay .	Ditto.
7	Palit, Jatindranath .	Ditto.
8	Mallik, Phanilal . .	Ditto.
9	Sen, Kalinarayan . .	Ditto.
10	Datta, Nagendranath .	Ditto.
11	Mitra, Surendranath .	Ditto.
12	De, Nilmani . .	Ditto.
13	Chattopadhyay, Debendranath . . .	Ditto.
14	Talapatra, Jadabchandra	Ditto.
15	Biswas, Binodbihari .	Ditto.

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 9th June, 1893.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates,—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আজ্ঞা না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পোণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনা পাইবেন অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ২।০ টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৫, টাকায় ও এক পোণ্ড টিন ১০, টাকায় পাইবেন। সর্ব্ব সাধারণে কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট নগদ মূল্য দিলে এই এই হিসাবে অর্থাৎ চারি ঔন্স টিন ৩, টাকায়, আট ঔন্স টিন ৬, টাকায় এবং এক পোণ্ড টিন ১২, টাকায় পাইতে পারিবেন। কলিকাতার প্রধান প্রধান ইউরোপীয় ও দেশীয় ঔষধ বিক্রেতাগণ ও এই ঔষধ বিক্রয় করিয়া থাকেন। উপরোক্ত হার ছাড়া চারি ঔন্স টিনের ।০, আট ঔন্স টিনের ।০ ও এক পোণ্ড টিনের ৸০ ডাক মাশুল দিতে হইবে।

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

The price of this Quinine is as follows :—

1 Pound tin,	R16,	or, post free,	R16-12.
½ ,,	R 8,	,,	R 8-8.
¼ ,,	R 4,	,,	R 4-8.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta. It can be had either white or coloured pink.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন . ১৬৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ১৬৸০
। আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷৷০
শিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷৷০

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

(1) The Government Promissory Notes	No	016448 of	4% loan of	1835-36	for Rs	500	Originally standing in the name of Becharam Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
	,,	037850 of	,, ,,	,, 1842 43	,, ,,	1,000	
	,,	032669 of	,, ,,	,, 1854-55	,, ,,	500	
	,,	125307 of	,, ,,	,, 1865	,, ,,	500	
	,,	089884 of	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	500	
(2)	,,	A 018744 of Rd	4% ,,	,, 1879	,, ,,	1,000	Originally standing in the name of Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
	,,	082197 of	4% ,,	,, 1854-55	,, ,,	1,000	
	,,	082198 of	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	1,000	
	,,	082199 of	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	1,000	
	,,	082200 of	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	1,000	
	,,	082201 of	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	1,000	
	,,	154024 of	,, ,,	,, 1865	,, ,,	1,000	
	,,	154025 of	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	1,000	
(3)	,,	095643 of	,, ,,	,, 1842-43	,, ,,	500	Originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemani — Last endorsed to Becharam Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
(4)	,,	131802 of	,, ,,	1865	,, ,,	1,000	Originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal.
(5) 4% Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway loan of 1880	,,	900082			,, ,,	500	Originally standing in the name of Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person

Payment of all the Notes described above and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of Srimati Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

BHUBAN MOHINI DEBYA,

Administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti,
Muttra, North-Western Provinces.

Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, and James Heggie Mudie trading as merchants under the style or firm of "James Wyllie & Co.," at 93, Bishopsgate Street, within the City of London, has expired by effluxion of time as from the thirtieth day of April, 1893.

And further take notice that the partnership heretofore subsisting between the said James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, and James Heggie Mudie and Walter Longueville Gladstone, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, George Gordon, and John Ross Bertram under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., at 101, Clive Street, Calcutta, and at Rangoon has also expired by effluxion of time as from the 30th day of April, 1893. The business of the said firms of "James Wyllie & Co." and "Gladstone, Wyllie & Co." will in future be carried on by the said Robert Stewart, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, and John Ross Bertram at 93, Bishopsgate Street, Within, London, and at 101, Clive Street, Calcutta, aforesaid under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between James Wyllie, Robert Stewart, James Heggie Mudie, Walter Longueville Gladstone, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, George Gordon, and John Ross Bertram under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. at Calcutta and Rangoon expired by effluxion of time on the 30th day of April, 1893. On and after the 1st day of May, 1893, the business at Calcutta will be carried on, as heretofore, under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. by the said Robert Stewart, George Evans Gordon, James Goodall Dickson, and John Ross Bertram, and the business at Rangoon having been transferred to the said George Gordon will be carried on by him under the style of George Gordon & Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 23.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 3rd, 1893.

During the week under review the weather has been very unsettled over nearly the whole of the Indian region. The cyclone which entered Bengal from the Bay at the close of the previous week passed eastward across Central Bengal into Assam during the 28th, 29th, and 30th of May, and gave very heavy rain to the districts over which it passed. During the same time a well marked advance of monsoon winds occurred on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and rain in greater or less amount fell at all the stations in the west of the Peninsula. This advance of monsoon winds ceased on the 1st of June, and from that date till the close of the week the weather was fine over Western India. The cyclone in North-Eastern India and the advance of the monsoon in the west occasioned a great increase of moisture over Central and Northern India, and showery weather prevailed during the greater part of the week over both these regions. At the end of the week, however, the effects of both these influences were disappearing, and the temperature was rising with generally finer weather. This rise of temperature was first observable in Burma, where on the two closing days of the week the mean temperature exceeded the normal average, but in all other parts of India there was a steady continuous deficiency of heat compared with the normal In consequence the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 3·7° below the average.

On the morning of the 28th pressure was rising moderately or slowly over the Peninsula and Lower Burma and briskly to rapidly over Western and South-Western Bengal and Ganjam, and falling elsewhere. The centre of the Bengal cyclone lay near Dacca, and the disturbance was moving eastward. Cyclonic strong winds and gales prevailed around the storm, and the rainfall in its neighbourhood was very heavy. Thus Akyab received 2·50 inches, Bogra 4·50 inches, Mymensingh 3·41 inches, Calcutta 2·28 inches, and Burdwan 2·19 inches. On the West Coast the winds blew from monsoon directions, and moderate to heavy rain was falling at the western stations. Over Upper and Central India the wind was westerly generally, and the weather was rather cloudy with showers in many places. On the 29th the barometer was rising over the Gangetic plain,

West and Central Bengal, and Burma, and falling elsewhere. The cyclone lay between Mymensingh and Silchar. Strong cyclonic winds continued to prevail around it, and the rainfall was moderately heavy. On the West Coast monsoon winds continued. Over 4 inches of rain had been received at Bombay, over 3 inches at Ratnagiri, and over 2 inches at Poona. Westerly winds continued over the head of the Peninsula and easterly winds up the north side of the Gangetic plain, and showery weather was reported in both regions The chart of the 30th showed that the cyclone had disappeared eastward into Manipur. Eleven inches of rain had been received at Silchar and moderate rain all over Burma. The monsoon had begun to fall off along the West Coast, and the rainfall at the West Coast stations was generally between ½ and 1 inch. In the central parts of the country, the Gangetic plain, and the east of Rajputana and of the Punjab showers had fallen In the east of the Peninsula and Lower Bengal rain had ceased. On the 31st pressure was increasing almost everywhere. Readings were highest over Burma and relatively high over the south of the Peninsula and the north of the Punjab, while they were lowest over the western desert. The winds were southerly over a large part of the Peninsula and over Lower Bengal, easterly up the north side of the Gangetic plain, north-north-easterly over the Punjab, and westerly elsewhere. There had been no rain of importance over the centre and east of the Peninsula or Lower Bengal or Sind and Guzerat, but elsewhere showers had been very general. The amounts were small, except in North-Eastern India, where between 1 and 2 inches were received. The chart of the 1st showed a further rise of pressure over the greater part of the country. The general distribution was the same as on the previous day, except that the high pressure area over the North Punjab had disappeared. The winds were also little changed. Rain had ceased over the west of the Peninsula, and there was little or no rain reported from the western desert, the East Coast of the Peninsula, Lower Bengal, or Burma. Elsewhere showers continued, the amounts in some cases -for example, Cawnpore, Berhampore, and Bangalore—being considerable. On the 2nd the barometric changes at the majority of stations were small. Pressure was high over the west of the Peninsula, the Bay, and Tenasserim, and low over the western desert and along the foot of the Himalayas. Gradients were moderate. The winds varied very considerably in direction. Showery weather prevailed over the south and part of the east of the Peninsula, over Burma, over Bengal and Assam, over the Gangetic plain, and over part of the North-Western Himalayas and of the Central Provinces. At several stations the amounts exceeded 1 inch, and at Jalpaiguri over 4 inches was received. On the following day, the 3rd, the barometric changes were again generally moderate or small, and the general distribution little changed. The winds were light, and the rainfall, with the exception of a few scattered showers, was confined to the south of the Peninsula, North Bengal, and Lower Burma.

Temperature.—The showery, rainy, cloudy weather which prevailed over the greater part of the country during the greater part of the week depressed temperature throughout the whole Indian region, and the mean temperature of the whole country for the week was 3·7° below the normal.

The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	May.				June.			Mean variation of week.
	28th.	29th.	30th.	31st	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	—2·0	—3·5	—3·5	—2·7	—0·3	+1·0	+2·3	—1·2
Bengal and Assam . .	—6·2	—4·5	—2·0	—2·4	—2·7	—3·8	—1·3	—3·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—1·6	+0·4	—1·8	—4·0	—10·3	—7·8	—7·8	—4·7
Punjab	—3·9	—3·6	—3·2	—4·4	—7·5	—7·0	—6·3	—5·1
Bombay	—3·5	—5·5	—5·8	—4·5	—3·0	—2·6	—1·8	—3·8
Central Provinces and Berar	—3·2	—5·5	—7·4	—6·8	—7·4	—8·6	—6·4	—6·5
Central India and Guzerat .	—1·8	—1·3	—2·5	—3·9	—5·[illegible]	—6·5	—5·5	—3·8
Sind and Rajputana . .	—1·9	—1·1	—1·7	—2·6	—4·2	—3·1	—4·8	—2·8
Madras	—2·1	—1·8	—1·4	—1·0	—2·8	—3·1	—2·9	—2·2
Mean for whole India .	—2·9	—2·9	—3·3	—3·6	—4·8	—4·6	—3·8	—3·7

On each day of the week the mean temperature was below the normal. The coldest days were June 1st and 2nd, when there was a deficiency for the whole of India of nearly 5·0°, and when in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces the deficiency was between 7·5° and 10·0°. In Burma at the close of the week the mean temperature rose above the normal, while in several of the other Provinces on the 3rd there was a marked diminution in the amount of the abnormal deficiency.

Rain.—During the week under review rain has fallen in all parts of the Indian region, except the divisions of Kathiawar and Rajputana (West), where the weather was fine throughout. The average actual rainfalls of the different divisions showed a large range. The heaviest average actual fall was 19·98 inches in the Surma division of Assam. This was followed by 14·17 inches in Arakan and by 9·49 inches in North Bengal. The lightest average actual fall was 0·11 inch in Sind.

The rainfall of the week was largely due in North-Eastern India to the action of the cyclonic storm which passed through Bengal into Assam, in the west of the Peninsula to an early and, as it appears, temporary advance of the monsoon, and in the Gangetic plain and North-Western and Central India to the exceptionally showeriness of the weather.

The third column of the concluding table shows how under these conditions the actual rainfall of the week varied from the normal. In Tenasserim and Lower Burma, where the influence of the cyclone was not felt, the rainfall was lighter than usual; but in Central Burma, Arakan, both the Assam divisions, and all the Bengal divisions, except North Behar, the rainfall was in excess of the normal. In the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the central parts of the country the weather was abnormally showery, and in all the divisions the actual rainfall exceeded the normal, in many cases by considerable amounts. Over the southern half of North-Western India conditions were less regular: thus Kathiawar and Rajputana (West) received no rain instead of the 0·12 inch and 0·18 inch which is ordinarily measured, while Rajputana (East) and Central India (West) had only 0·44 inch instead of 0·58 inch of rain. Over the Peninsula, although the monsoon retreated again very shortly after its arrival, the rainfall of the week was generally heavier than usual, more particularly on the West Coast.

The greatest excess was 13·27 inches in Assam (Surma). This was followed by 5·91 inches in North Bengal and by 5·52 inches in Arakan. The only region where the rainfall was short to any important extent was the southern divisions of Burma, Tenasserim having received only about half and Lower Burma about three-fourths of the normal amount.

With the present week a fresh rainfall period, that of the south-west monsoon, commences, and the information contained in the three concluding columns of the table is exactly the same as that in the first three.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division	District.	Station	Amount.
Central Burma	Shwegyin	Kyaikto	12·63 inches.
Arakan	Akyab	Minhla	20·02 "
East Bengal	Chittagong	Sudder	15·36 "
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto	39·24 "
Ditto	Khasia Hills	Cherra	51·93 "
Central Bengal	Pubna	Serajganj	11·57 "
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Bhagatpur	23·79 "
North-Western Provinces.	Orai	Kunch	7·53 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Coondapur	7·74 "
Konkan	Ratnagiri	Guhagar	15·80 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bawda	13·38 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 3rd.			Rainfall data from May 28th to June 3rd, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	4·18	8·11	— 3·93	4·18	8·11	— 48
	Lower Burma	3·01	4·23	— 1·22	3·01	4·23	— 29
	Central Burma	4·59	3·56	+ 1·03	4·59	3·56	+ 29
	Upper Burma	0·91	?	?	0·91	?	?
	Arakan	14·17	8·65	+ 5·52	14·17	8 65	+ 64
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	6·49	2·53	+ 3·96	6·49	2·53	+ 157
	Assam (Surma)	19·98	6·71	+13·27	19·98	6·71	+ 198
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	3·22	2·80	+ 0·42	3·22	2·80	+ 15
	Deltaic Bengal	3·04	1·64	+ 1·40	3·04	1·64	+ 85
	Central Bengal	3·89	1·74	+ 2·15	3·89	1·74	+ 124
	North Bengal	9·49	3·58	+ 5·91	9·49	3·58	+ 165
	Orissa	1·32	1·16	+ 0·16	1·32	1·16	+ 14
	Chota Nagpur	2·53	0·87	+ 1·66	2·53	0·87	+ 191
	Behar (South)	1·49	0·71	+ 0·78	1·49	0·71	+ 110
	Do. (North)	0·98	1·05	— 0·07	0·98	1·05	— 7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	1·32	0·22	+ 1·10	1·32	0·22	+ 500
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	1·63	0·41	+ 1·22	1·63	0·41	+ 298
	Oudh (South)	2·65	0·16	+ 2·49	2·65	0·16	+ 156
	Do. (North)	1·70	0·32	+ 1·38	1·70	0·32	+ 431
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	1·73	0·13	+ 1·60	1·73	0·13	+ 123
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·51	0·16	+ 0·35	0·51	0·16	+ 219
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	0·65	0·40	+ 0·25	0·65	0·40	+ 63
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·25	0·14	+ 0·11	0·25	0·14	+ 79
	Do. (Central)	0·23	0·19	+ 0·04	0·23	0·19	+ 21
	Do. (Submontane)	0 28	0·20	+ 0·08	0·28	0·20	+ 40
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·48	0·28	+ 0·20	0·48	0·28	+ 72
	Do. (North-West)	0·96	0·20	+ 0·76	0·96	0·20	+ 380
	Do. (West)	0·31	0·10	+ 0·21	0·31	0·10	+ 210
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	4·27	2·19	+ 2·08	4·27	2·19	+ 95
	Madras (South Central)	1·53	1·07	+ 0·46	1·53	1·07	+ 43
	Coorg	3·76	2·73	+ 1·03	3·76	2·73	+ 41
	Mysore	1·08	0·96	+ 0·12	1·08	0 96	+ 13
	Konkan	4·78	1·49	+ 3·29	4·78	1·49	+ 221
	Bombay Deccan	2·23	0·89	+ 1·34	2·24	0·89	+ 152
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Khandeish	3·15	0·88	+ 2·27	3·15	0·88	+ 258
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	1·59	0·91	+ 0·68	1·59	0·91	+ 75
	Central Provinces (West)	1·49	0·48	+ 1·01	1·49	0·48	+ 210
	Ditto (Central)	0·78	0·30	+ 0·48	0·78	0·30	+ 160
	Ditto (East)	2·59	0·39	+ 2 20	2·59	0·39	+ 564
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	0·25	0·17	+ 0 08	0·25	0·17	+ 47
	Kathiawar	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	Sind	0·11	0·03	+ 0·08	0·11	0·03	+ 267
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	1·26	0·74	+ 0·52	1·26	0·74	+ 70
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·44	0·58	— 0·14	0·44	0·58	— 24
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·18	— 0·18	0	0·18	— 100
Madras	East Coast (North)	04·3	0·63	— 0·20	0·43	0·63	— 32
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	1·75	1·10	+ 0·65	1·75	1·10	+ 59
	Hyderabad (South)	1·10	1·10	0	1·10	1·10	0
	Madras (Central)	0 73	0·56	+ 0·17	0·73	0·56	+ 30
	East Coast (Central)	0·66	0·37	+ 0·29	0·66	0·37	+ 78
	Ditto (South)	0·66	0·50	+ 0·16	0·66	0·50	+ 32
	Madras (South)	0·40	0·34	+ 0·06	0·40	0·34	+ 18

SIMLA, *8th June, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rainfall good on the West Coast and in parts of the Circars, Deccan, and Central districts; some scattered showers elsewhere. The rainfall to date is up to or over the average, except in the Carnatic and Tinnevelly. In the Carnatic the deficiency is moderate, but in Tinnevelly it is considerable. Cultivation proceeding generally, and sowing in progress in many parts. Standing crops generally good, but rain is wanted in parts of the Southern districts. Pasture generally, and fodder everywhere, sufficient General prospects fair. Prices steady, but slightly easier in the Carnatic and Southern districts, and rather dearer in the Deccan.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency. Standing crops injured by locusts in the Upper Sind frontier districts; otherwise good. Preparations for next season progressing generally. Sowing continues in parts of ten districts. Prices steady. Agricultural stock good, except in parts of two districts. Fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—There was general rain during the week. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable, but in Orissa and parts of Central and Eastern Bengal cultivation is still somewhat retarded, and some damage to early rice and jute is reported owing to excessive rain. In Behar the autumn sowings are making good progress. Indigo and sugarcane crops promise well. Spring rice is still being harvested and millets are being gathered. No important change in prices of common rice. Cattle are generally reported well, and there is plenty of fodder and water in all districts.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th June.*—The weather is still unsettled and rain has been general. The fall has been heaviest in the Eastern and Central districts. The sugarcane and indigo crops have benefited by the rain. Preparations for the autumn crops sowings are in active progress. Markets are well supplied and prices are fairly steady. Locusts have again appeared in Jhansi, but no damage has been done. In Saharanpur they have almost disappeared.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain has fallen in all districts except Sialkot. Threshing of spring crops in progress; outturn is generally good. Extra spring crops are doing well. Sowings of autumn crops commenced. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton crops going on. Standing crops are in good condition. Locusts appeared in Amritsar and Dera Ismail Khan, and stormy weather has done some damage to unthreshed wheat lying in fields in Shahpur, and insects are destroying the germinated cotton seed in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Outturn of the poppy crop is good. Prices unsettled in one district, falling in five others, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rainfall heavy in one district; moderate elsewhere. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for autumn sowings continues. A flight of locusts alighted in the Jubbulpore district. Prices risen in one district ; elsewhere steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Rain fell throughout the Province, except in Myingyan. In Upper Burma reaping of dry-weather paddy is nearly completed, and ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing. In Lower Burma ploughing is progressing. Standing crops are flourishing in Upper Burma. The price of paddy has risen in two districts and has fallen in four others. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 227.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th June.*—Rain wanted in Lower Assam, but has been excessive in the Surma Valley. Planting of late rice continues. Fodder scarce in the Surma Valley, but sufficient elsewhere.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th June .*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in parts. Standing crops in good condition. Sowings commenced in four districts. Prospects generally favourable. Prices fallen in two districts.

COORG: Ploughing of rice fields in progress. Rain favourable for standing crops. Prices stationary. Water and fodder sufficient for cattle

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather hot. Preparation of land continues. Sowings commenced in parts. Water sufficient, but fodder deficient in one taluk. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall heavy during the week. Harvesting of hot-weather crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rain fell throughout Central India during the week, the fall being insufficient in Bhopal. Ploughing commenced in three Agencies. Sowing in progress in parts of Bhopawar. Condition of cattle generally good. Pasturage good and sufficient. Prices steady in Bhopal, fluctuating in Gwalior, and high elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th June.*—Rainfall good in parts. Spring crops reaped. Harvest outturn good. Considerable amount of threshed grain blown away by high winds in Kishengarh. Agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is reported to be failing. Prices rising in three States, falling in three others, and steady elsewhere.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd June.*—Weather seasonable. Prospects good.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. VIII of 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93	Week ending 28th May 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th May 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th May 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 27th May 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 27th May 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 27th May 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th May 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 27th May 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,58,537	709	1,634	9,99,004	611	97,35,271	87,19,337	...	10,15,937
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,45,509	175	862	1,52,273	177	13,06,407	13,78,177	71,770	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,32,158	176	752	1,00,802	146	11,26,982	10,18,957	..	1,08,025
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	1,533	73	112	6,368	57	10,41[illegible]	59,234	48,818	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	6,14,379	367	1,699	5,53,120	326	42,68,323	41,18,604	1,50,281	...
South Indian	139	1,043	1,46,960	141	1,043	1,02,451	156	12,06,159	13,12,514	1,06,355	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	88,640	85	1,156	1,48,033	128	7,76,923	11,42,850	3,65,927	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,69,185	224	756	1,38,000	183	11,97,576	10,75,866	...	1,21,710
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	15,703	79	223	17,197	77	1,29,361	1,36,140	6,779	...
Total	243	7,953	24,72,664	311	8,237	22,86,253	277	1,07,57,421	1,02,61,679	...	4,95,742
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,95,595	243	2,509	5,61,082	224	43,80,313	45,58,507	1,78,194	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	2,16,500	313	692	1,95,233	282	19,05,703	17,02,5[illegible]2	...	2,03,141
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,78,416	230	777	1,83,000	237	13,72,520	14,89,762	1,17,242	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	13,887	111	125	16,030	128	1,11,931	1,18,285	6,304	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,38,424	194	728	1,18,997	163	12,58,284	11,58,166	...	1,00,182
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,678	67	25	1,578	63	8,809	9,869	1,060	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	356	45	8	446	56	2,404	4,07[illegible]	1,673	...
Total	217	4,792	11,44,886	239	4,864	10,77,266	221	90,40,018	90,41,168	1,150	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	10,01,486	671	1,490	10,06,260	675	93,90,221	84,41,6[illegible]9	...	9,48,594
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	603	461	4,58,677	995	461	4,31,000	935	34,52,250	35,[illegible]6,037	94,381	...
Madras	226	840	1,77,106	211	840	2,19,912	262	14,[illegible]6,783	16,12,867	1,60,184	...
Total	442	2,793	16,37,269	586	2,791	16,57,172	594	1,42,89,162	1,36,01,131	...	6,88,029
TOTAL (Guaranteed and State)	271	15,538	52,54,819	338	15,892	50,20,691	316	4,30,86,601	4,10,01,98[illegible]	...	11,82,621
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	20,365	126	161	21,311	132	1,84,073	2,07,582	22,609	...
Tarkessur	252	22	4,864	221	22	5,147	234	54,800	57,250	2,419	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	11,921	178	67	9,012	135	91,072	90,078	...	994
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	12,975	166	78	10,024	129	87,523	84,424	...	3,099
Total	135	329	50,125	152	328	45,494	139	4,18,368	4,39,343	20,975	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	45,013	135	333	54,455	164	4,42,074	5,01,083	58,109	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,280	98	13	1,110	85	13,57[illegible]	10,85[illegible]	..	2,712
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	10,372	96	108	17,401	161	86,326	1,12,54[illegible]	26,214	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	23,050	74	331	33,573	101	1,88,576	2,70,243	81,667	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	5,822	63	93	8,730	94	54,714	71,186	18,472	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,719	59	29	1,894	65	15,1[illegible]9	16,310	1,051	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,913	96	72	6,730	93	66,831	55,289	..	11,542
Total	107	959	94,169	98	979	1,23,893	127	8,68,150	10,39,409	1,71,259	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	338	57,809	171	334	62,933	189	4,03,999	4,80,969	76,970	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,618	57	..	(*i*) 18,884	18,884	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	19,762	68	364	17,300	48	1,57,373	1,42,217	...	15,156
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,615	92	94	6,976	74	61,918	54,470	...	7,448
Total	80	724	86,186	119	838	89,827	107	6,23,290	6,96,540	73,250	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,550	54,85,299	313	18,037	52,70,905	203	4,49,06,409	1,40,70,272	..	8,17,137

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmad, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 27th May 1893.

F. B. HEBBERT.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 24.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 15th June, 1893.

No. 827.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clauses shall be added, so far as the Province of Burma is concerned, to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, which, as amended by the Home Department Notifications marginally cited, is in force in Upper and Lower Burma:

Home Department Notification No. 1385, dated 6th September 1880.
Home Department Notification No. 1676, dated 12th November 1883.
Home Department Notification No. 1012, dated 29th February 1892.

(18) All persons to whom firearms have been presented by the Chief Commissioner of Burma;

(19) Shan Sawbwas and other native Chiefs and their retainers, subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner of Burma may issue regarding persons to be included in this category or the number of retainers in each case.

Home Department Notification No. 760, dated 19th May 1882, as amended by Notification No. 1205, dated 20th June 1890.
Home Department Notification No. 957, dated 23rd June 1882.
Home Department Notification No. 533, dated 31st March 1884.
Home Department Notification No. 591, dated 29th April 1886.
Home Department Notification No. 47, dated 13th January 1892.

2. His Excellency in Council further directs that the following clause shall, so far as Burma is concerned, be substituted for clause (*c*) of paragraph II of the Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, which, as amended by the Notifications marginally cited, is in force in Upper and Lower Burma:

(*c*) Weapons known as "das" being of a kind intended exclusively for domestic, agricultural or industrial purposes so far as regards Burma, and spears of all kinds as regards the Arakan Hill Tracts.

No. 828.—Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made so far as the Province of Burma is concerned to rule 19, paragraph VI, of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, which, as amended by the notifications marginally noted, is in force in Upper and Lower Burma:

Home Department Notification No. 1258, dated 11th July 1879.
" " " " 1842, " 10th October 1879.
" " " " 1555, " 30th September 1881.
" " " " 1617, " 7th October 1881.
" " " " 1892, " 25th November 1881.
" " " " 1893, " 25th November 1881.
" " " " 2100, " 23rd December 1881.
" " " " 474, " 22nd March 1882.
" " " " 865, " 8th June 1882.
" " " " 1194, " 7th August 1882.
" " " " 1311, " 1st September 1882.
" " " " 1435, " 15th September 1882.
" " " " 1448, " 15th September 1882.
" " " " 1882, " 29th November 1882.
" " " " 1940, " 11th December 1882.
" " " " 100, " 24th January 1883.
" " " " 114, " 25th January 1883.
" " " " 1365, " 14th September 1883.
" " " " 1527, " 16th September 1884.
" " " " 1195, " 10th July 1885.

"In Burma licenses to possess and carry arms, and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores, shall expire on the 31st March."

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 14th June, 1893.

No. 383.—Mr. M. Macauliffe has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 5th April 1893.

MEDICAL.

The 15th June, 1893.

No. 312.—The services of Surgeon-Captain Kanta Prasad, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

POLICE.

The 16th June, 1893.

No. 276.—The services of Lieutenant W. R. Stone, I.S.C., 25th Madras Infantry, Assistant Commandant, Katha Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 16th June, 1893.

No. 189.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Reverend T. D. Gray, a senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th June 1893.

C. J. LYALL,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 16th June, 1893.

No. 624-*F*.—The following promotions are made in consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. W. R. Fisher, Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade (on deputation in England), with effect from 1st January 1893:

Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 3rd Grade, and officiating in the 2nd Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is confirmed in the latter grade.

Major C. T. Bingham, I.S.C., Deputy Conservator, 1st Grade, and officiating Conservator, 3rd Grade, Tenasserim Forest Circle, Lower Burma, is confirmed in the latter grade.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1893.

No. 987-*G*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. W. Davidson as Acting Consular Agent for the United States of America at Moulmein during the absence of Mr. J. E. Orr.

The 12th June, 1893.

No. 999-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. P. Stathacopaulos as Vice-Consul for Greece at Rangoon.

No. 2074-*I*.—Captain J. B. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry, is granted privilege leave for ninety days, with effect from the 20th June, 1893, or date of departure.

The 13th June, 1893.

No. 2079-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to Mr. I. Franklin Deacon, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Ajmere, authorising him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of the Native States in the Rajputana Agency.

The 15th June, 1893.

No 1020-*G*.—The following appointments are made in and to the Berar Commission:

Mr. R. A. Simpson, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 29th April, 1893, *vice* Kumar Shri Harbhamji Rawaji, appointed an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Mr. F. W. A. Prideaux, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 29th April, 1893, to fill an existing vacancy.

Lieutenant D. O. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. Simpson.

No. 1023-*G*.—Foreign Department notification, No. 922-G., dated the 1st June, 1893, replacing the services of Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 2111-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following clause shall be substituted for clause II of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March, 1891:

"II.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 16 of the said Indian Railways Act, read with section 148, sub-section (*1*), of the same Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on all railways occupying any of the aforesaid lands, whether they are for the time being—

(*a*) used for the public carriage of passengers, animals, or goods; or

(*b*) under construction."

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 14th June, 1893.

No. 2472-*P*.—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, Assistant Comptroller General, in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 3rd June 1893.

Mr. A. Newmarch, Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, is posted as Assistant Comptroller General, in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, *vice* Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, until further orders.

The 16th June, 1893.

No. 2506-*P*.—Mr. W. J. Williamson, Assistant Comptroller, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th July 1893.

Mr. A. Sreenivas Raw, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad, is appointed to act as a supernumerary Chief Superintendent during the absence of Mr. Williamson on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 2509-*P*.—Mr. Arthur Goodeve Chuckerbutty, Indian Civil Service, is posted as Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries, with effect from the 2nd June 1893.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 13th June 1893.

No. 2474-*A.*—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st May 1893 published, as required, by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Calcutta .	10,73,64,300	3,07,48,208	47,98,584	3,55,46,792
Allahabad .	1,14,55,310	1,13,30,315	...	1,13,30,315
Lahore .	1,50,14,160	1,52,16,385	...	1,52,16,385
Bombay .	7,65,53,385	4,66,42,365	62,07,338	5,28,4[illegible],703
Kurrachee .	78,79,790	64,71,235	.	64,71,235
Madras .	2,68,19,105	2,54,10,525	55,000	2,54,65,525
Calicut .	14,94,355	15,70,830	...	15,70,830
Rangoon .	33,63,805	2,28,43,515	...	2,28,43,515
TOTAL .	24,99,44,300	16,02,33,378	1,10,60,922	17,12,94,300
Deduct amount received at Allahabad, but not paid at Calcutta				12,00,000
Deduct amount received at Calcutta, but not paid at Lahore				1,50,000
Net Total .				16,99,44,300
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL .				24,99,44,300

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th June, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT

No. 567.—*2nd Lancers*—

Lieutenant G. S. Morris, Indian Staff Corps, officiating squadron officer, to be squadron officer to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 24th May 1893.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 568.—Captain H. Hamilton, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 10th August 1892.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 569.—Second-Lieutenant Richmond Moffatt Battye, Lincolnshire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 10th March 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Battye will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No 570.—Second-Lieutenant William Thomas Conway Poole, Connaught Rangers, officiating wing officer, 8th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 31st October 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Poole will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 571.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Aymer Acton Ainslie, Royal Scots Fusiliers, wing officer, 26th Madras Infantry,—18th May 1892.

Second-Lieutenants—

Ernest Bird Barratt, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 29th Madras Infantry,—7th December 1891.

Kenlis Edward Nangle, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—5th March 1892.

Second-Lieutenants Barratt and Nangle will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 572.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenants—

Robert Southey Pottinger, Royal Artillery, officiating wing officer, 19th Bombay Infantry,—4th February 1892.

Arthur Leslie Jacob, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 30th Bombay Infantry,—21st April 1892.

Second-Lieutenants Pottinger and Jacob will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 573.—Second-Lieutenant R J. Ross, who has been appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, has been posted to the Madras presidency, with effect from the date of his arrival in India.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 574.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 5th June 1893, whilst officiating as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence of Surgeon-Colonel J. Cleghorn, M.D., on deputation.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 575.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain N. S. Bertie-Clay, Royal Artillery, ordnance officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, from the 6th December 1892.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 576.—*16th Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Miyan Sita Rám Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 432 of 1891, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 7th May 1891.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 577.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant J. M. Home, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles, for four months Pension service—8th year commenced 18th February 1893.

Lieutenant G. A. Dale, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 19th Bengal Infantry, for one year. Pension service—7th year commenced 5th February 1893.

No. 578.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant H. H. Dunlop, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year. Pension service—8th year commenced 25th November 1892.

No. 579.—Captain and Brevet Major S. B. Beatson, Indian Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Lancers, inspecting officer, Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry was on leave without pay from the 26th November to the 1st December 1891. (G. G. O. No. 675 of 1892 is cancelled.)

No. 580.—Lieutenant T. H Hardy, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted an extension of leave without pay from the 5th to the 10th November 1892.

No. 581.—G. G. O. No. 1177 of 1892, granting thirty days' leave in India to Lieutenant A. T. Moore, Royal Engineers, Military Works Department, is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 582.—Colonel Henry Montgomery Barton Burlton, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 12th June 1893.

No. 583.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Medical Department.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Gilbert MacLaren, M.D., to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. Griffith, retired. Dated 1st May 1893.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 584.—Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Christopher Charters to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor (Honorary Lieutenant and supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary) Charles Lightening to be absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor Edmund Thomas Chase to be Conductor;

Sergeant (supernumerary Conductor) Dennis James Meagher to be absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 20th April 1893, *vice* Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Alexander Paterson, retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 585.—*12th Bengal Cavalry*—

Dafadar Pakhar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Buta Singh, deceased, with effect from the 21st May 1893.

No. 586.—*5th Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Salamat Ali Khan to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Ganda Singh, transferred to the 4th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 20th May 1893

RETIREMENTS.

No. 587.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Gilbert MacLaren, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Dehra Dun, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th June 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 588.—The undermentioned native non-commissioned officers and drivers attached to British mountain batteries of Artillery are granted medals, with annuities and gratuities, for meritorious service and good conduct, for the year ending the 31st March 1894, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and clause 172, India Army Circulars, 1892:

Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 148, Havildar-Major Karím Bakhsh, No. 2 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 108, Driver Ihsak Muhammad, No. 3 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 103, Naick Makka, No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 107, Driver Bhaggu, No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 109, Driver Natthu, No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.

No. 589.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for long service and good conduct, with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1894, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 286, Sowar Muhammad Marúf, 1st Lancers.

No. 418, Sowar Bankat Singh, 1st Lancers.

No. 258, Sowar Husain Ali Khan, 2nd Lancers.

No. 322, Sowar Muhammad Háshim, 2nd Lancers.

No. 341, Sowar Mír Babbar Ali, 3rd Lancers.

No. 406, Lance-Dafadar Mír Zulfikár Ali, 3rd Lancers.

No. 341, Sowar Yúsuf Ali, 4th Lancers.

No. 450, Lál Muhammad Khan, 4th Lancers.

No. 339, Sepoy Shaikh Ismaíl, 1st Infantry.

No. 373, Sepoy Shaikh Jamál, 1st Infantry.

No 2163, Sepoy Shaikh Khuda-Bakhsh, 2nd Infantry.

No. 2169, Sepoy Gulzár Ali, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1737, Drummer Yenkyah, 3rd Infantry.

No. 1831, Sepoy Suchit Singh, 3rd Infantry.

No. 334, Sepoy Lachhmi-Náráyan, 4th Infantry.

No. 338, Sepoy Ramiah, 4th Infantry.

No. 902, Sepoy Bisesar Singh, 5th Infantry.

No. 914, Sepoy Danappa Singh, 5th Infantry.

No. 1631, Sepoy Fateh Muhammad, 6th Infantry.

No. 2116, Bhagwán Dín, 6th Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 71, Trumpeter Saiyid Husain, 1st Lancers.

No. 434, Sowar Hayát Khan, 2nd Lancers.

No. 679, Sowar Ibráhím Khan, 3rd Lancers.

No. 205, Sowar Muhammad Azam, 4th Lancers.

No. 323, Sepoy Ranoji, 1st Infantry.

No. 1504, Fifer Husain Khan, 2nd Infantry.

No. 1631, Sepoy Bhikhaji, 3rd Infantry.

No. 318, Sepoy Shaikh Ismaíl, 4th Infantry.

No. 1248, Sepoy Mangali, 5th Infantry.

No. 2197, Sepoy Shiu-pál Singh, 6th Infantry.

No. 590.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 507, dated the 26th May 1893, the undermentioned sepoy of the Madras Army is granted a medal inscribed "for long service and good conduct," with gratuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

No. 722, Private Musliah, 21st Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 591.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Army have been granted medals, with annuities and gratuities, for meritorious service and good conduct, for the year ending the 31st March 1894, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888:

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.

No. 777, Dafadar Shaikh Makhdúm Bakhsh, 5th Bombay Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Nawázish Ali Khán, pensioned.

No. 2112, Quartermaster-Havildar Kásim Khán, 14th Bombay Infantry, *vice* Havildar Khandnák Gangnák, pensioned.

No. 1755, Havildar Shaikh Abdullah, 21st Bombay Infantry, *vice* Havildar Mhádnák Rájnák, pensioned.

No. 3381, Havildar-Major Tuknák Mánnák, 28th Bombay Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Bhola Kori, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.

No. 477, Trumpeter Pír Khán, 1st Bombay Lancers.

No. 614, Trumpeter Rahmat Khan, 1st Bombay Lancers

No. 420, Naick Beni Mádho, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 543, Sowar Ajudhya Singh, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

No. 1057, Naick Shaikh Ahmad, 3rd Bombay Cavalry.

No. 368, Sowar Malhár Singh, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 401, Sowar Amír Khán, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 120, Naick Hazári Khán, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 289, Naick Báz Gul Khán, 5th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 189, Naick Shaikh Muhammad, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 190, Sowar Sukh Rám, 6th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 314, Sapper Kájanna Narsu, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 581, Lance-Naick Máhádu, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 853, Private Itnák Gondnák, 1st Bombay Infantry.

No. 857, Private Ráoji Bedar, 1st Bombay Infantry.

No. 2263, Private Rágnák Chángnák, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 2265, Private Mhád Mehtar, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 4869, Private Laknák Jainák, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 5065, Private Kásim Khán, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 1913, Private Ráinák Sámnák, 4th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1609, Private Rágnák Deonák, 4th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1775, Private Ambáji Bedar, 5th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1890, Private Dasratji Bedar, 5th Bombay Infantry.

No. 777, Naick Mánáji Ráo Lád, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 700, Private Bhágnák Dharamnák, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1697, Private Náráyan Jágré, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1726, Private Rámá Jádhav, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1711, Private Máruti Mehtar, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1722, Private Rájnák Bobadnák, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 128, Private Fakír Muhammad, 10th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1575, Private Náráyan Awasthi, 10th Bombay Infantry.

No. 37, Naick Faiz Muhammad, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 99, Private Shaikh Guláb, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 810, Private Saburi, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 827, Private Muhyuddín Beg, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2236, Private Shibdatt Sukul, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2327, Private Mátárám Lodh, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 445, Private Káim Khán, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1988, Private Bhíku Ghádi, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2125, Private Bábáji Shimpi, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2166, Private Sajnu Desái, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 839, Naick Bháu Ráo Survè, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 786, Private Rámnák Rájnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1089, Private Bábia Pawár, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1120, Private Deonák Kálnák, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2224, Private Wali Khán, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1621, Private Shaikh Husain, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1909, Fife-Major Mhádnák Gondnák, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 666, Lance-Naick Gopálmehtar Bhammehtar, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 148, Private Lakshiman Sáwant, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 150, Private Isram Sindé, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 1989, Naick Govind Mehtar, 25th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1956, Naick Báji Ráo Sálvi, 25th Bombay Infantry.

No. 423, Private Gopál Sáwant, 28th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2682, Naick Karím-Dád, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2653, Private Jang-báz Khán, 29th Bombay Infantry.

Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.

No. 419, Sowar Kisan Singh, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 421, Sapper Saiyid Ibráhím, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 2131, Naick Sundar Dás, 1st Bombay Infantry.

No. 2302, Naick Govind Ráo Survé, 2nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 5047, Private Bábáji Ambré, 3rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 1321, Private Bhiknák Laknák, 4th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1914, Private Mhádu Jádhao, 5th Bombay Infantry.

No. 810, Private Ambáji Pálav, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1724, Private Báláji Burgé, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2567, Private Surya Boláré, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1506, Private Bhiknák Sivnák, 10th Bombay Infantry.

No. 80, Naick Lakshiman Nalaodé, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 848, Private Dháknák Dájnák, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2363, Lance-Naick Rágho Sáwant, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2176, Private Bachnák Bhairnák, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 930, Private Mhádnák Rámnák, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 272, Private Dharmáji Gurao, 23rd Bombay Infantry.

No. 1898, Private Shaikh Kásim, 25th Bombay Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 592.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Douglas Maclagan, Esquire, to be Captain, with effect from the 27th April 1893, *vice* Minchin, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Winter Atwell Edward Lake, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th May 1893, *vice* Senior, resigned.

Walter Stewart Davis, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th May 1893, *vice* Dockerill, promoted.

No. 593.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Jeremiah Dowle, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Herne, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 594.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Alexander Muirhead, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ward, resigned.

John Ruskin Phillips, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 595.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Bernard William Cantopher, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Phillips, transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 596—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Henry Hoyne Fox to be Captain, *vice* Clague, transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 597.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant A. W. Ward resigns his commission.

No. 598.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant W. Spears resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 40.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Lieutenant R. G. Devenish, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 41.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave in India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in Marine Circular No. 7, dated the 26th April 1892; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Mr. A. McCulloch, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, for six months.

No 42.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant T. J. Walker, Royal Indian Marine, (m. c.) for three months.

Sub-Lieutenant D. F. Vines, Royal Indian Marine, for two months, till 1st July 1893.

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June, 1893.

Under clause 25 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers on the dates specified were received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 16th June 1893:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, the Prince of Wales' Own Leinster Regiment (attached to 10th Bengal Infantry).	Lieutenant G. C. Davison	22nd May 1893	Astor.		
1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.	Second-Lieutenant A. B. C. G. Crawford.	3rd June 1893	Rawal Pindi.		

E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th June, 1893.

No. 235.—Mr. E. A. Dennys, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without allowances for one month in extension of the six months referred to in Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated the 21st February 1893.

No. 236.—Mr. J. H. Heap, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow.

The 12th June, 1893.

No. 237.—The undermentioned passed Students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki, are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers, and posted to the Provinces noted:

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Chhote Lal.

Mr. Albert Claude Verrieres.

To Punjab.

Mr. Vernon Stainton.

Mr. Phul Chand Rae.

To Rajputana and Central India.

Mr. Charu Chandra Ray.

The 14th June, 1893.

No. 238.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Campbell, G. A	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	4th March 1893.
Mills, J. C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	4th March 1893.
Bagley, F. R.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	17th March 1893.
Morse, A.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and	Permanent	17th March 1893.
	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	17th March 1893.
Kincaid, Lieutenant W. A. S., R. E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	17th March 1893.
Gahan, H. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	17th March 1893.
Sivewright, R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	17th March 1893.
Faulkner, E. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	17th March 1893.
Scovell, C T. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	18th March 1893.
Cole, W. H.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	...	20th March 1893.
Toozs, R. W. L.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	20th March 1893.
LaTouche, J. N. D.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	20th March 1893.
Thompson, G. F.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	20th March 1893.
Rose, Captain C. S., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	20th March 1893.
Rala Ram	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	21st March 1893
Gwyther, H. T.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	22nd March 1893.
Hanby, W. A. E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	22nd March 1893.
McElhinny, Lieutenant W. J., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary	29th March 1893.
Despeissis, J. M. A.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st April 1893.
Deuchars, G.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st April 1893.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Macaulay, Lieutenant P. J. F., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary . .	4th April 1893.
Mills, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	15th April 1893.
Chew, A. J	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	15th April 1893.
Drew, W.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	16th April 1893.
Pratt, C.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	16th April 1893.
Adam, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	16th April 1893.
Scott, Major B., C.I.E., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent . .	20th April 1893.
Knox, H. C. . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Permanent . .	20th April 1893.
Gahan, H. H. . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.		24th April 1893.
Pope, F. J. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Permanent . .	29th April 1893.
			Sub. *pro tem.* . .	29th April 1893.
Eaglesome, J. E. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent . .	29th April 1893.
Mills, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	1st May 1893.
Johns, W. A. . . .	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	3rd May 1893.
Deuchars, G. . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.* . .	3rd May 1893.

No. 239.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway Company, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Captain C. A. R. Browne, R.E., on privilege leave.

The 15th June, 1893.

No. 240.—Mr. B. W. Blood, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th May 1893.

No. 241.—The following is published for general information :

No. 1521-G., dated 9th June, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Increase of pay of Apprentices appointed to the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department and Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department.

Read—

Clause IV of Resolutions by the Government of India, Public Works Department, Nos. 2112-G. and 156-T.E., dated respectively the 19th July and 25th August 1892.

Public Works Department Circular letter No. 208-G., dated 26th January 1893.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, No. 510-E.I., dated 15th March 1893, and enclosure.

OBSERVATIONS.—In clause IV of the Resolutions read above it was laid down that recruits from the Indian Civil Engineering Colleges for the Engineer

Branch of the Public Works Department and Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department shall be appointed as apprentices on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem; and in the Circular letter also read above it was decided that in future no Engineer apprentices shall be promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer until after at least one year's training as an apprentice.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India are now pleased to decide that if an apprentice has given complete satisfaction during the first six months of training, his salary may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be increased to Rs. 150 a month.

2. This order applies also to apprentice Engineers who have obtained, or may hereafter obtain, appointments in the Engineer Establishment under the guarantee of the rules in force prior to the issue of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2112-G., dated 19th July 1892.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations, and Officers noted on the margin, and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agent to the Governor General for Baluchistan.
The Secretary to the Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana and Central India, Public Works Department.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Central Division, Lucknow, and Assam.
The Director General of Telegraphs.

No. 242.—Mr. F. N. Cox, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is, at his own request, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 7th April 1893.

The 16th June, 1893.

No. 243.—Honorary Captain W. Marr, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Department, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st April 1893, is posted to Burma, with effect from that date.

No. 244.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Joseph, I.S.C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 415.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Feb. 1892.	April 1892 to Feb. 1893.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
I	Land Revenue*	25,379,900	19,461,000	20,144,500	683,500	...
II	Opium	7,634,600	7,306,300	7,351,600	45,300	...
III	Salt	8,544,700	7,816,400	7,794,600	...	21,800
IV	Stamps	4,229,600	3,856,000	4,021,300	165,300	...
V	Excise	5,102,400	4,545,900	4,629,200	83,300	...
VI	Provincial Rates	3,623,100	3,061,500	3,186,600	125,100	...
VII	Customs	1,691,800	1,462,100	1,364,800	...	97,300
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,645,200	1,531,500	1,567,300	35,800	...
IX	Forest	1,567,200	1,184,000	1,289,700	105,700	...
X	Registration	392,200	361,000	389,600	28,600	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	762,100	587,900	602,300	14,400	...
XII	Interest	873,500	734,600	779,300	44,700	...
XIII	Post Office	1,498,400	1,320,500	1,358,600	38,100	...
XIV	Telegraph	884,300	819,700	843,800	24,100	...
XV	Mint	227,000	99,300	250,500	151,200	...
XVI	Law and Justice: Courts of Law	364,500	340,500	339,100	...	1,400
	Law and Justice: Jails	310,600	237,700	235,800	...	1,900
XVII	Police	366,500	334,600	337,100	2,800	...
XVIII	Marine	219,500	167,800	186,300	18,500	...
XIX	Education	213,500	186,700	183,000	...	3,700
XX	Medical	60,900	48,400	52,100	3,700	...
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments	76,700	75,700	75,000	...	700
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc.	206,300	170,800	158,000	...	12,800
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	74,000	65,100	60,600	...	4,500
XXIV	Exchange	178,500	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	349,800	293,400	287,900	...	5,500
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Receipts)	15,543,600	14,711,000	14,218,900	...	492,100
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts)	3,260,000	3,541,400	3,335,500	...	205,900
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest)	27,500	19,100	17,900	...	1,200
XXIX	Irrigation Major Works: Direct Receipts	1,323,200	1,285,000	1,355,100	70,100	...
XXX	Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation	189,100	166,000	160,200	...	5,800
XXXI	Military Works	42,100	41,200	38,800	...	2,400
XXXII	Civil Works	522,700	448,400	464,000	15,600	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	627,400	565,900	612,100	46,200	...
	" Non-effective	54,300	55,800	59,300	3,500	...
		88,066,700	76,901,900	77,750,400	848,500	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, etc. £	200,800	234,200	188,800	...	45,400
	Exchange added to Revenue Rx.	100,400	99,900	113,100	13,200	...
	GRAND TOTAL	88,367,900	77,236,000	78,052,300	816,300	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 13th June, 1893.

eleven months of the year 1892-93 as compared with the corresponding period of 1891-92.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1892-93.	April 1891 to Feb. 1892.	April 1892 to Feb. 1893.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS. Increase.	Decrease.
		Rx.	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*	*Rx.*
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	242,700	228,200	220,100	...	8,100
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,515,700	726,000	681,300	...	44,700
3	Land Revenue	4,029,900	3,261,000	3,317,400	56,400	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,233,900	1,842,100	1,582,500	...	259,600
5	Salt (do. do.)	497,200	459,400	463,400	4,000	...
6	Stamps	86,900	80,900	82,500	1,600	...
7	Excise	206,100	117,900	120,800	2,900	...
8	Provincial Rates	59,500	49,500	48,000	...	1,500
9	Customs	142,200	122,400	127,100	4,700	...
10	Assessed Taxes	31,800	26,400	26,900	500	...
11	Forest	968,000	656,700	698,700	42,000	...
12	Registration	213,800	188,800	193,400	4,600	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	4,156,600	4,016,500	4,116,100	99,600	...
14	Do. on other Obligations	506,300	81,700	84,400	2,700	...
15	Post Office	1,410,000	1,189,600	1,222,300	32,700	...
16	Telegraph	642,700	532,700	557,600	24,900	...
17	Mint	95,800	73,200	86,300	13,100	...
18	General Administration	1,458,600	1,282,600	1,314,700	32,100	...
19	Law and Justice { Courts of Law	2,854,300	2,577,400	2,617,100	39,700	...
	Law and Justice { Jails	908,900	798,000	816,900	18,900	...
20	Police	3,910,000	3,423,400	3,442,600	19,200	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	513,600	378,300	409,100	30,800	...
22	Education	1,494,300	1,190,900	1,208,400	17,500	...
23	Ecclesiastical	168,700	145,600	152,800	7,200	...
24	Medical	918,700	778,500	821,300	42,800	...
25	Political	738,400	650,300	701,200	50,900	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	414,400	643,200	522,100	...	121,100
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	500,400	448,900	454,900	6,000	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	1,000	500	1,200	700	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	875,300	775,600	804,200	28,600	...
30	Stationery and Printing	506,600	519,500	519,900	400	...
32	Miscellaneous	203,700	214,200	203,700	...	10,500
33	Famine Relief	130,000	10,900	69,100	58,200	...
34	Construction of Protective Railways	1,011,700	...	1,120,000	1,120,000	...
35	Construction of Protective Irrigation Works	65,000	73,800	49,100	...	24,700
37	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	301,500	95,100	126,600	31,500	...
38	State Railways (Working Expenses)	7,878,800	7,290,400	6,943,500	...	346,900
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	31,200	17,500	24,200	6,700	...
39	Guaranteed Companies (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	600,000	729,900	594,500	...	135,400
	Interest	38,600	20,100	2,700	...	17,400
40	Subsidized Companies (Land, etc.)	44,900	28,900	17,700	...	11,200
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	60,000	77,900	—27,300	...	105,200
42	Irrigation Major Works (Working Expenses)	771,000	670,100	682,900	12,800	...
43	" Minor Works and Navigation	1,008,600	851,200	839,500	...	11,700
44	Military Works	1,126,200	966,100	891,300	...	74,800
45	Civil Works	4,606,300	3,712,200	3,458,800	...	253,400
46	Army: Effective	14,082,100	13,393,800	13,290,700	...	103,100
	" Non-effective	924,600	902,500	893,100	...	9,400
47	Special Defence Works	270,900	218,100	210,400	...	7,700
		65,457,400	56,538,400	56,805,700	267,300	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, etc. £	15,950,400	15,071,900	15,430,100	358,200	...
	Exchange charged as Expenditure Rx.	7,975,200	6,431,200	9,246,500	2,815,300	...
		89,383,000	78,041,500	81,482,300	3,440,800	...
	Deduct—Provincial Deficits	*1,161,700*	*174,500*	*188,500*	...	*14,000*
		88,221,300	77,867,000	81,293,800	3,426,800	...
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
48	State Railways	1,412,000	1,637,400	1,805,900	168,500	...
49	Irrigation Works	544,500	619,200	401,700	...	217,500
	In England—					
48	State Railways £	1,382,000	724,700	1,036,300	311,600	...
49	Irrigation Works £	3,700	8,200	4,700	...	3,500
50	Capital Charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities £	...	..	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue Rx.	692,800	312,700	623,800	311,100	...
		4,035,000	3,302,200	3,872,400	570,200	...
	GRAND TOTAL	92,256,300	81,169,200	85,166,200	3,997,000	...

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

H. G. COWIE,
Dy. Comptroller-General.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller-General.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th June 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1566 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 10th June 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 162 of 1893.—Mir Sultan Mohidin, Tahsildar of Madura, for "Sultan Bucket and Water-lift."

No. 163 of 1893.—John Julius Adler, Deputy Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, for an improved dust shield for railway axle-boxes, having for its essential object the provision of a dust guard which will automatically adjust itself and maintain a dust-tight and oil-retaining closure at the bottom of the axle.

No. 164 of 1893.—George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12, Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in buffing and drawgear for railway wagons and carriages.

No. 165 of 1893.—George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12, Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in brake apparatus for railway wagons and carriages.

No. 166 of 1893.—George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12, Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in the frames of bogie trucks for railway wagons and carriages.

No. 167 of 1893.—George Earl Church, Civil Engineer, of Dashwood House, London, England, and George Watson Ettenger, Mechanical Engineer, of 12, Church Street, Barrow-in-Furness, England, for improvements in the construction of metallic under-frames of railway carriages and wagons.

No. 168 of 1893.—William Bridgewater, Engineer, and Henry O'Connor Bridgewater, Boot Manufacturer, of Aylestone Park, Leicester, in the County of Leicester, England, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for improvements in, or relating to, the working of punkahs.

No. 169 of 1893.—Francis Beddy, lately a Captain in Her Majesty's Army and now residing in Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales, Australia, for improvements in voltaic cells.

No. 1567 P.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 72 of 1892.—P. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, residing at the Presidency Jail quarters, for a hygienic latrine for natives of India. (Filed 27th February 1893.)

No. 181 of 1892.—Alfred Horatio Bell Sharpe, Engineer, 32, Foss Bank, Lincoln, in the County of Lincolnshire, England, for combined steam-boilers and air-heaters for tea-drying and other drying purposes. (Filed 5th June 1893.)

No. 289 of 1892 —John William Fawcett, of Gooder Lane, Rastrick, in the County of York, England, Engineer's Fitter, and Ernest Jones, of Whitcliffe Cleckheaton, in the County aforesaid, Wire Card Nailer, for improvements in appliances for securing card clothing to the flats of flat carding engines. (Filed 1st June 1893.)

No. 28 of 1893.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea or other vegetable substances or other material. (Filed 7th June 1893.)

No. 33 of 1893.—Joseph Birdus Smith Booth, of 184, Cornbrook Street, Brooks' Bar, Electrical Engineer, and Ernest James Falconer, of 67, Higher Ardwick, Electrical Engineer, both of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in telephones. (Filed 7th June 1893.)

No 75 of 1893.—Herbert Alfred Lucas Barry, of Stanley House, London Road, Forest Hill, in the County of Kent, England, Engineer, for an improved drill brace. (Filed 1st June 1893.)

No. 1568 P.—The fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege during the period, 27th January 1894 to 26th January 1895, in respect of the under-mentioned invention :—

No. 175 of 1889.—Samuel Telford Dutton, of Marl Bank in the City of Worcester, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in locking and unlocking points and signals and detecting the position and movement of points on railways, which improvements are also applicable to the locking and unlocking of turntables, gates, and other structures and things appertaining to railways.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S. C.,*
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

OLD CEMETERY, MHOW, CENTRAL INDIA.

Dilapidated Tombs.

Notice is hereby given that the following Tombs and Monuments in the Old Cemetery, Mhow, enumerated below, are now in a ruinous condition, and persons interested in the same are requested to apply at once to the undersigned with a view to their reparation. Rule XIX of Revised Rules for Government Cemeteries in India (G. O., 17th July, 1885, No. 141, Ecclesiastical) provides that such tombs, if no person will undertake to restore them, may be made level with the ground, etc. :—

List of Tombs and other Monuments requiring repairs.

Surname.	Full name inscribed on the tomb.	Rank, etc.	Date of death.
Hill	Robert Matthew Hill	Son of John Hill, Inspector, Scinde Forest Department.	1st March, 1865.
Corman	Elizabeth Corman	Wife of Sergeant Hugh Corman, R.A.	2nd October, 1865.
Gonsalves	Julius Gonsalves	Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves	26th May, 1860.
Tighe	J. Peter Tighe	Son of Margaret and Drill Sergeant E. Tighe, R.A.	22nd September, 1861.
Quinn	Letitia Mary Quinn	Daughter of Edward and Rachel Quinn, 6th Dragoons.	5th April, 1862.
Maher	Margaret Maher	Daughter of W. and Bridget Maher, 72nd Highlanders.	18th November, 1862.
Robinson	Stanley Robinson	Son of Schoolmaster Robinson	22nd August, 1864.
Adams	William Adams	*Nil*	16th September, 1866.
Moreton	Harriet Elizabeth Moreton	Wife of T. St. Major Andrew Moreton, 6th Dragoons.	28th February, 1862.
Carr	Sarah Jane Carr	Daughter of Assistant Apothecary and Mrs. C. Carr.	23rd April, 1838.
Tierney	John Tierney	Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.	24th May, 1829.
* McGill	John McGill	Pensioned Trumpeter	19th October, 1854.
* Ravenscroft	C. Ravenscroft	Bombardier, A. Co., 3rd Battalion, Artillery.	9th July, 1854.

* Buried in one grave.

H. R. COULTHARD, *M.A.,*
Chaplain of Mhow.

MHOW, CENTRAL INDIA,
June, 1893.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of Death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Names of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom and when death reported.	REMARKS.
Mr. F. S. Spiers .	Railway Hospital, Ajmere.	1st May, 1893 . .	Officiating Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, 17th May, 1893.	Will left. No application for probate.
Lady Hampson . .	Murree . . .	4th May, 1893 . .	District Judge, Rawal Pindi, 16th May, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was wife of Sir George Hampson. No application for probate.
Mr. Alexander Scott Campbell.	Dibrugarh. . .	17th April, 1893. .	Judge of the Assam Valley District, 18th May, 1893.	Intestate. No application for probate.
Sitaram, Christian .	Between Serampore and Konnagore.	17th December, 1891 .	District Judge, Hooghly, 22nd May, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was employed in the East Indian Railway as a gateman. No application for letters of administration.
Mr. Anderson . .	Majgama, District Purnea.	4th May, 1893 . .	District Judge, Purnea, 19th May, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was a planter. No application for letters of administration.
,, Henry Josiah Whymper.	Bombay . . .	27th April, 1893. .	District Judge, Rawal Pindi, 31st May, 1893.	Will left. The deceased was Managing Brewer of Murree Brewery Company, Ld., Rawal Pindi. The widow, Mrs. E. P. Whymper, is applying for probate.
,, Charles Le Fevre	Agra . . .	5th May, 1893 . .	District Judge, Agra, 1st June, 1893.	Intestate. The deceased was a pensioner. The widow, Mrs. Julia Darothy Le Fevre, has filed an application for grant of letters of administration.

F. COLLIS-SANDES,
Offg. Administrator General of Bengal.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA;
The 16th June, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th June, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 87,40,464 12 0)	1,96,14,867	7	3
Public Deposits at Branches (R 1,08,74,402 11 3)			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	4,56,21,958	15	2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,81,636	8	0
Sundries	36,37,466	1	10
RUPEES	9,39,55,929	0	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	92,18,736	0	0
Other authorized Investments	50,86,023	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,47,55,178	3	4
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	1,12,85,943	4	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,50,33,804	3	6
Balances with other Banks	9,15,753	14	8
Bullion	1,715	8	4
Dead Stock	12,61,765	6	10
Stamps	9,902	1	6
Sundries	19,25,079	11	2
	6,94,93,901	13	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 88,44,150 15 6)	2,44,62,027	2	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (R 1,56,17,876 3 4)			
RUPEES	9,39,55,929	0	3

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 15th June, 1893.

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Dem and Loans 5 per cent.
Per centage 35·4.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th June, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th June, 1893	43,16,703	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	13,49,104	56,65,807
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	202	
Ditto ditto Government	160	362
		56,66,169
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	4,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	4,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 14th June, 1893	...	52,66,169
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	34,49,694	
Ditto ditto Government	18,16,475	52,66,169
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th June, 1893.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank from 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893.

	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1891-92	.....	24,99,983 14 0
Deposits in 1892-93	6,95,515 14 9	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1892-93	91,615 9 9	7,87,131 8 6
TOTAL	.....	32,87,115 6 6
DEDUCT—		
Withdrawals in 1892-93	7,20,555 5 6	
Investment in Government Loans, 1892-93	1,579 1 11	7,22,134 7 5
Balance	.....	25,64,980 15 1
LIABILITIES.		
Balance due to Depositors in 1892-93	.....	25,64,980 15 1
ASSETS.		
Due by General Books	24,73,365 5 4	
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1892-93	91,615 9 9	25,64,980 15 1

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Deputy Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, the 14th June, 1893.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th June, 1893.

No. 978.—Captain W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th June, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th June, 1893.

No. 9.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned, with effect from the 1st April, 1893 :—

NAME.	From	To
N. U. K. Leslie .	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

No. 10.—The following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAMES.	From	To	Dates.
			1893.
C. W. Sowerby-Coo.	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 1st grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	5th April.
H. Mayston .	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.	16th April.

No. 11.—The following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department is sanctioned with effect from the 29th April, 1893 :—

NAME.	From	To
W. Sutherland .	Asst. Supdt., class VII, 2nd grade.	Asst. Supdt., class VI, 2nd grade.

W. R. BROOKE,
Director-General of Telegraphs.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Wanted a Mir Munshi for the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Should have a thorough knowledge of English, Persian and Hindi, and be proficient in drafting and writing kharitas. Salary R120 rising by annual increments of R6 to R150 per mensem.

Apply submitting testimonials to the undersigned, Mount Abu. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 6th June, 1893.

No. 1943-*G.*—The following appointment is made in the Meywar Bhil Corps :—

With reference to this Office Notification No. 1558-G., dated 10th May, 1893, Jemadar Kesripershad is appointed to act as Native Adjutant, *vice* Jemadar Durga Pershad, selected to attend the School of Musketry at Deolali, with effect from 1st June, 1893, and during the absence on furlough of Jemadar Adjutant Ramnarain, or until further orders.

The 9th June, 1893.

No. 2034-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 840 G., dated the 15th May, 1893, Mr. W. A. Gayer assumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, and to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dacoity in Rajputana on the afternoon of the 5th June, 1893.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 12th June, 1893.

No. 1710-*S.*—Under the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulation, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara is pleased to notify that the following gentlemen have been duly returned as members for the Municipal Committee of Ajmere, at the election held on the 15th April, 1893, to fill the

existing vacancies in the Suburban and Railway Wards:—

Suburban Ward.

(1) Mr. E. F. Harris.
(2) „ E. G. Foy.
(3) „ M. Macrae.

Railway Ward.

(1) Mr. S. Timothy.
(2) „ C. M. Pratt.

2. The appointment of Mr. E. G. Foy, Executive Engineer, Ajmere Provincial Division, as an appointed Member of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, notified in the *Gazette of India*, —*vide* Notification No. 2974 S., dated Camp Ajmere, the 31st December, 1891,—is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M. I.C.E.*,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS

Quetta, the 3rd June, 1893.

No. 2879.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 860-G., dated 19th May, 1893, Captain A. M. Anscomb (Indian Volunteer Forces), Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, assumed charge of the duties of Extra Assistant Commissioner and Treasury Officer, Quetta, in the afternoon of the 11th May, 1893.

The 6th June, 1893.

No. 2962.—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1341, dated the 17th March, 1893, Mr. C. F. Elliott, Deputy Conservator of Forests, returned from the Punjab and assumed charge of the Forest Department in Baluchistan in the afternoon of the 31st May, 1893, relieving Mr. A. V. Monro.

The 7th June, 1893.

No. 2970.—The leave granted to Major S. W. Sutton, Commandant of the Baluchistan Volunteer Rifle Corps, in Notifications No. 5732, dated the 19th September, 1892, and No. 2076, dated the 20th April, 1893, is extended to the 15th October.

No. 2980.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 (*b*) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that Lala Tola Ram, tahsildar, 1st grade, and tahsildar at Sibi, shall exercise powers in original suits of value not exceeding one thousand rupees.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th June, 1893.

No. 20-*A*.—Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, chapter II, paragraphs 12 to 14, on the 2nd June, 1893.

No. 21-*A*.—Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, chapter II, paragraph 17, on the 2nd June, 1893.

No. 22-*A*.—Mr. J. Southon, Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, received charge of the current duties of the office of the Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th May, 1893, *vice* Captain J. C. Remington, R.E., Executive Engineer, on 57 days' privilege leave in India.

The 10th June, 1893.

No. 23-*A*.—Lieutenant W. A. Liddell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Code, chapter II, paragraph 18, on the 9th April, 1892.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain. R.E*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

The 13th June, 1893.

No. 24-*A*.—Lieutenant T. W. Saunders, R.E., is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Attock Special Defence Division, Military Works, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd June, 1893, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shone, on leave on private affairs.

N. ARNOTT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 8th June, 1893.

No. 36.—Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class 3, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in paragraph 18, chapter II, volume 1, Public Works Department Code, on the 26th May, 1893.

No. 37.—Mr. T. G. Acres, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 2, of the Supe-

rior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed in paragraph 18, chapter II, volume 1, Public Works Department Code, on the 30th May, 1893.

The 9th June, 1893.

No. 38.—Mr. F. J. Harvey, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Professional Examination prescribed in paragraphs 12—14, chapter II, volume 1, Public Works Department Code, on the 8th April, 1893.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Director General.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W 2 D 30—44651 of 1893-94. D 3 —45499		100 / 100	F. N. Wright, Esq., C.S., Commissioner, Allahabad Division.

H. G. TOMKINS,
Currency Officer.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE,
ALLAHABAD,
The 8th June, 1893.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 19th April, 1893, a treasure containing 45 gold imitation coins and 3 gold rings, weighing about 146 grains, and having an approximate value of R1,200, was found buried in a patta land in the village of Jillopanaikempolayam, Udamalpet Taluq, Coimbatore District, by one Lingammal, wife of Rangasamy Naicken, a ryot.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or parts thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally, or by agents, before the Collector of Coimbatore, at his Office, at 2 P.M., on Thursday, the 30th of November, 1893, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

G. W. DANCE,
Acting Collector.

COIMBATORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th June, 1893.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 7th April, 1893, treasure consisting of 14 old coins, each weighing 14 annas, more or less, with the inscription of the name of Sultan Abu Mozafer in Arabic character, valued approximately at R13-10-9, was found by one Guesh Shaik while cutting the plinth of a dilapidated house in his house compound at village Basgram in Narail, District Jessore, Bengal.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Jessore, at his Office, on the 9th November, 1893, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

F. S. HAMILTON,
Collector.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 10th June, 1893.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 6th Company, Western Division, of Royal Artillery, dated at Aden, this 29th day of May, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 71241, Gunner Frank Hansch.
Age,—28 years.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Steward.
Date of Enlistment,—5th February, 1889.
Place of Enlistment,—Calcutta.
Parish and County in which Born,—Clapham, Middlesex.
Date of Desertion or absence,—23rd May, 1893.
Place of Desertion or absence,—Aden.
Marks,—Tattoo marks of a woman on right forearm, and of a heart and arrow, flags, band and anchor on left forearm. Scar on right temple.
Under five years' service.

J MAC MAHON, *Captain, R.A.,*
Comdg. 6th Company, Western Division, R.A.

Report of a Deserter from the Ordnance Artificer Corps of Gun-Carriage Factory, dated at Madras, this 6th day of June, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—General No. 529, Ordnance Artificer Patrick McKenna.
Age,—21 years 11 months and 14 days.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—11th May, 1893.
Place of Desertion,—Madras
Date of Enlistment,—11th December, 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,—Madras.
Parish and County in which Born,—Thayetmyo.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Madras.
Marks,—Tattooed on both the arms (P. Mc on the left arm).
Trade,—Brass Founder.
Regimentals or plain clothes,—Not known.
REMARKS,—Obtained three days' leave to Saint Thomas Mount where his mother was stated to be dangerously ill.
Under four years' service.

A. F. FLETCHER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.,*
Supdt., Gun-Carriage Factory.

Report of a Deserter from the Ordnance Artificer Corps of Gun-Carriage Factory, dated at Madras, this 6th day of June, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—General No. 528, Ordnance Artificer Henry Cason.
Age,—24 years 4 months and 29 days.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, brown; Hair, black; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—16th May, 1893.
Place of Desertion,—Madras.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd October, 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,—Madras.
Parish and County in which Born,—Trichinopoly.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Madras.
Marks,—Tattooed on both arms.
Trade,—Filer and Fitter.
Regimental or plain clothes,—Not known.
REMARKS,—Obtained 14 days' leave to Bangalore where his mother was stated to be dangerously ill.
Under four years' service.

A. F. FLETCHER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.,*
Supdt., Gun-Carriage Factory.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 15th Company, Eastern Division, of Royal Artillery, dated at Roorkee, this 10th day of June, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 84557, Acting Bombardier John Patterson.
Age,—23 years 11 months.
Height,—5 feet 9½ inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, light brown; Eyes, blue.
Trade,—Seaman.
Date of Enlistment,—24th April, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—May, Dalry, Ayrshire, Scotland.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—29th May, 1893.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Roorkee.
Marks,—Small mole on forehead and another on left side of neck.
Under three years' service.

C. deSAUSMAREZ, *Lieut., R.A.,*
Comdg. 15th Company, Eastern Division, R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave, from the 2nd Battalion, Gloster Regiment of Foot, dated at Nussserabad, this 13th day of June, 1893.

Number, Rank and Name,—No. 1746, Private George Bye.
Age,—24 years 8 months.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, pale; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Brush maker.
Date of Enlistment,—1st October, 1886.
Place of Enlistment—Bristol.
Parish and County in which Born,—North Nibley, Strand, Gloster.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—9th June, 1893.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Mount Abu Sanitarium.
Marks,—Cross-tattooed on back of right hand. Indistinct tattooing on both forearms.
REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

F. J. CURTIN, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battalion the Gloster Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Rifle Brigade, dated at Calcutta, this 16th day of June, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 104, Private Charles Harper.
Age,—26 years.
Height,—5 feet 8 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, sallow; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—7th June, 1893.
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta.
Date of Enlistment,—23rd July, 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,—Woolwich.
Parish and County in which Born,—Hackney, Middlesex.
Marks,—Scar one inch below left nipple. Gun on carriage on back of right forearm.
Trade,—Greengrocer.
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—
Under 4 years' service.

———, *Lieut.-Col.,*
1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th June, 1893.

No. 3384.—Mr. G. McCrea acted as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, from the 29th April to the 10th May, 1893.

No. 3415.—Mr. W. F. Cockell, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to act in the 1st grade, with effect from the 1st May, 1893, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. W. Welsh, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders.

The 13th June, 1893.

No. 3470.—Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted furlough to Europe for six months from the 12th June, 1893, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, and the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—

Mr. F. R. Fraser, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Babu Suryya Kumar Mukerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. G. S. Clifford to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 3495.—Mr. T. S. Carroll is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, on probation, with effect from the 31st May, 1893.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 13th June, 1893.

Bells, E. L., Esq.
Blackwell, B. W., Esq.
Cox & Co., Messrs.
Ewart Carlisle & Co.
Hayfield, Miss A.
Indian and Colonial Press Co., Ld., Manager.
Ledger, Smith & Co.
Little, Smith, Nicolson and Bowen, Messrs.
Mass, Jacob.
Moore, C. G., Esq.
Muller, Thomas, Esq.
Norman & Co.
Smith, Mr. W.
Swiney, W. S., Esq.
Subtiguri Tea Co. Liquidator.
Transit Indicator Co.
Walker & Co.
Wycoff, J. W., Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Adams, F., Esq.
Agabeg, C., Esq.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Andreas, Geo., Esq.
Beahan, Miss.
Berglund, A.
Bierbacher, Mr. Augustin.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Carsley, Mr. W. F.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Colonna, Ernesto.
Crizzle, Mrs. J.
Crofton, W. M., Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Deerfoot.
Delicomb, Miss.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Ewing, W. R.
Falthman, Bell.
Fawns, Miss.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
George, A., Esq.
Gifford, Surgn. Capt. G. T.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Holmes, S., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
James, Mrs.
Jenkins, A.
Kerr, Miss K.
King, H. G., Esq.
Long, William.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
McKay, Mr. Hector.
Martins, A. F. G.
Mason, E. C., Esq.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Miley, Dr. W. K.
Merton, C. W.
Miller-Every, Mr. Tom.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Moreno, H. W. B., Esq.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Richards, G.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Ross, J., Esq.
Rubinstein, Anna.
Ryan, Miss Lulu.
Smedley, John.
Smith, Crawford.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Spanna, Alfred.
Spaulding, Mr. J. E.
Townsend, H., Esq.
Walker, Mrs.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E. Coll.
Watson, Miss.
Webster, Mrs.
Weissman, Bernhard, Mons.
Williams, Mr. Ernest.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Winter, W., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq
Wyatt, Dudley, Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Howard, Wm., Esq.
Geiyer, John, Esq.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Tre Temel, Mons.
Woodcock, Mr. Washington.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ainsworth, T., Corpl.
Barclay, M., Mrs.
Bulkley, H. T.
Baker, M.
Bramer, Dr.
Barrow, W. F.
Binavach, S., Mrs.
Ban Meyer, Franz, Dr.
Bayley, C.
Bellett, George.
Barrich, Mrs.
Bugl, L.
Blackman, W. B.
Church, W. T.
Corke, A. C.
Clarke, L. H.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Copland, C.
Conlamia, R., Mrs.
Coyne, J. S.
Damcel, H. L.
Durand, D., Mrs.
Duffy, A. C.
Dalton, R. J.
Elger, L. B.
English, J.
Falkner, W. A.
Freerer, Mrs.
Fairbank, Walter.
Ford, Mrs.
Forester, F.
Graham, J. C.
Grant, Percy.
Hill, Thon.
Harwood, T. E.
Hare, Alfred P.
Hughes, T. W.
Herveny, K. T. C.
Harmond, E., Mrs.
Helen, E.
Hucker, Geo., Mr.
Harris, H. T.
Hume, J.
Honorary Secy., Byculla Gymkhana
Isac, E
James, I.
Joyce, M., Miss.
Kani, E.
Konig, Dr.
Knight, D. J.
Lugard, Mrs.
Lesely, L. S.
Letilleer, J., Dr.
Lowth, C.
Maidment, S.
Marmburk, J.
Marcun, C.
Nelson, F.
Newham, A.
Nicholas, L. F., Messrs., & Co.
OSullivan, Mrs.
Otto, Mrs.
OBryen, Capt.
Owen, Charles.
Pritchard, F.
Princess, Coll.
Perku, Leath A.
Quinn, Thos.
Roxburgh, Jame.
Ramsay, H., Capt.
Rogaby, Sed.
Ralston, E. C.
Rahum, R., Mrs.
Robinson, F. S.
Schneider, F.
Shepherd, Mr.
Solby, P. Collect.
Spanghu, E.
Sanford, J. R.
Tirrenoy, Mrs.
Thinne, M.
Wilhelm, A., Miss.
Walker, H. R. de.
Waller, Mrs.
Warwick & Co.
Williamson, J.
Walkins, J., Mrs.
Watson, J. J. C., Surg. Capt.
Zughu, A.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th June, 1893.

Larton, J.
Roberts, C.

The 17th June, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	20th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	19th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Colombo	26th ,,	Per P. and O. Steamer *Clyde*.
Straits, China, and Japan . .	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Canara*.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	23rd ,,	Per Steamer *Madura*.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	21st ,,	Per Steamer *Baghdad*.
Port Blair	29th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan*.
Mauritius	23rd ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

১৮৯১ সালের এপ্রেল মাসের ১লা তারিখ অবধি যাবৎ অন্য আদেশ না হয় তাবৎ কলিকাতার বোটানিকেল গার্ডেনের অর্থাৎ কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণ এবং অপর কোন ব্যক্তি এক কালীন দশ পৌণ্ড ক্রয় করিলে নিম্নলিখিত হিসাবে

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¼ „ ₹ 4, „ ₹ 4-8.

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এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য, যথা—

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½ আধ „ „ ৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৮৷৷০
¼ সিকি „ „ ৪৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা ৪৷৷০

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধরূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারিগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে। ইহা শাদা বা পাটল বর্ণের পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

(1) The Government Promissory Notes	No. 016448 of	4% loan of	1835-36	for Rs			500	Originally standing in the name of Becharam Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
	,, 037850 of	,, ,, ,,	1842-43	,,	,,		1,000	
	,, 032669 of	,, ,, ,,	1854-55	,,	,,		500	
	,, 125307 of	,, ,, ,,	1865	,,	,,		500	
	,, 089884 of	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,		500	
(2)	,, A 018744 of Rd.	4% ,, ,,	1879	,,	,,		1,000	Originally standing in the name of Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
	,, 082197 of	4% ,, ,,	1854-55	,,	,,		1,000	
	,, 082198 of	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,		1,000	
	,, 082199 of	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,		1,000	
	,, 082200 of	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,		1,000	
	,, 082201 of	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,		1,000	
	,, 154024 of	,, ,, ,,	1865	,,	,,		1,000	
	,, 154025 of	,, ,, ,,	,,	,,	,,		1,000	
(3)	,, 095643 of	,, ,, ,,	1842-43	,,	,,		500	Originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemani. Last endorsed to Becharam Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.
(4)	,, 131802 of	,, ,,	1865	,,	,,		1,000	Originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal.
(5) 4% Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway loan of 1880	,, 000082			,,	,,		500	Originally standing in the name of Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person

Payment of all the Notes described above and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of Srimati Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

BHUBAN MOHINI DEBYA,

Administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti,

Muttra, North-Western Provinces.

Lost.

Debenture No. 18519 of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality, Tansa Water Works, Loan for ₹500, originally standing in the name of Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and last endorsed to Ratanjee Mancherjee Dalal and Manchershaw Sorabjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above debenture and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for payment of interest to us and the issue of a duplicate.

RATANJEE MANCHERJEE DALAL,
Broach.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 24.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1893.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

General.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECORDED UNDER THE HEAD "CIVIL WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1891-92.

No. 90-A. G., Simla, the 3rd June 1892,

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Note by R. G. MACDONALD, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—The main points requiring notice are :—

I.—The increase in rent and the net return from buildings occupied as residences—*vide* paragraph 4.

II.—The relative outlay on civil buildings and communications—*vide* paragraphs 13, 14, 16 to 18, 22, 23, 29, and 30.

III.—The percentages of estabilshment charges on the outlay on works and repairs—*vide* paragraph 15.

IV.—The net charge to the State on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill and the Thomason College at Roorkee—*vide* paragraphs 5 and 11.

2. The net return on the capital cost of buildings occupied as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 1·72 per cent. against 1·50 per cent. in 1890-91. The small return is mainly due to the cost of buildings constructed in past years for officials not having been regulated with reference to the salaries of occupants as is now done under the rules laid down in Public Works Department Code, Vol I, Chapter XI, paragraph 17.

3. Although the outlay on civil buildings and communications appears disproportionate in some Provinces, yet the total outlay on buildings and roads by departmental and civil officers shows no very marked disproportion. The total outlay on new buildings during the year under review amounted to Rx. 1,139,469 against an expenditure of Rx. 902,759 on new roads. The Government of India hope that the remarks in paragraph 5 of Public Works Department Resolution No. 96-A. G., dated 20th April 1892, regarding the construction of feeder roads to railways, will be borne in mind when the grants available for expenditure on Provincial Public Works are being distributed by Local Governments and Administrations.

4. The percentages of establishment given in paragraph 15 of the note are calculated on the total outlay by departmental officers exclusive of establishment. The ratio which the establishment charges bear to the outlay on works and repairs only are:—

1887-88	28·07 per cent.
1888-89	26·30 „ „
1889-90	26·80 „ „
1890-91	25·27 „ „
1891-92	22·44 „ „

or an average of 25·79 for the five years ending 1891-92.

5. It is observed that the net direct charge to the State in 1891-92, on account of the Royal Indian Engineering College, amounted to £820, exclusive of charges on account of salaries of passed students detained in England and passages of officers on appointment. The net charge on account of the Thomason College was Rx. 15,450.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note, be forwarded to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (General), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Superintendent of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Military Works.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India.*

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by Accountant General, Public Works Department, with accompaniment.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head "Civil Works" in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92.

The amount of *Revenue and Expenditure* exhibited in these accounts and reviewed in the following paragraphs is :—

	Collected or expended by		Collected or expended in England.	Total.
	Public Works Officers.	Officers of other Departments.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Revenue	157,592	380,731	39,007	577,330
Expenditure	3,975,101	1,252,752	118,115	5,345,968*

* Includes outlay amounting to Rx. 350,763 from Excluded Local Fund and Contributions, and Rx. 971 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

REVENUE.

1. The *Revenue* credited in the accounts of the Government of India for 1891-92 under the head "Civil Works" amounts to Rx. 577,330. Of this sum—

Rx.	
157,592	were realized by Public Works Officers in India,
380,731	by Officers of other Departments in India, and
39,007	in England.
TOTAL . . 577,330	

2. The sources of revenue and the amounts collected are :—

Sources of Revenue.	Collections.								
	By Public Works Officers.				By Officers of other Departments.				Grand Total.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
India.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rents of Buildings	9,032	29,564	312	38,908	...	3,150	916	4,066	42,974
Sales of "	1,391	3,972	4	5,367	...	1,997	804	2,801	8,168
" of Tools and Plant . .	336	6,664	68	7,068	...	...	...	...	7,068
" of Produce . . .	69	5,483	991	6,543	7	2,294	1,153	3,454	9,997
" of Old Materials . .	502	3,816	233	4,551	...	268	901	1,169	5,720
Value of Materials from Old Buildings	87	1,888	24	1,999	...	...	...	...	1,999
Receipts from Public Works Workshops	...	8,630	...	8,630	...	...	...	...	8,630
Receipts from Thomason Civil Engineering College . . .	...	2 374	...	2,374	...	...	...	...	2,374
Tolls on Roads	...	56 885	...	56,885	...	7,714	32,982	40,696	97,581
Ferry Receipts	...	4,821	...	4,821	...	108,800	192,781	301,581	306,402
Unclaimed Deposits . . .	28	260	...	288	...	...	...	...	288
Collections under the Highway Act	...	2,347	...	2,347	...	...	...	...	2,347
Fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous .	325	17,190	296	17,811	...	1,749	11,182	12,931	30,742
Fees on Masonry Graves . .	...	...	...	...	23	1,453	...	1,476	1,476
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,498	11,498	11,498
Tolls on Steamers . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	1,059	1,059
TOTAL .	11,770	143,894	1,928	157,592	30	127,425	253,276	380,731	538,323
England.									
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Coopers Hill . .	27,197	...	...	27,197	...	...	...	...	27,197
Exchange	11,810	...	...	11,810	...	...	...	...	11,810
TOTAL .	39,007	...	...	39,007	...	...	...	...	39,007
GRAND TOTAL .	50,777	143,894	1,928	196,599	30	127,425	253,276	380,731	577,330
For details by Provinces, see page of account	v	vi	vi	...	v	vi	vi	...	vi

3. A comparison of the actual revenue derived from "Civil Works" with the Budget and Revised Estimates is given below:—

Year.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1891-92	553,600	568,200	577,330

The increase Rx. 23,730 over Budget Estimate is chiefly due to the receipts from tolls and ferries having been under-estimated and of Rx. 9,130 over Revised Estimate to the sale of machinery and appliances of the Gauhati workshops to the Bengal-Assam Railway and to larger receipts from the Roorkee workshops.

4. *Rents of buildings, Rx. 42,974.*—The receipts from this source compare as follows with the realizations in the four preceding years:—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Officers of other Departments.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1887-88	29,730	3,817	33,547
1888-89	33,245	3,691	36,936
1889-90	36,875	4,061	40,936
1890-91	37,888	4,028	41,916
1891-92	38,908	4,066	42,974

The net return on capital cost of buildings set apart as residences, excluding those allotted rent-free, is 1·72 per cent. as shown below. The realizations fell short of the maintenance charges by Rx. 18.

		Capital cost of buildings from Examiners' Accounts.				Rents realized.	Cost of Repairs.		Net return excluding repairs to rent-free buildings.	Percentage of net return on Capital cost excluding rent-free buildings.
		Year of the Account.	Amount.				Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.		
			*Rent-free buildings.	Other buildings.	Total.					
			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
India	Central India	1891-92	...	17,832	17,832	915	...	308	607	3·40
	Rajputana	1891-92	6,765	14,421	21,186	800	99	561	239	1·65
	Coorg	1891-92	4,210	8,335	12,545	92	60	62	30	·36
	Port Blair	1891-92	35,029	...	35,029	...	274	...	...	...
	Baluchistan	1891-92	1,046	56,897	57,943	1,385	13	720	665	1·17
	Total India	...	47,050	97,485	144,535	3,192	446	1,651	1,541	1·58
Central Provinces		1891-92	22,576	21,308	43,884	948	133	964	—16	—·07
Upper Burma		1891-92	780	14,633	15,413	807	35	464	343	2·34
Lower "		1891-92	12,291	44,356	56,647	2,396	276	1,248	1,148	2·59
Assam		1891-92	12,373	22,796	35,169	1,274	498	1,010	264	1·15
Bengal		1891-92	369,345	49,317	418,662	1,997	5,527	919	1,078	2·16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh		1891-92	31,330	61,561	92,891	1,768	1,470	2,052	—284	—·46
Punjab		1891-92	8,206	101,216	109,422	4,506	88	1,531	2,975	2·93
Madras		1891-92	62,210	106,087	168,297	4,076	289	1,761	2,315	2·18
Bombay		1891-92	171,179	181,205	352,384	6,898	3,308	4,210	2,688	1·48
	Total	...	737,840	699,964	1,437,304	27,862	27,880		12,052	1·72

* Excluding buildings occupied as residences by Heads of Local Governments and Administrations.

5. *Receipts from the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, Rx. 2,374.*—The financial results of the working of this college were—

	Rx.
Income	2,374
Outlay—	
Salaries, Office establishment, Book Depôt and Press	15,999
Repairs of buildings	1,825
Total	17,824
Net debit	15,450

6. *Ferry Receipts, Rx. 306,402.*—This is the largest source of revenue credited under the head "Civil Works," the major portion of it, amounting to Rx. 301,581, has been realized by Civil Officers.

The realizations under this head during the last 4 years are shewn in the following table:—

Years.	By Public Works Officers.	By Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1888-89	3,458	307,902	311,360
1889-90	2,511	306,707	309,218
1890-91	3,815	295,593	299,408
1891-92	4,821	301,581	306,402

EXPENDITURE.

7. The *Expenditure* recorded in the accounts for 1891-92, under the head "Civil Works," amounts to Rx. 5,345,968. Of this sum—

Rx. 3,975,101 were expended by Officers of the Public Works Department;
" 1,252,752 by Officers of other Departments;
" 5,227,853
and " 118,115 in England including exchange; but exclusive of the value of supplies to India which are included in the outlay upon the works concerned;
" 5,345,968 in all.

8. The following compares the actuals of the year (exclusive of outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions) with the Budget and Revised Estimates:—

Funds.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial	788,200	863,000	882,329*
Provincial	2,574,200	2,490,800	2,461,115
Local	1,616,400	1,679,700	1,651,761
TOTAL	4,978,800	5,033,500	4,995,205*

* Inclusive of Rx. 971 spent by the Public Works Department, Bombay, for the Indo-European Telegraph Department.

Imperial outlay Rx. 882,329.

The outlay as compared with the Budget Estimate shows an increase of Rx. 94,129. Of this sum Rx. 8,440 represents English outlay and Rx. 85,689 Indian outlay. The increase in Indian outlay by Departmental Officers is chiefly due to outlay on famine relief works in Rajputana and Upper Burma,

and in Assam to expenditure on the Nichuguard-Manipur Road. On the other hand there was a lapse of about Rx. 7,400 on works carried out by the agency of Civil Officers, due to no outlay having taken place against the grants for constructing Consulate houses at Meshed and Basrah. The excess of Rx. 19,329 over the Revised Estimate is due to lapses anticipated at the time the estimate was framed not having occurred.

Provincial outlay, Rx. 2,461,115.

The lapses on the Budget and Revised Estimates, amount to Rx. 113,085 and Rx. 29,685, respectively. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is mainly due to expenditure by Departmental Officers on Civil Works in Madras having been restricted, and that on the Revised Estimate to the same cause as well as to the expenditure on certain works in Bombay having been over-estimated. In the case of Civil Officers the lapse on the Budget Estimate is principally due to the postponement of payments on account of contributions to certain Municipalities for drainage and water-supply projects in Madras. The following table shews the lapses distributed under Departmental and Civil Officers :—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	2,415,200	159,000	2,574,200
Actuals	2,325,279	135,836	2,461,115
Lapse	89,921	23,164	113,085
Revised Estimate	2,351,300	139,500	2,490,800
Actuals	2,325,279	135,836	2,461,115
Lapse	26,021	3,664	29,685

Local outlay, Rx. 1,651,761.

The outlay by Departmental Officers exceeds the Budget Estimate by Rx. 18,995 and that by Civil Officers by Rx. 16,366. In the former case the increase occurs chiefly in Bombay and is due to additional works having been commenced by District Local Boards, which were not foreseen when the Budget Estimate was prepared. Under Civil Officers the increase is mainly due to the outlay on roads in Madras having been under-estimated.

The lapse of Rx. 27,939 on the Revised Estimate is due to an over-estimate of requirements, chiefly in Bombay, Assam and Lower Burma.

The actual outlay by Departmental and Civil Officers is compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates in the following table :—

	Departmental Officers.	Civil Officers.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Budget Estimate	523,200	1,093,200	1,616,400
Actuals	542,195	1,109,566	1,651,761
Increase	18,995	16,366	35,361
Revised Estimate	570,300	1,109,400	1,679,700
Actuals	542,195	1,109,566	1,651,761
Lapse	28,105	—166	27,939

The total expenditure of the year has been charged in the accounts in the following manner:—

	Rx.
New works	2,485,929
Repairs	1,748,403
Tools and Plant	59,726
Increase of stores, etc.	33,551
Miscellaneous (contributions to Municipalities, etc.)	69,561
Establishment	830,683
	5,227,853
Add—	
In England	118,115
TOTAL	5,345,968

9. The following table exhibits the services on which this sum was spent and the funds out of which it came. The outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, Rx. 350,763, represents money expended by the agency of the Public Works Department for local bodies and institutions:—

HEADS OF SERVICE.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Incorporated Local.	Excluded Local and contributions.	TOTAL.
INDIA.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	238,196	735,346	29,563	98,407	1,101,512
Repairs	76,371	184,952	14,777	7,636	283,736
	314,567	920,298	44,340	106,043	1,385,248
Communications—					
New works	193,559	285,534	175,016	23,737	677,846
Repairs	72,276	460,068	210,951	7,290	750,585
	265,835	745,602	385,967	31,027	1,428,431
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	31,913	135,533	18,264	166,002	351,712
Repairs	2,084	18,245	10,332	30,983	61,644
	33,997	153,778	28,596	196,985	413,356
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	614,399	1,819,678	458,903	334,055	3,227,035
Establishment	125,403	445,821	78,078	14,940	664,242
Tools and Plant	15,405	27,709	5,207	1,768	50,089
Suspense	1,657	31,896	—2	...	33,551
Profit and Loss	...	175	9	...	184
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	756,864	2,325,279	542,195	350,763	3,975,101
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.					
Civil Buildings—					
New works	2,467	3,966	31,524	...	37,957
Repairs	1,489	6,394	21,100	...	28,983
	3,956	10,360	52,624	...	66,940
Communications—					
New works	648	2,142	222,123	...	224,913
Repairs	1,024	13,861	567,578	...	582,463
	1,672	16,003	789,701	...	807,376
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—					
New works	774	40,566	50,649	...	91,989
Repairs	233	7,999	32,760	...	40,992
	1,007	48,565	83,409	...	132,981
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	6,635	74,928	925,734	...	1,007,297
Establishment	424	7,254	158,763	...	166,441
Tools and Plant	...	295	9,342	...	9,637
Miscellaneous	291	53,359	15,727	...	69,377
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	7,350	135,836	1,109,566	...	1,252,752
TOTAL INDIA	764,214	2,461,115	1,651,761	350,763	5,227,853
ENGLAND.					
Leave allowances of Public Works Officers					48,639
Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, etc.					33,713
TOTAL ENGLAND AT PAR					82,352
EXCHANGE					35,763
GRAND TOTAL					5,345,968

10. *Outlay in England.*—The outlay in England, exclusive of the value of stores charged to works direct, compares as follows with the actuals of the previous four years:—

Details.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	£	£	£	£	£
Salaries of President, Professors, &c., and other charges of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College, Cooper's Hill .	26,672	28,768	25,602	24,905	28,017
Salaries, &c., of passed students detained in England . .	4,583	4,671	4,357	4,380	4,334
Passage to India of Officers on appointment . . .	1,254	2,780	1,576	704	761
Furlough pay and absentee allowances of Officers of the Public Works Department .	52,841	59,076	66,109	43,785	48,639
Salaries, &c., of Indian Officers of the Public Works Department undergoing training in England	1,576	847	745	679	434
Remuneration for professional services	...	...	...	1,098	167
	86,926	96,142	98,389	75,551	82,352
Exchange	36,527	44,733	44,160	24,686	35,763
TOTAL .	123,453	140,875	142,549	100,237	118,115

11. The direct charge to the State under the head "Civil Works" on account of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Coopers Hill was—

		Charge in sterling.	Income in sterling.		Net charge.
		£	£		£
In	1891-92	. 28,017	27,197	=	820
"	1890-91	. 24,905	24,878	=	27
"	1889-90	. 25,602	25,172	=	430
"	1888-89	. 28,768	26,380	=	2,388
"	1887-88	. 26,672	25,601	=	1,071

12. The distribution of the outlay in India by Provinces is shown in the following table :—

Provinces.		Services.										
		Civil Buildings.		Communications		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
		Public Works Officers.										
Military Works Department.	Imperial	16,623	4,925	...	...	...	...	4,957	323	5,690	...	32,522
Rajputana	Imperial	1,400	1,491	10,853	10,455	...	...	4,139	2,370	...	...	30,708
	Local	4	5	16	724	...	...	76	11	...	...	836
		1,404	1,496	10,869	11,179	...	...	4,215	2,381	...	...	31,544
Central India	Imperial	1,226	1,081	2,018	9,696	...	...	9,385	626	360	...	24,392
Coorg	Imperial	1,472	630	3,140	7,423	140	156	3,188	488	361	...	16,998
	Local	...	...	928	1,087	255	28	575	34	...	...	2,907
		1,472	630	4,068	8,510	395	184	3,763	522	361	...	19,905
Hyderabad	Imperial	2,088	563	...	...	...	...	610	40	864	...	4,165
Port Blair	Imperial	310	2,873	...	...	...	...	1,375	...	...	...	4,558
Baluchistan Agency.—	Imperial	24,582	18,620	18,407	10,541	10,588	107	18,964	1,170	1,173	...	104,152
Central Provinces	Imperial	2,917	271	...	...	97	...	947	48	...	...	4,280
	Provincial	49,308	5,802	57,179	41,186	7,349	5	34 877	4,046	—504	...	199,198
	Local	165	...	12,285	2,856	8	33	...	...	...	...	15,347
		52,390	6,073	69,464	43,992	7,454	38	35,824	4,094	—504	...	218,825
Upper Burma	Imperial	95,839	11,825	127,444	31,410	5,563	1,324	50,193	8,217	—1 739	...	330,076
	Local	...	...	974	192	754	...	440	29	...	...	2,389
		95,839	11,	128,418	31,602	6,317	1.324	50,633	8 246	—1,739	...	382,465
Lower Burma	Imperial	247	...	1,017	1,511	13,858	...	1,184	75	-4,968	...	12,924
	Provincial	99,316	13,526	15,932	56,049	557	1,090	37,249	3,615	6,633	61	234,028
	Local	109	147	10,054	6,341	4,878	1,725	5,278	259	...	...	28,791
		99,672	13,673	27,003	63,901	19,293	2,815	43,711	3,949	1,665	61	275,743
Assam	Imperial	239	668	24,301	297	...	...	5,866	383	605	...	32,359
	Provincial	11,020	6,086	20,600	30,512	2,463	40	32,440	2,239	—410	...	104,990
	Local	114	153	21,017	21,327	3,042	1,657	4,595	..	...	...	51,905
		11,373	6,907	65,918	52,136	5,505	1,697	42,901	2,622	195	...	189,254
Bengal	Imperial	58,244	11,962	...	...	270	...	10,690	800	—1,387	...	80,579
	Provincial	107,082	49,469	55,374	62,756	5,952	6,675	76,450	3,282	20,980	...	388,020
	Excluded Local	742	...	...	...	...	...	170	11	...	...	923
		166,068	61,431	55,374	62,756	6,222	6.675	87,310	4.093	19,593	...	469,522
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Imperial	7,261	4,685	...	...	...	...	2,740	179	...	...	14,865
	Provincial	68,304	32,328	33,581	90,166	109,976	752	73,495	2,216	4,781	...	406,037
	Local	11,849	5,457	70,858	70,442	94	1,928	39,480	1,496	...	...	201,604
		87,414	42,470	104,439	160,608	110,070	2,680	115,715	3,891	--4,781	...	622,506
Punjab	Imperial	8,786	8 244	6,379	943	...	...	5,417	323	698	...	30,790
	Provincial	114,256	23,224	28,178	80,319	5,939	4,595	57,426	3,545	7,895	...	325,377
	Local	10,221	8,706	12,815	47,301	6.919	4,622	12,041	673	...	...	103,298
	Excluded Local	7,647	3,260	9	930	31,234	26,939	4,210	78	...	...	74,307
		140,910	43,434	47,381	129,493	44,092	36,156	79,094	4,619	8,593	..	533,772
Carried forward		701,371	216,005	533,359	584,414	209,036	51,676	498,457	36,576	31,470	61	2,863,325

Provinces.		Services.										
		Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward		701,371	216,005	533,359	584,414	209,936	51,676	498,457	36,576	31,470	61	2,863,325
Madras	Imperial	2,722	414	...	...	...	...	721	47	...	...	3,904
	Provincial	151,768	19,436	33,541	13,765	812	1,697	42,902	2,002	5,639	(a)114	271,676
	Local	700	...	7,884	2,615	97	...	2,584	1,194	...	...	15,074
	Excluded Local	18	457	...	...	254	531	289	19	...	...	1,568
		155,208	20,307	41,425	16,380	1,163	2,228	46,496	3,262	5,639	114	292,222
Bombay	Imperial	14,240	8,115	...	...	1,397	497	5,027	316	...	...	29,592
	Provincial	134,292	35,081	41,149	85,365	2,485	3,391	90,982	6,764	-3,556	...	395,953
	Local	6,401	309	38,185	58,066	2,217	339	13,009	1,511	-2	(a)9	120,044
	Excluded Local	2,458	291	6,288	1,933	36,338	1,337	4,374	1,098	...	...	54,117
		157,391	43,796	85,622	145,364	42,437	5,564	113,392	9,689	-3,558	9	599,706
Total		1,013,970	280,108	660,406	746,158	253,536	59,468	658,345	49,527	33,551	184	3,755,253
Add—Outlay from Contributions, *vide* para. 35.		87,542	3,628	17,440	4,427	98,176	2,176	5,897	562	...	...	219,848
Total Public Works Officers		1,101,512	283,736	677,846	750,585	351,712	61,644	664,242	50,089	33,551	184	3,975,101
		Officers of other Departments.										
Baluchistan	Imperial	2,467	1,489	648	282	560	...	273	...	...	291	6,010
Mysore	Imperial	...	...	...	503	...	...	...	...	...	...	503
Rajputana	Imperial	...	...	...	239	214	233	151	...	...	...	837
	Local	...	56	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	459
		...	56	...	239	214	636	151	...	...	...	1,296
Central India	Local	74	415	11	31	64	5	24	...	...	4	628
Central Provinces	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35
	Local	63	89	703	11,583	806	1,010	3,456	194	...	254	18,158
		63	89	703	11,583	806	1,010	3,491	194	...	254	18,193
Upper Burma	Local	97	...	4,107	814	5,606	714	389	72	...	59	11,858
Lower Burma	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,867	37,867
	Local	...	31	2,365	2,432	453	582	1,097	47	...	177	7,184
		...	31	2,365	2,432	453	582	1,097	47	...	38,044	45,051
Assam	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	2,443	2,510
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27
		...	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	2,470	2,537
Bengal	Provincial	...	779	...	5,074	...	460	...	...	...	8,210	14,523
	Local	6,061	951	126,702	221,781	4,378	1,629	60,618	2,834	...	1,660	426,614
		6,061	1,730	126,702	226,855	4,378	2,089	60,618	2,834	...	9,870	441,137
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Provincial	669	4,796	860	3,611	8,044	7,328	5,342	295	...	1,754	32,699
	Local	4,340	6,641	5,701	31,504	493	282	11,136	1,577	...	839	62,513
		5,009	11,437	6,561	35,115	8,537	7,610	16,478	1,872	...	2,593	95,212
Punjab	Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,810	...	...	2,032	3,842
	Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	861	...	...	10,944	11,805
		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,671	...	...	12,976	15,647
Madras	Provincial	3,297	819	1,282	5,176	31,431	145	...	...	...	...	42,150
	Local	14,776	7,540	67,258	254,604	11,124	15,125	61,539	3,920	...	68	435,954
		18,073	8,359	68,540	259,780	42,555	15,270	61,539	3,920	...	68	478,104
Bombay	Provincial	...	...	...	...	1,091	66	...	...	...	1,053	2,210
	Local	6,113	5,377	15,276	44,829	27,725	13,010	19,643	698	...	1,695	134,366
		6,113	5,377	15,276	44,829	28,816	13,076	19,643	698	...	2,748	136,576
Total officers of other Departments		37,957	28,983	224,913	582,463	91,989	40,992	166,441	9,637	...	69,377	1,252,752
Grand Total		1,139,469	312,719	902,759	1,333,048	443,701	102,636	830,683	59,726	33,551	69,561	5,227,853

(a) Profit and Loss.

13. Omitting the outlay from Excluded Local Funds and Contributions, in regard to which the Government is merely the executive agency employed to carry out the work, the outlay in India on "Civil Works" during 1891-92 compares as follows with that incurred during the four preceding years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Public Works Officers.				
Civil Buildings . . .	886,672	944,790	980,556	1,173,631	1,279,205
Communications . . .	1,434,494	1,3,99,481	1,245,756	1,277,781	1,397,404
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	136,336	79,564	139,242	74,063	216,371
Tools and Plant . . .	29,982	35,057	30,013	40,030	48,321
Suspense (Stock, etc.) . .	—37,604	—18,364	—44,538	4,950	33,551
Profit and Loss . . .	208	57	29	33	184
Total, exclusive of Establishment	2,450,088	2,440,585	2,351,058	2,570,188	2,975,036
Establishment . . .	689,777	637,410	634,025	655,763	649,302
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS	3,139,865	3,077,995	2,985,083	3,226,251	3,624,338
	Officers of other Departments.				
Civil Buildings . . .	...	...	...	57,850	66,940
Communications . . .	...	...	...	789,175	807,376
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	86,167	132,981
Tools and Plant . . .	...	...	...	9,758	9,637
Miscellaneous . . .	...	...	...	77,993	69,377
Total, exclusive of Establishment	...	...	...	1,020,943	1,086,311
Establishment . . .	...	...	...	163,983	166,441
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS . . .	*957,062	*984,286	*1,146,525	1,184,926	1,252,752
GRAND TOTAL .	4,096,927	4,062,281	4,131,608	4,411,177	4,877,090

* The expenditure by Officers of other Departments was not detailed in the accounts by service heads till the year 1890-91.

14. The preceding table shows that the outlay by Public Works agency on Buildings has been steadily increasing since 1887-88, the outlay of 1891-92 exceeds that of 1887-88 by Rx. 392,533. The expenditure on Roads has increased gradually during the last two years.

15. The expenditure on Establishment bears the following ratio to the total outlay by Public Works Officers exclusive of Establishment.

1887-88	28·15 per cent.
1888-89	26·12 „
1889-90	26·97 „
1890-91	25·51 „
1891-92	21·83 „

16. The following table shews the percentages of the total money expended in each Province under the different heads of service :—

I.—By Public Works Officers.

Omitting Excluded Local and Contributions.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings		Communications		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs.					
Military Works Department	51	15	...	...	...	...	15	1	18	...	100
Rajputana	5	5	34	35	...	...	13	8		..	100
Centeral India	5	4	8	40	...	...	39	3	1	...	100
Coorg	7	3	20	43	2	1	19	3	2	...	100
Hyderabad	50	13	...	...	...	...	15	1	21	...	100
Port Blair	7	63	...	...	...	...	30	...	..	...	100
Baluchistan	24	18	18	10	10	...	18	1	1	...	100
Central Provinces	24	3	32	20	3	...	16	2	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	29	4	38	10	2	...	15	2	...	...	100
Do., Lower	36	5	10	23	7	1	16	2	...	...	100
Assam	6	4	35	27	3	1	23	1	..	...	100
Bengal	35	13	12	14	1	2	18	1	4	...	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	14	7	17	26	17	...	19	1	--1	...	100
Punjab	29	9	10	28	3	2	16	1	2	...	100
Madras	53	7	14	6	...	1	15	1	3	...	100
Bombay	29	8	14	26	1	1	20	2	--1	...	100
Percentage of all Provinces	28	8	18	20	5	1	18	1	1	...	100

II.—By Officers of other Departments.

Provinces.	Civil Buildings		Communications.		Miscellaneous. Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense	Profit and Loss.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs.	works.	Repairs.						
Baluchistan	41	25	11	5	9	...	4	...	...	...	5	100
Mysore	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Rajputana	...	4	...	19	16	49	12	...	...	...	...	100
Central India	12	66	2	5	10	1	4	...	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	...	...	4	64	4	6	20	1	1	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	1	...	34	7	47	6	3	1	1	...	...	100
Do,, Lower	...	...	5	5	1	1	3	...	...	...	85	100
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	97	100
Bengal	1	...	29	53	1	...	14	1	...	...	2	100
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	5	12	7	37	9	8	17	2	...	...	5	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	83	100
Madras	4	2	14	54	9	3	13	1	...	...	...	100
Bombay	5	4	11	33	21	10	14	...	...	...	2	100
Percentage of all Provinces	3	2	18	47	7	3	13	1	...	...	6	100

17. Of the total outlay under Public Works Officers—

28 per cent. was expended on *new Buildings.*
18 „ „ „ *Roads.*
5 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*
8 „ was spent in repairs of *Buildings.*
20 „ „ „ *Roads.*
1 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*

Establishment absorbed 18 per cent. of the total outlay, Tools and Plant 1 per cent., and Suspense 1 per cent.

Similarly, of the total outlay under Officers of other Departments—

3 per cent. was expended on *new Buildings,*
18 „ „ „ *Roads.*
7 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*
2 „ „ on repairs to *Buildings.*
47 „ „ „ *Roads.*
3 „ „ „ Works of *Miscellaneous Public Improvement.*
13 „ of the total outlay was recorded under Establishment,
6 „ under Miscellaneous, and
1 „ of the outlay on Tools and Plant.

18. The outlay under the different heads of service vary considerably in the several Provinces. Rather more than one-fourth, or 28 per cent., of the total outlay by Public Works Officers has been spent on new buildings against 18 per cent. on new roads. The Provinces spending large sums on new buildings are Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Punjab, Upper and Lower Burma.

The largest expenditure on new roads has taken place in Upper Burma, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Bombay, Central Provinces and Assam.

It is noticeable that in Madras and Bengal a comparatively small proportion of the outlay on the construction and maintenance of roads, is incurred through the agency of Public Works Officers, the bulk of the expenditure under these heads being accounted for by Civil Officers. Central India maintains a high percentage for establishment; the percentage is lowest in Rajputana, and is due to additional grants having been given for works owing to famine.

The major portion of the outlay by Civil Officers was incurred in Madras, Bengal and Bombay, and it will be observed that repairs to roads have taken up nearly half of the total outlay of 47 per cent. Of the remainder 18 per cent. was expended on new roads, chiefly in Bengal and Madras; establishment took up 13 per cent., and the balance was expended on other heads of service.

19. The *Imperial* outlay was incurred in the under-noted Provinces upon the objects detailed :—

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Officers of the Public Works Department.																	
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.																		
New Works.																		
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247	...	...	249	...	...	...	496
Customs	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	82
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	...	...	591	8,564	9,226
Opium	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,013	4,519	...	...	...	5,593
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	...	...	...	621	904
Postal	107	290	321	51	...	126	...	45	382	1,083	...	131	2,028	1,261	1,325	638	1,122	8,910
Telegraph	...	21	1	...	...	236	...	16	2,535	1,587	...	107	2,144	1,095	545	1,493	364	10,144
Viceregal Residences and Secretariat Offices of the Government of India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,413	107	4,457	...	...	40,977
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	440	557
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	36	...	...	1,709	...	...	...	1,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,252
Residencies and Agencies	...	462	256	...	...	...	...	15,612	...	...	...	...	2,928	...	...	...	1,504	20,762
Land Revenue	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Surveyor General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...	...	106
Minor Departments	...	...	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	...	265
Educational	...	57	13	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	587
Law and Justice	...	81	...	423	...	...	...	3,806	...	15,522	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,832
Churches and Burial grounds	16,554	189	248	...	...	5	...	22	...	4,211	...	...	470	...	...	...	...	21,699
Jails	...	2,139	301	145	...	...	...	259	...	32,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	271	35,972
Police	...	99	16	117	...	...	...	1,228	...	17,233	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,011	19,704
Medical	...	...	56	35	...	12	...	1,512	...	2,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	4,200
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	52
Public Works	...	155	88	...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,083
Miscellaneous	4	39	2,041½	292	...	...	310	185	...	19,305	...	...	12,676	...	2,547	...	15	37,504
	16,665	3,534	3,672	1,475	...	2,088	310	24,582	2,917	95,839	247	239	58,244	7,261	8,874	2,722	14,240	242,909
Deduct—Contributions	42	2,134	2,446	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	4,713
	16,623	1,400	1,226	1,472	...	2,088	310	24,582	2,917	95,839	247	239	58,244	7,261	8,786	2,722	14,240	238,196
Repairs.																		
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	444
Customs	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	114	268
Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	715	...	...	−820	3,082	2,977
Opium	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,079	2,410	...	...	6	4,559
Mint	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	...	...	...	350	1,000
Postal	45	54	94	14	...	218	...	93	225	312	...	312	1,646	1,461	1,525	834	1,092	7,925
Telegraph	30	82	103	...	...	34	...	883	46	115	...	339	822	410	583	400	1,919	5,766
Viceregal Residences, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,991	...	5,292	...	...	11,283
Residences for Local Governments	27	...	400	228	...	259	...	...	...	598	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	1,683
Residencies and Agencies	...	537	194	...	...	...	...	6,797	...	...	...	...	−4	...	...	...	423	7,947
Land Revenue	...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	381	...	...	...	...	29	5	...	...	85	542
Surveyor General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	78
Minor Departments	...	...	−310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	116	...	...	...	−177
Educational	...	278	38	59	...	...	...	434	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	809
Law and Justice	31	56	19	2	...	...	...	898	...	1,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,658
Churches and Burial-grounds	4,815	103	54	15	...	52	...	37	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,291
Jails	...	38	250	14	...	...	...	1,103	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	2,488
Police	...	59	18	63	...	...	...	3,802	...	5,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	9,428
Medical	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	2,072	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,178
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	592	...	...	...	...	592
Public Works	...	229	168	50	...	...	...	5,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,762
Miscellaneous	59	32	898	76	...	...	2,873	−3,587	...	2,808	...	...	51	...	844	...	533	4,587
	5,007	1,491	2,052	655	...	563	2,873	18,620	271	11,825	...	668	12,649	4,685	8,244	414	8,115	78,132
Deduct—Contributions	78	...	971	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	...	...	1,761
	4,929	1,491	1,081	630	...	563	2,873	18,620	271	11,825	...	668	11,962	4,685	8,244	414	8,115	76,371
Carried over	21,552	2,891	2,307	2,102	...	2,651	3,183	43,202	3,188	107,664	247	907	70,206	11,946	17,030	3,136	22,355	314,567

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward*	21,552	2,891	2,307	2,102	...	2,651	3,183	43,202	3,188	107,664	247	907	70,206	11,946	17,030	3,136	22,355	314,567
IMPERIAL—*contd.*																		
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
alled and bridged roads	...	10,553	3,124	2,788	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,496	...	...	...
sed, bridged and unmetalled ads	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	16,367	...	...	...	24,301	...	...	−117	...	...	192,327
rict roads	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	127,444	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
age roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
t-bridges and ferries	...	...	46	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346
ommodation for travellers	...	50	96	...	...	...	...	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106
ellaneous	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
	...	10,853	3,266	3,140	...	...	...	18,407	...	127,444	1,017	24,301	...	...	6,379	...	...	194,807
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,248
	...	10,853	2,018	3,140	...	...	...	18,407	...	127,444	1,017	24,301	...	...	6,379	...	...	193,559
Repairs.																		
alled and bridged roads	...	10,336	12,091	6,264	...	...	...	4,004	...	...	...	...	...	...	943	...	...	...
sed, bridged and unmetalled ads	...	742	...	...	...	...	...	4,761	...	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	...	73,428
rict roads	...	...	...	1,069	...	...	...	...	...	31,410	1,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
age roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
t-bridges and ferries	...	...	232	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	234
ommodation for travellers	...	183	142	...	...	...	...	1,776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,101
ellaneous	...	3	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
	...	11,264	12,465	7,423	...	...	...	10,541	...	31,410	1,511	297	...	...	943	...	...	75,854
Deduct—Contributions	...	809	2,769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,578
	...	10,455	9,696	7,423	...	...	...	10,541	...	31,410	1,511	297	...	...	943	...	...	72,276
CELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
t-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,858	...	...	...	...	...	19	13,877
ing and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	816
kets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504
er-supply	...	397	...	135	...	...	...	8,886	...	3,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	380	12,828
oleum oil wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886
mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
ellaneous	...	3,887	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	2,029	...	...	270	...	...	...	998	7,196
	...	4,284	...	147	...	...	...	10,588	97	5,563	13,858	...	270	...	...	...	1,397	36,204
Deduct—Contributions	...	4,284	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,291
	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	10,588	97	5,563	13,858	...	270	...	...	...	1,397	31,913
Repairs.																		
t-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
bours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189	189
er-supply	...	725	...	156	...	...	...	107	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	1,166
ellaneous	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	1,550
	...	823	...	156	...	...	...	107	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2,907
Deduct—Contributions	...	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	107	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2,084
OTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	21,552	24,199	14,021	12,961	...	2,651	3,183	82,845	3,285	273,405	16,633	25,505	70,476	11,946	24,352	3,136	34,249	614,3[illegible]
blishment	4,957	4,139	9,385	3,188	...	610	1,375	18,964	947	50,193	1,184	5,866	10,690	2,740	5,417	721	5,027	125,408
s and Plant	324	2,370	626	438	...	40	...	1,170	48	8,217	75	383	800	179	323	47	316	15,405
pense	5,690*	...	360	361	...	864	...	1,173	...	−1,739	−4,968	605	−1,387	...	698	...	...	1,657
Total Public Works Officers carried over	32,522	30,708	24,392	16,998	...	4,165	4,558	104,152	4,280	330,076	12,924	32,359	80,579	14,865	30,790	3,904	29,592	756,864

* Suspense balance held on the auxiliary books of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
								OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.										
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	32,522	30,708	24,392	16,998	...	4,165	4,558	104,152	4,280	330,076	12,924	32,359	80,579	14,865	30,790	3,904	29,592	756
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																		
Works.																		
Residencies and Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Educational	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law and Justice	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Repairs.																		
Excise and Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Residencies and Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
COMMUNICATIONS.																		
Works.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs.																		
Metalled and bridged roads	...	239	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	503	...	...	146	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	239	...	...	503	...	...	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																		
Works.																		
Improvements to Towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Water-supply	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	139	...	...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Repairs.																		
Water-supply	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Works and Repairs	...	686	...	...	503	...	...	5,446	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Establishment	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	...	837	...	...	503	...	...	6,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL IMPERIAL	32,522	31,545	24,392	16,998	503	4,165	4,558	110,162	4,280	330,076	12,924	32,359	80,579	14,865	30,790	3,904	29,592	76

20. In Upper Burma the large outlay of Rx. 330,076 is due to the opening out of the Province generally and to some extent to the commencement of new roads undertaken in the interests of labourers seeking relief on account of scarcity. The other provinces showing large outlay are Baluchistan and Bengal. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Military Works Department—

New Protestant Churches at Multan and Quetta.

In Rajputana and Central India—

Road—Bhim-Barakhan Sujat.

In Coorg—

Road from Veerarajendrapett to Periapatam.
Bridge across the Cauvery at Siddapur.

In Baluchistan Agency—

New block of Public Offices, Quetta.
Roads—Hindu Bagh, Fort Sandeman.
Mir Ali Khel-Khajuri Kuch.
Viala-Mir Ali Khel.
Flood Protective Works, Quetta.

In Upper Burma—

Buildings—Jails at Mandalay, Katha, Bhamo, Minbu, Kindat, Myingyan, Meiktila and Shwebo.
Roads—Myingyan-Fort Stedman.
Maymyo-Lashio.
Tillin-Gangaw.
Taungdwingyi.
Ye-u to Kin-u Railway Station.
Ye-u-Chindwin.
Thabrikin-Mogôk.

In Lower Burma—

Masonry tower—Savage Island Light-house.
Light-house at Oyster Island.

In Assam—

Hill cart-road from Nichuguard to Kohima.
" " from Mao to Manipur.

In Bengal—

New offices for the Home, Revenue and Agricultural and Public Works Departments of the Government of India.

In Punjab—

Roads—Dera Ghazi Khan-Loralai.
Latammar-Dera Ismail Khan.

On repairs of buildings Baluchistan shows the largest outlay, *viz.*, Rx. 18,620, or nearly one-fourth of the whole sum expended. This is due to the special repairs necessitated by the unusually heavy rains having caused considerable damage to buildings.

Nearly half of the total outlay on the up-keep of roads has been incurred in Upper Burma, Rajputana, Baluchistan, Central India and Coorg absorb most of the remainder.

21. The *Provincial* outlay was incurred in the undernoted Provinces upon the objects specified below :-

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Officers of the Public Works Department.																
Civil Buildings.																	
Works.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	157	...	...	...	136	1,490	1,85[illegible]
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	72	...	...	...	1,556	1,63[illegible]
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	68	10	...	10[illegible]
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,109	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10[illegible]
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	...	...	...	...	...	...	57[illegible]
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	419	...	...	...	124	2,111	2,346	1,215	2,207	8,42[illegible]
Residences for Local Governments, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,557	...	9,227	684	2,410	5,107	971	5,004	2,834	34,79[illegible]
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	531	...	69	682	443	5,021	1,750	112	720	9,32[illegible]
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,15[illegible]
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,209	...	...	...	15,253	15,636	12,868	28,192	23,360	98,60[illegible]
Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	1,898	265	386	...	2,84[illegible]
Political Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	608	1,646	2,2[illegible]
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	3[illegible]
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	289	144	9,222	751	8,415	615	38	16,51[illegible]
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,337	...	6,557	2,813	22,936	7,255	4,899	42,983	9,129	101,90[illegible]
Churches and Burial-grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	492	...	170	...	700	1,345	1,280	1,729	770	6,48[illegible]
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,581	...	41,302	2,000	13,030	16,610	39,605	5,550	24,891	159,56[illegible]
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,687	...	6,394	1,659	7,543	5,928	15,819	7,556	17,980	70,56[illegible]
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,975	...	864	961	26,600	9,404	19,025	20,416	23,824	103,06[illegible]
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272	...	2,594	201	11,962	7,649	18,609	25,772	44,419	113,47[illegible]
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	716	...	...	7,226	164	8,19[illegible]
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	184	...	68	96	109	230	74[illegible]
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	817	...	592	92	871	...	3,358	2,308	1,464	9,50[illegible]
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,573	1,352	1,366	3,463	4,211	4,083	83	44,63[illegible]
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,311	...	99,316	11,020	111,079	82,246	133,585	154,010	156,805	797,37[illegible]
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3,997	13,942	19,329	2,242	22,513	62,02[illegible]
Repairs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,308	...	99,316	11,020	107,082	68,304	114,256	151,768	134,292	735,34[illegible]
Government Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	157
Forests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	19[illegible]
Customs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543	...	314	...	...	147	538	1,54[illegible]
Treasury and Currency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	80	48	...	151
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	...	...	...	...	...	...	340
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	...	...	...	...	...	747
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	853	242	...	242	1,36[illegible]
Residences for Local Governments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	311	...	947	428	2,384	2,132	1,305	3,734	2,407	13,64[illegible]
Secretariat Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	103	63	1,366	198	775	132	260	2,975
Circuit houses not being Commissioner's Courts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	...	...	...	7,216	9,285	3,703	2,171	9,004	32,08[illegible]
Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	470	101	101	432	...	1,104
Stamps and Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	49
Political Agency	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	98	25	623	77[illegible]
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	48	297	758	1,997	181	1,477	4,77[illegible]
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	...	2,750	1,722	10,345	2,047	1,009	402	3,181	22,65[illegible]
Churches and Burial-grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	...	1,057	348	2,531	1,167	1,325	1,522	2,962	11,45[illegible]
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	942	...	1,534	546	8,025	3,348	4,592	2,020	2,518	23,52[illegible]
Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	18	10[illegible]
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	...	876	240	3,733	8,052	4,859	326	4,296	23,08[illegible]
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	401	545	6,211	2,644	893	1,093	2,250	14,13[illegible]
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	158	50	3,177	818	721	2,374	3,363	10,74[illegible]
Registration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	2	40	45	40	37[illegible]
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	150	85	223	149	62[illegible]
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	...	1,133	992	1,133	616	898	1,159	1,139	7,88[illegible]
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,823	1,069	3,009	...	501	3,402	929	11,73[illegible]
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	13,526	6,086	50,535	32,328	23,224	19,436	35,537	186,47[illegible]
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,066	...	...	...	456	1,52[illegible]
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	13,526	6,086	49,469	32,328	23,224	19,436	35,081	184,92[illegible]
Carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,110	...	112,842	17,106	156,551	100,632	137,480	171,204	169,373	920,2[illegible]

OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,110	...	112,842	17,106	156,551	100,632	137,480	171,204	169,373	920,298
COMMUNICATIONS.																	
Works.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,469	...	...	3,695	42,621	29,568	7,519	33,541	31,335	
Unmetalled, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48,760	...	...	15,776	13,197	...	16,646	...	12,682	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,932	...	...	...	...	...	2,248	281,018
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	762	...	...	357	...	2,379	18	...	...	3,516
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	...	772	131	1,654	3,995	...	47	6,787
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,179	...	15,932	20,629	55,949	33,601	28,178	33,541	46,312	291,321
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	575	20	...	...	5,163	5,787
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,179	...	15,932	20,600	55,374	33,581	28,178	33,541	41,149	285,534
Repairs.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,126	...	...	7,491	53,409	79,671	50,899	13,765	60,635	
Unmetalled, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,788	...	...	18,200	8,989	6	17,183	...	19,144	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,049	1,750	...	6	...	...	4,250	431,470
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,040	...	...	1,454	...	7,869	9,021	...	5	19,389
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	182	...	...	1,617	412	2,994	3,216	...	1,127	9,548
Horticulture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116	116
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,136	...	56,049	30,512	62,810	90,546	80,319	13,765	85,386	460,523
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	380	...	...	21	455
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,136	...	56,049	30,512	62,756	90,166	80,319	13,765	85,365	460,068
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																	
Works.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,144	3,028	151	...	5,323
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	69
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,160	...	338	2,498
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,204	...	27	147	373	114,758	39,272	-188	...	165,593
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	979	...	...	74	...	180	7,208	114	...	8,555
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	904	...	...	...	...	904
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	1,228	...	...	...	...	1,249
Coal mines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	509	2,437	4,541	9,831	558	735	2,148	20,759
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,198	...	557	2,727	7,046	126,913	52,226	812	2,486	204,965
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,849	...	...	264	1,094	16,937	46,287	...	1	69,432
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,349	...	557	2,463	5,952	109,976	5,939	812	2,485	135,533
Repairs.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	599	344	1,531	...	2,474
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,835	...	44	3,879
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	26	40	4	93	220	...	...	388
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	392	81	...	583
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	...	2,449	...	...	48	284	3,063
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	782	...	8	...	...	...	96	886
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,216	355	...	37	2,994	7,602
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,090	40	6,683	1,157	4,791	1,697	3,418	18,881
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	405	196	...	27	636
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,090	40	6,675	752	4,595	1,697	3,391	18,245
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,779	...	186,470	70,721	287,308	335,107	256,511	221,019	301,763	1,819,678
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,877	...	37,249	32,440	76,450	73,495	57,426	42,902	90,982	445,821
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,046	...	3,615	2,239	3,282	2,216	3,545	2,002	6,764	27,709
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-504	...	6,633	-410	20,980	-4,781	7,895	5,639	-3,556	31,896
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	114	...	175
Total Public Works Officers carried over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,198	...	234,028	104,990	388,020	406,037	325,377	271,676	395,953	2,325,279

	Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan Agency.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
Officers of other Departments.																	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Public Works Officers brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,198	...	234,028	104,990	388,020	406,037	325,377	271,076	395,953	2,325,2
PROVINCIAL—contd.																	
Civil Buildings.																	
Works.																	
inor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	
and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,297	...	3,3
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	...	...	...	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	3,297	...	3,9
Repairs.																	
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,442	...	...	...	1,4
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	819	...	8
Churches and burial-grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703	...	...	...	...	7
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,533	...	...	...	1,
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	2	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,819	...	...	...	1,8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	4,796	...	819	...	6,
Communications.																	
Works.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	986	...	
Unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	641	...	...	...	
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	1,282	...	2,
Repairs.																	
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,521	...	...	5,172	...	6,
Unmetalled ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,086	...	...	...	1,
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,771	...	...	...	1,
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,553	...	...	4	...	3,
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	634	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,074	3,611	...	5,176	...	13,
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.																	
Works.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	221	...	
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,199	...	21,544	1,091	28
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,666	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,840	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,044	...	31,431	1,091	46
Repairs.																	
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	145	...	
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	494	...	...	66	
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	6,804	...	...	...	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	7,328	...	145	66	7
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,313	25,308	...	42,150	1,157	7
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	67	...	5,342	1,810	...	...	
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,867	2,443	8,210	1,754	2,032	...	1,053	53
Total Officers of other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	37,867	2,510	14,523	32,699	3,842	42,150	2,210	13
Total Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,233	...	271,895	107,500	402,543	438,736	329,219	313,826	398,163	2,46

22. The following table shows the proportions in which Provincial outlay has been utilized on Buildings, Roads, etc. :—

Provinces.	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OUTLAY.											
	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss and Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
	Works.	Repairs	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.						
	Officers of the Public Works Department.											
Central Provinces.	25	3	29	20	4	...	17	2	...	..	100	
Lower Burma .	42	6	7	24	...	...	16	2	3	...	100	
Assam . .	10	6	20	30	2	...	30	2	...	...	100	
Bengal . .	28	13	14	16	1	2	20	1	5	...	100	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	17	8	9	22	27	...	18	...	—1	...	100	
Punjab . .	35	7	9	25	2	1	18	1	2	...	100	
Madras . .	56	7	12	5	...	1	16	1	2	...	100	
Bombay . .	34	9	10	21	1	1	23	2	—1	...	100	
	32	8	12	20	6	1	19	1	1	...	100	
	Officers of other Departments.											
Central Provinces.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	100	
Lower Burma .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	
Assam . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	97	100	
Bengal . .	...	6	...	35	...	3	...	...	...	56	100	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	2	15	3	11	24	23	16	1	...	5	100	
Punjab . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	..	53	100	
Madras . .	8	2	3	12	75	...	...	...	..	...	100	
Bombay . .	...	...	...	...	49	3	...	...	...	48	100	
	3	5	2	10	30	6	5	...	...	39	100	

23. The outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been expended in the following proportions :—

32 per cent. on new *Buildings.*
12 „ „ „ *Roads.*
6 „ „ „ *Miscellaneous Improvements.*
8 „ „ „ repairs to *Buildings.*
20 „ „ „ „ to *Roads.*
1 „ „ „ „ of *Miscellaneous Improvements.*
19 „ of the total outlay has gone in payments to *Establishment.*
1 „ on *Tools and Plant.*
1 „ is held in suspense.

Attention is invited to the outlay by Public Works Officers on new buildings, on which over Rx. 700,000 were spent compared with about Rx. 290,000 on new roads. The variations in the percentages are very marked, especially in Madras and Lower Burma. In Madras the outlay on new buildings is 56 per cent. against 12 per cent. on new roads, and in Lower Burma 42 per cent. on new buildings against 7 per cent. on roads. Punjab, Bombay, and Bengal also show considerably larger outlay on new buildings than on new roads, ranging from 35 to 28 per cent. on new buildings against 9 to 14 on roads.

In Assam the Provincial Establishment supervises works paid for from incorporated local funds without charge: this accounts to some extent for the high percentage shown against Provincial Establishment in the foregoing table, *viz.*, 30 per cent. The percentage in other Provinces for Establishment is normal.

The outlay by Officers of other Departments is comparatively small: this agency is chiefly made use of in Madras, Lower Burma, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

In Lower Burma the whole outlay appears under Miscellaneous; 24 per cent. of the total outlay in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is devoted to Miscellaneous Public Improvement works and 23 per cent. to repair works of the same class; repairs to buildings and roads absorb 15 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively.

In Madras, 75 per cent. of the total outlay has been spent upon Miscellaneous Public Improvement works, 8 per cent. on new buildings, and 12 per cent. on up-keep of roads.

24. *Repairs* of Buildings and Roads have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay:—

Provinces.	Percentage of total outlay incurred on repairs.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
Public Works Officers.			
Central Provinces	8	20	...
Upper Burma	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Lower "	6	24	...
Assam	6	30	...
Bengal	13	16	2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8	22	...
Punjab	7	25	1
Madras	7	5	1
Bombay	9	21	1
Officers of other Departments.			
Central Provinces	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Upper Burma			
Lower "			
Assam			
Bengal	6	35	3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	15	11	23
Punjab	*Nil*	*Nil*	*Nil*
Madras	2	12	...
Bombay	...	...	3

25. The principal works on which outlay was incurred were—

In Central Provinces—

Buildings—

New Residency at Nagpur.
Hospital in Central Jail, Jabalpur.

Roads—

Nagpur-Umrer.
Mull-Umrer.
Lamptha-Paraswara.
Saonair-Chhindwara.
Seoni-Chhindwara.
Arang-Kharial, Raipur-Kalahandy.
Bilaspur-Mandla border.
Budnur-Itarsi.
Chhindwara-Singanama.
Mandla-Bilaspur.
Mandla-Dindari.
Raipur-Dhamtari.

In Lower Burma—

Buildings—

Central Jail at Insein.
New Public Offices, Rangoon.
Deputy Commissioner's Court-house with Thanna and Treasury at Sandoway.

Road—

Prome and Shwegun-Hlinebwe.

In Assam—

Roads—

Nowerband-Changsil.
Completing Goramur road.
Improving and bridging the Northern Trunk.
Bridge over Digha river at Burnihat.
Bridge over Singra river, Assam Trunk road.
Completing iron bridge over Krishnai river, Assam Trunk road.

In Bengal—

Buildings—

Collectorate and Income Tax Office, Calcutta.
Additions and extensions of the Small Cause Court Building, Calcutta.
New Police Court Building, Lalbazar, Calcutta.
School of Art and Art Gallery, Calcutta.
Out-offices of the Medical College and Eden Hospitals, Calcutta.
Deputy Commissioner's Court, Jalpaiguri.
Revenue and Judicial Building, Chittagong.
Judge's Court, Noakhali.

Roads—

Darjeeling bazar-Lebong spur.
Matighora-Noxalbari.
Bridge over Suburnoneikha river.
Sangai bridge.
Mahanadi bridge.
Renewing permanent bridges on the Darjeeling hill cart-road.

In North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

Buildings—

Additions and alterations to Thomason Hospital, Agra.
Reformatory School, Central Prison, Bareilly.
Re-roofing barracks in Gorakpur Jail.

Roads—

Altering alignment of road to the Gogra ferry at Balwaghat.
New cart-road from Brewery to Naini Tal.
Bridge over Hindun river.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—

Water-supply, Cawnpore.
" " Benares.
" " Huldwani.
Drainage works, Naini Tal.

In Punjab—

Buildings—

Boarding-house, Government College, Lahore.
Jubilee Museum, Lahore.
Central Jail, Montgomery.
Additional accommodation in Civil Court at Delhi.
New Police Lines at Delhi.
New Jail at Amballa.
Restoration of Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawur.

Roads—

Gomal Pass.
Improvement to Mall, Lahore.
Bridge over Chukki torrent.
Bridges along Kangra Valley cart-road.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements—

Protective works at Dera Ghazi Khan.

In Madras—

Buildings—

Collector's Office at Calicut.
Cutcherries at Bellary.
District Jail, Cuddapah.
Government House, Ootacamund.
New Law Courts, Madras.
Technical Institute and Public Library, Madras.
General Hospital, Madras.
Lunatic Asylum, Madras.

Roads—

Potinghi-Koraput, Potinghi ghât and Ayitri-Gudalur.
Bridges on Potinghi ghât, Ponniar river, and Godilum river.

In Bombay—

Buildings—

New Revenue Offices at Broach.
Record Office, Poona.
New Distillery Buildings, Surat and Dhulia.
New Central Jails, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad.
Anjuman-i-Islam School, Bombay.
Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay.
St. George's Hospital, Bombay.
European General Hospital, Aden.

Roads—

Bridge over Sabarmati river to connect Bavla road.
" over Vatenk river on Bibipula road.

26. The money obtained from *Incorporated Local Funds* has been expended on the under-noted objects :—

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces, and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	OFFICERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.															
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																
New Works.																
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	...	...	138
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	100	...	...	167
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	167	...	...	167
Educational	4	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	18	...	...	5,777	4,958	...	4,402	15,414
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,551	2,907	...	1,815	30,273
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	114	...	52	1,951	...	...	2,197
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	94	794
	4	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	109	114	...	31,447	10,221	700	6,401	49,161
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,598	...	...	...	19,598
	4	...	...	...	...	...	165	...	109	114	...	11,849	10,221	700	6,401	29,563
Repairs.																
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,690	...	...	1,690
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	...	143
Minor Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	147	...	...	257
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	417
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	...	310
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	2,493	3,304	...	14	5,831
Medical	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	2,692	1,624	...	242	4,660
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	153	...	241	1,071	...	...	1,495
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	53
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	153	...	5,536	8,706	...	309	14,856
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	...	79
	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	153	...	5,457	8,706	...	309	14,777
COMMUNICATIONS.																
New Works.																
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	82	...	...	...	2		...	450	...	35,876	3,394	6,843	13,674	
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads.	16	...	...	...	...	...	11,493		...	19,545	...	28,225	1,172	...	15,758	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised.	...	...	323	...	...	...	...	974	10,054	...	...	8,018	...	...	3,498	162,407
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	226	...	...	2,784	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,291	...	...	6,291
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	663	...	...	...	...	887	2,056
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	...	1,091
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	7	...	...	...	790	...	[illegible]	359	...	622	1,958	...	1,584	5,320
Miscellaneous	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
	16	...	928	...	...	...	12,285	974	10,054	21,017	...	72,967	12,815	7,934	38,185	177,175
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,109	...	50	...	2,159
	16	...	928	...	...	...	12,285	974	10,054	21,017	...	70,858	12,815	7,884	38,185	175,016
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	480	...	...	...	...	...	1,280		...	163	...	58,742	21,615	1,726	18,876	
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads.	244	...	...	...	...	...	1,576		...	19,566	...	9,684	21,086	...	25,852	
District roads, unmetalled and unraised.	...	...	870	...	...	...	...	192	6,341	...	...	2,200	...	...	11,252	202,126
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	325	...	56	
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,255	...	...	1,255
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	487	...	...	566	...	1,699	2,882
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	889	...	889
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,111	...	180	2,454	...	331	4,136
Miscellaneous	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
	724	...	1,087	...	...	...	2,856	192	6,341	21,327	...	70,806	47,301	2,615	58,066	211,315
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	364
	724	...	1,087	...	...	...	2,856	192	6,341	21,327	...	70,442	47,301	2,615	58,066	210,951
Carried over	749	...	2,015	...	...	...	15,306	1,166	16,651	42,611	...	158,606	79,043	11,199	102,961	430,307

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	749	...	2,015	...		...	15,306	1,166	16,651	42,611	..	158,606	79,043	11,199	102,961	430,307
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.																
Works.																
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.111	82	...	2,193
Markets	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	641	1,964	464	...	...	...	...	...	3,129
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	61
Water-supply	...	...	160	...	...	...	8	...	210	1,700	...	1,448	2,475	15	2,217	8,233
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	143	1,896	...	...	2,062
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,266
Miscellaneous	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	113	438	855	...	...	355	...	...	1,796
Conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	21
	...	...	255	...	...	...	8	754	4,878	3,042	...	1,591	6,919	97	2,217	19,761
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497	...	...	...	1,497
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	255	...	...	...	8	754	4,878	3,042	...	94	6,919	97	2,217	18,264
Repairs.																
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,037	228	...	...	1,265
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	612	164	...	...	...	...	...	776
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	999	...	...	999
Water-supply	...	...	14	...	...	...	33	..	3	252	...	10	3,025	...	314	3,651
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	930	87	...	...	1,117
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	...	...	...	...	...	25	576
Miscellaneous	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	559	1,141	...	...	283	...	...	1,997
	...	...	28	...	...	...	33	...	1,725	1,657	...	1,977	4,622	...	339	10,381
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	49
Deduct—Contributions	...	...	28	...	...	...	33	...	1,725	1,657	...	1,928	4,622	...	339	10,332
Total Works and Repairs	749	...	2,208	...	...	...	15,347	1,920	23,254	47,310	...	160,628	90,584	11,296	105,517	458,903
Establishment	76	...	575	...	...	...	...	440	5,278	4,595	...	39,480	12,041	2,584	13,009	78,078
Tools and Plant	11	...	34	...	...	...	...	29	259	...	...	1,496	673	1,194	1,511	5,207
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—2	—2
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,298	15,074	120,044	542,195
OFFICERS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS.																
CIVIL BUILDINGS.																
New Works.																
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541	...	...	64	126	731
Police	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Educational	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	2,714	...	3,439	5,846	12,150
Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	...	...	350	1,275	...	5,657	123	7,502
Public Works	...	21	...	...	...	...	63	...	...	...	3,297	...	...	2,182	...	5,563
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,722	351	...	3,434	18	5,525
	...	74	...	...	...	...	63	97	...	...	6,061	4,340	...	14,776	6,113	31,524
Repairs.																
Jails	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	36	54	290
Postal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	56
Police	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Educational	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	6,017	...	750	5,274	12,071
Medical	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	55	400	...	1,541	36	2,062
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Miscellaneous	17	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248	224	...	4,258	13	4,909
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	448	...	...	898	...	1,435
Political Agencies	...	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
	56	415	...	...	...	...	89	...	31	...	951	6,641	...	7,540	5,377	21,100
	56	489	...	...	...	...	152	97	31	...	7,012	10,981	...	22,316	11,490	52,624
Carried over	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,298	15,074	120,044	542,195

	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,293	15,074	120,044	542,195
	56	489	...	...	...	...	152	97	31	...	7,012	10,981	...	22,316	11,490	52,624
Communications.																
Works.																
Metalled and bridged, roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,383	64	...	20,114	146	36,707
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	24,016	975	...	13,383	648	39,179
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	188	...	..	...	9,834	662	...	3,666	616	14,966
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,484	1,593	...	5,652	430	...	8,156	2,273	20,588
Bridges and culverts	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	903	580	...	61,001	2,313	...	13,725	3,912	82,445
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	2,976	...	...	1,019	37	4,072
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	100	...	332	...	...	...	...	986
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	358	554	92	...	2,152	449	...	177	6,925	10,707
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	850	...	...	195	...	1,045
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	3,006	808	...	6,823	719	11,428
	...	11	...	...	...	...	703	4,107	2,365	...	126,702	5,701	...	67,258	15,276	222,123
Repairs.																
Metalled and bridged roads	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80,116	78	...	170,862	1,948	253,035
Raised, bridged, and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,808	14,946	...	31,832	8,674	108,260
District roads, unmetalled and unraised	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,975	...	...	...	23,980	10,554	...	25,126	11,480	80,115
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	822	620	1,437	...	34,719	3,091	...	18,031	15,054	73,774
Bridges and culverts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	605	...	16,980	1,563	...	4,319	1,456	25,000
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	...	38	...	1,352	62	...	346	343	2,269
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	56	141	...	3,630	900	...	439	5,843	11,620
Navigable canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	649	...	...	823	...	1,683
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	...	...	...	2,941	...	...	2,826	...	6,814
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	4,606	310	...	...	31	5,008
	...	31	...	...	...	...	11,583	814	2,432	...	221,781	31,504	...	254,604	44,829	567,578
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.																
New Works.																
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	319	461
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	172	...	...	511	...	683
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,324	177	...	...	...	...	6,236	...	10,737
Water-supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	100	101	...	2,615	...	...	2,216	26,844	32,533
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	737	...	...	28	61	829
Miscellaneous	...	64	...	...	...	...	6	1,182	175	...	854	493	...	2,131	501	5,406
	...	64	...	...	...	...	806	5,606	453	...	4,378	493	...	11,124	27,725	50,649
Repairs.																
Paving and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	105
Improvements to towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	20	...	64
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	231	...	...	...	...	800	...	1,160
Water-supply	403	...	...	...	...	...	930	53	...	...	833	...	...	5,120	12,522	19,861
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	251	...	8	57	437
Miscellaneous	...	5	...	...	...	...	10	532	351	...	631	31	...	9,177	396	11,133
	403	5	...	...	...	...	1,010	714	582	...	1,629	282	...	15,125	13,010	32,760
Total Works and Repairs	459	600	...	...	...	...	14,254	11,338	5,863	...	361,502	48,961	...	370,427	112,330	925,734
Establishment	...	24	...	...	...	...	3,456	389	1,097	...	60,618	11,136	861	61,539	19,643	158,763
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	72	47	...	2,834	1,577	...	3,920	698	9,342
Miscellaneous	...	4	...	...	...	...	254	59	177	27	1,660	839	10,944	68	1,695	15,727
Total	459	628	...	...	...	...	18,158	11,858	7,184	27	426,614	62,513	11,805	435,954	134,366	1,109,566
Total Incorporated Local	1,295	628	2,907	...	...	...	33,505	14,247	35,975	51,932	426,614	264,117	115,103	451,028	254,410	1,651,761

27. The bulk of the outlay by Public Works Officers has been incurred on "Communications"—Works 32 per cent., of which the outlay in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was by far the largest portion—and Repairs 39 per cent., chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Bombay. The outlay on "New Buildings" by this agency is comparatively small, or about 6 per cent. of the total outlay, and the largest expenditure under this head occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, and Bombay, chiefly under "Medical" and "Educational."

About 45 per cent. of the total outlay under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" has been spent on "water-supply," principally in the Punjab.

A little over two-thirds of the total outlay from Incorporated Local Funds has been administered by Officers of other Departments.

28. The outlay on repairs to "Communications" under Officers of other Departments amounted to Rx. 567,578, principally in Bengal Rx. 221,781 and Madras Rx. 254,604.

29. The money assigned to public works from Incorporated Local Funds was expended in the following proportions upon Buildings and Communications and other works of Miscellaneous Public Improvements :—

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL OUTLAY.

	Civil Buildings.		Communications.		Miscellaneous Public Improvements.		Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Suspense.	Profit and Loss and Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.	Works.	Repairs.					
Officers of the Public Works Department.											
Rajputana	...	1	2	87	...	...	9	1	...	...	100
Coorg	...	...	32	37	9	1	20	1	...	...	100
Central Provinces	1	...	80	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Burma, Upper	...	...	41	8	32	...	18	1	...	...	100
" Lower	1	1	34	22	17	6	18	1	...	...	100
Assam	...	...	40	41	6	4	9				
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	6	3	35	35	...	1	19	... 1	...	...	100
Punjab	10	8	12	46	7	5	11	1	...	...	100
Madras	5	...	52	17	...	...	17	9	...	..	100
Bombay	5	...	32	49	2	...	11	1	...	...	100
Total	6	3	32	39	3	2	14	1	...	...	100
Officers of other Departments.											
Central India	12	66	2	5	10	1	4	...	...	...	100
Central Provinces	...	...	4	64	5	6	19	1	...	1	100
Burma, Upper	1	...	35	7	47	6	4	...	...	...	100
" Lower	...	...	33	34	6	8	15	1	...	3	100
Bengal	2	...	30	52	1	...	14	1	...	...	100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7	11	9	50	1	...	18	3	...	1	100
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	93	100
Madras	4	2	15	58	2	3	15	1	...	...	100
Bombay	5	4	11	33	21	10	15	...	...	1	100
Rajputana	...	12	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	100
Total	3	2	20	51	5	3	14	1	...	1	100

30. The money assigned for outlay by Officers of the Public Works Department has been incurred in the following proportions :—

6 per cent. on new *Buildings.*
32 " " " *Roads.*
8 " " " *Miscellaneous Improvements.*
3 " " repairs to *Buildings.*
39 " " " to *Roads.*
2 " " " *Miscellaneous Improvements.*

Establishment has absorbed 14 per cent. and Tools and Plant 1 per cent.

The following are the percentages with respect to outlay by Officers of other Departments :—

New Buildings	3 per cent.
" Roads	20 "
Miscellaneous Improvements	5 "
Repairs to Buildings	2 "
" to Roads	51 "
" to Miscellaneous Improvements	3 "
Establishment	14 "
Tools and Plant	1 "
Miscellaneous	1 "

31. Repairs have taken up the under-noted percentages of the total outlay:—

Provinces.	Percentage expended on repairs.		
	Buildings.	Roads.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.
By Public Works Officers.			
Rajputana	1	87	...
Coorg	...	37	1
Central Provinces	...	19	...
Upper Burma	...	8	...
Lower "	1	22	6
Assam	...	41	4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3	85	1
Punjab	8	46	5
Madras	...	17	...
Bombay	...	49	...
By Officers of other Departments.			
Central India	66	5	1
Central Provinces	...	64	6
Upper Burma	...	7	6
Lower "	...	34	8
Bengal	...	52	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	11	50	..
Madras	2	58	3
Bombay	4	33	10
Rajputana	12	...	88

32. The principal works in progress were—

Central Provinces—

Road—

Narsingpur-Lucknadown.

In Assam—

Roads—

Gauripur-Roha.
Sylhet-Fenchugunj.
Sylhet-Muktapurghat
Fenchugunj-Kamalgunj.
Mirpur-Madhoopur.
Pagla-Gobindgunj.
Sunamgunj-Pagla.
Nilumbazar-Olivacharra.
Charkhai.

In Madras—Causeway across the Palar river on the road from Rampet to Arcot.

83. The names of works and localities on which outlay by Officers of other Departments has been incurred cannot be given, as accounts are not received in such detail.

34. The works carried out by the Public Works Department from money assigned from Excluded Local Funds were of the following classes :—

	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings.							
Works.							
Educational	...	742	...	2,084	18	264	3,108
Medical	...	...	...	3,528	...	1,152	4,680
Administration	...	...	...	...	...	796	796
Police	...	...	...	2,035	...	194	2,229
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	22	22
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	18	18
Jails	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
	...	742	...	7,647	18	2,458	10,865
Repairs.							
Law and Justice	...	...	...	112	...	...	112
Educational	...	...	...	1,033	252	...	1,285
Medical	...	...	...	1,228	...	222	1,450
Police	...	...	...	599	...	19	618
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	205	40	245
Custom	...	...		...	...	10	10
Land Revenue	...	...	...	225	...	...	225
Excise	...	...	...	22	...	...	22
Public Works	...	...	...	40	...	...	40
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	...	...	...	3,260	457	291	4,008
Communications.							
Works.							
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	3	...	3,563	3,566
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	...	196	196
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	6	...	635	641
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	1,887	1,887
	...	...	...	9	...	6,288	6,297
Repairs.							
Metalled and bridged roads	...	...	...	56	...	1,931	1,987
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	108	...	...	108
District Roads	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Arboriculture	...	...	...	766	...	...	766
	...	...	...	930	...	1,933	2,863
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.							
Works.							
Conservancy	...	...	...	966	...	...	966
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	31	31
Town buildings	...	...	...	3,890	...	...	3,890
Water-supply	...	...	...	9,632	...	32,880	42,512
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	7,934	67	1,766	9,767
Harbours	...	...	...	...	3	11	14
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,149	46	1,636	2,831
Markets	...	...	...	1,014	...	14	1,028
Paving and streets	...	...	...	6,642	..	...	6,642
Lighting	...	...	...	7	138	...	145
	...	...	...	31,234	254	36,338	67,826
Carried over ...	...	742	...	43,080	729	47,308	91,859

	Assam	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Punjab	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought over . .	...	742	...	43,080	729	47,308	91,859
Repairs.							
Conservancy	...	...	...	679	...	...	679
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	102	102
Town buildings	...	...	...	2,634	...	...	2,634
Water-supply	...	...	...	3,387	...	216	3,603
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	2,350	...	26	2,376
Harbours	...	...	...	...	217	947	1,164
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	273	43	46	362
Markets	...	...	...	439	...	...	439
Paving and streets	...	...	...	17,175	...	...	17,175
Lighting	...	...	...	2	271	...	273
	...	...	...	26,939	531	1,337	28,807
Total Works and Repairs . . .	...	742	...	70,019	1,260	48,645	120,666
Establishment	...	170	..	4,210	289	4,374	9,043
Tools and Plant	...	11	...	78	19	1,098	1,206
TOTAL .	...	923	...	74,307	1,568	54,117	130,915

35. The following table shews the expenditure from Contributions and Local Loans on works carried out through the agency of the Public Works Department:—

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Civil Buildings.														
Works.														
Churches and burial grounds	38	45	134	...	63	...	1,051	...	...	...	...	1	27	1,359
Jails	...	2,089	197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,286
Opium	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Educational	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1,753	8,493	2,826	179	7,187	20,451
Miscellaneous	5	...	2,041	...	5	...	...	...	...	1,591	89	1,144	...	4,875
Medical	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	2,244	22,715	11,088	903	15,178	52,134
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	15	...	71
Public Works Department Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	504	5,415	...	...	5,919
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	121
Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	...	...	181
Total	43	2,134	2,446	3	71	...	1,135	...	3,997	33,540	19,418	2,242	22,513	87,542
Repairs.														
Opium	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Educational	...	...	38	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	143
Miscellaneous	...	...	869	...	160	...	88	...	1,025	...	...	...	...	2,142
Churches and burial grounds	78	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	128
Residences for Local Government	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	49
Law and Justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	10
Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	...	...	326	405
Viceregal residences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	687	...	...	...	...	687
Total	78	...	971	25	177	...	88	...	1,754	79	...	...	456	3,628
Communications.														
Works.														
Raised, bridged and metalled roads	...	...	1,202	...	...	...	...	...	575	979	...	50	5,106	7,912
Raised, bridged and unmetalled roads	...	...	...	...	7,901	...	544	...	...	130	...	...	...	8,575
District roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,020	...	...	57	1,077
Village roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	29
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	...	...	—199	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—199
Total	...	...	1,248	...	7,702	...	544	29	575	2,129	...	50	5,163	17,440
Carried over	121	2,134	4,665	28	7,950	...	1,767	29	6,326	35,748	19,418	2,292	28,132	108,610

	Military Works Department.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Central Provinces.	Burma. Upper.	Burma. Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.
Brought over	121	2,134	4,665	28	7,950	...	1,767	29	6,326	35,748	19,418	2,292	28,132	108,610
Repairs.														
Raised, bridged and metalled roads	...	809	2,514	...	30	...	...	...	54	478	...	...	17	3,902
Boat-bridges and ferries	...	...	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	...	...	4	448
Accommodation for travellers	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	77
Total	...	809	2,769	...	30	...	...	...	54	744	...	...	21	4,427
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.														
Works.														
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	...	...	...	...	208
Improvement to Towns	...	...	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	145	865	...	...	1,152
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	47	200	69	...	...	...	...	...	316
Water-supply	...	13,018	...	...	14,110	...	...	114	374	13,256	38,616	...	...	79,488
Sewerage and drainage	...	...	...	...	92	...	...	74	...	124	6,797	...	...	7,087
Miscellaneous	...	3,887	...	7	16	378	...	7	425	4,908	...	...	1	9,629
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	199	...	87	...	...	...	...	286
Pavings and streets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10
Total	...	16,905	...	7	14,360	425	399	264	1,094	18,433	46,288	...	1	98,176
Repairs.														
Improvement to Towns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	89
Water-supply	...	725	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	196	...	...	932
Miscellaneous	...	98	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	355	...	...	26	519
Educational	...	...	...	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Harbours	...	...	...	...	...	...	584	...	...	...	...	...	...	584
Light-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8
Total	...	823	...	...	46	...	624	...	8	453	196	...	26	2,176
Total Works and Repairs	121	20,671	7,434	35	22,386	425	2,790	293	7,482	55,378	65,902	2,292	28,180	213,389
Establishment	...	1,140	1,537	8	1,320	12	380	...	414	—44	989	94	47	5,897
Tools and Plant	...	155	85	...	199	1	25	...	27	—1	62	4	5	562
	121	21,966	9,056	43	23,905	438	3,195	293	7,923	55,333	66,953	2,390	28,232	219,848

36. The suspense balances and objectionable expenditure outstanding at the close of 1891-92 are separately reviewed.

CALCUTTA;
The 24th March 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General, P.W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept., memorandum No. 351 G., dated 24th March 1893.

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Document accompanying.

Abstract and detailed accounts of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head Civil Works during 1891-92.

Accompaniment to Accountant General, P. W. D.'s endorsement No. 351 G., dated 24th March 1893.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure recorded under the head CIVIL WORKS *during 1891-92, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the Actuals of the year 1890-91.*

Revenue.				Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure.			
Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1891-92.			Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	IMPERIAL.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
				ORIGINAL WORKS—	vii				
				Departmental		463,668	459,200	336,100	358,856
				Civil		3,889	...	14,200	2,700
						467,557	459,200	350,300	361,556
				REPAIRS—	vii				
				Departmental		150,731	152,800	141,700	118,692
				Civil		2,746	8,000	500	503
						153,477	160,800	142,200	119,195
				ESTABLISHMENT—	vii				
				Departmental		125,403	131,600	132,600	121,810
				Civil		424	400	...	...
						125,827	132,000	132,600	121,810
				TOOLS AND PLANT—	vii				
				Departmental		15,405	16,000	8,600	8,528
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						15,405	16,000	8,600	8,528
				SUSPENSE—	vii				
				Departmental		1,657	2,000	100	11,705
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						1,657	2,000	100	11,705
				PROFIT AND LOSS—	vii				
				Departmental		...	...	...	12
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						..	...	...	12
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental		...	...	...	...
				Civil		291	100	...	...
						291	100	...	..
				RESERVE—					
				Departmental		...	—25,000	27,900	...
						...	—25,000	27,900	...
				TOTAL—					
12,793	10,500	10,200	11,770	Departmental	vii	756,864	736,600	647,000	619,603
22	...	...	30	Civil	vii	7,350	8,500	14,700	3,2[illegible]2
12,815	10,500	10,200	11,800	Carried over		764,214	745,100	661,700	622,806

"Department" implies that the transactions have been controlled by officers of the Public Works Department; "Civil" means that the agency has been outside the Public Works Department, generally officers of the Revenue, Police or Judicial service.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

Revenue.				Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure.			
Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1891-92.			Actuals, 1891-93.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
12,815	10,500	10,200	11,800	Brought forward .		764,214	745,100	661,700	622,806
				DEDUCT—					
				Outlay in England—					
				At 2 shilling per rupee . . .	vii	16,751	17,200	5,200	18,745
				Exchange		7,274	7,500	2,000	6,127
						24,025	24,700	7,200	24,872
12,815	10,500	10,200	11,800	Net receipts and outlay in India . .	vii	740,189	720,400	654,500	597,934
				ADD—					
				Receipts and outlay in England—	vii				
25,934	25,100	26,200	27,197	At 2 shillings per rupee . . .		99,103	99,300	96,100	94,297
8,474	9,800	11,400	11,810	Exchange on above		43,037	43,300	37,600	30,812
47,223	45,400	47,800	50,807	TOTAL IMPERIAL .	vii	(a)882,329	863,000	788,200	(a)723,043
				PROVINCIAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		1,156,413	1,184,600	1,231,800	960,945
				Civil		46,674	50,100	90,400	20,578
						1,203,087	1,234,700	1,322,200	981,523
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		663,265	676,400	676,000	640,052
				Civil		28,254	23,400	19,200	22,757
						691,519	699,800	695,200	662,809
					vii				
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		445,821	448,800	469,900	458,101
				Civil		7,254	6,300	6,500	6,510
						453,075	455,100	476,400	464,611
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		27,709	39,500	29,300	26,612
				Civil		295	300	200	204
						28,004	39,800	29,500	26,816
				Carried over . Provincial . Departmental .		2,293,208	2,349,300	2,407,000	2,085,710
...	...	...	...	Carried over . Provincial . Civil . .		82,477	80,100	116,300	50,049
47,223	45,400	47,800	50,807	Carried over . Imperial		882,329	863,000	788,200	723,043

(a) These figures include expenditure incurred by Bombay on account of the Indo-European Telegraph Department for works and repairs.

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—continued.

Revenue.				Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure.			
Actuals, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1891-92.			Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
47,223	45,400	47,800	50,807	Brought forward . Imperial . . .		882,329	863,000	788,200	723,043
				Brought forward . Provincial . Departmental		2,293,208	2,349,300	2,407,000	2,805,710
...	...	...	...	Brought forward . Provincial . Civil . .		82,477	80,100	116,300	50,049
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental		31,896	2,000	8,200	—5,498
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						31,896	2,000	8,200	—5,468
				PROFIT AND LOSS—					
				Departmental		175	...	...	21
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						175	...	...	21
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental		...	...	...	...
				Civil		53,359	59,400	42,700	57,994
						53,359	59,400	42,700	57,994
				TOTAL—					
175,492	143,700	134,200	143,894	Departmental		2,325,279	2,351,300	2,415,200	2,080,233
132,709	126,200	130,600	127,425	Civil	vii	135,836	139,500	159,000	108,043
308,201	269,900	264,800	271,319	TOTAL PROVINCIAL .		2,461,115	2,490,800	2,574,200	2,188,276
				INCORPORATED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS—					
				Departmental		222,843	242,900	211,000	221,624
				Civil		304,296	301,200	327,400	284,870
						527,139	544,100	538,400	506,494
				REPAIRS—					
				Departmental		236,060	240,600	230,800	225,306
				Civil		621,438	62[illegible]400	600,900	601,784
						857,498	862,000	831,700	827,090
				ESTABLISHMENT—					
				Departmental		78,078	81,400	73,800	75,852
				Civil		158,763	162,900	147,200	157,473
						236,841	244,300	221,000	233,325
				TOOLS AND PLANT—					
				Departmental		5,207	5,400	7,600	4,890
				Civil		9,342	8,400	8,700	9,554
						14,549	13,800	16,300	14,444
...	...	...	...	Carried over . Incorporated Local . Departmental		542,188	570,300	523,200	527,672
				Carried over . Incorporated Local . Civil . .		1,093,839	1,093,900	1,084,200	1,053,681
355,424	315,300	312,600	322,126	Carried over . Others		3,343,444	3,353,800	3,362,400	2,911,319

ABSTRACT by Funds, Departmental Heads, and Agency of Collection and Disbursement, of Revenue and Expenditure, etc.—concluded.

Revenue. Actuals, 1890-91.	Revenue. Budget Estimate 1891-92.	Revenue. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Revenue. Actuals, 1891-92.	Funds, Departmental Heads and Agency.	For details, see page	Expenditure. Actuals, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Expenditure. Budget Estimate, 1891-93.	Expenditure. Actuals, 1890-91.
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
355,424	315,300	312,600	322,126	Brought forward. Others		3,343,444	3,353,800	3,362,400	2,911,319
				Brought forward. Local. Departmental		542,188	570,300	523,200	527,672
				Brought forward. Local. Civil		1,093,839	1,093,900	1,084,200	1,053,681
				SUSPENSE—					
				Departmental	viii	—2	...	...	—1,257
				Civil	viii	...	...	...	...
						—2	...	...	—1,257
				PROFIT AND LOSS—					
				Departmental		9	...	...	...
				Civil		...	...	...	...
						9	...	...	...
				MISCELLANEOUS—					
				Departmental	viii	...	...	...	...
				Civil	viii	15,727	15,500	9,000	19,999
				TOTAL		15,727	15,500	9,000	19,999
1,680	1,100	1,700	1,928	Departmental	vii	542,195	570,300	523,200	526,415
248,140	236,900	253,900	253,276	Civil	vii	1,109,566	1,109,400	1,093,200	1,073,680
249,820	238,300	255,600	255,204	TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL		16,51,761	1,679,700	1,616,400	1,600,095
				EXCLUDED LOCAL.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS— Departmental	ix	84,988	142,600	145,100	129,481
				REPAIRS— Departmental	ix	35,678	38,300	38,800	34,003
				ESTABLISHMENT— Departmental	ix	9,043	10,500	12,500	8,848
				TOOLS AND PLANT— Departmental	ix	1,206	700	1,000	348
				SUSPENSE— Departmental	ix	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	...	TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL	42	130,915	192,100	197,400	172,680
				CONTRIBUTIONS.					
				ORIGINAL WORKS— Departmental	x	203,158	188,500	33,600	164,131
				REPAIRS— Departmental	x	10,231	13,700	3,200	8,709
				ESTABLISHMENT— Departmental	x	5,897	3,500	1,600	9,790
				TOOLS AND PLANT— Departmental	x	762	300	100	496
				SUSPENSE— Departmental	x	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	43	219,848	206,000	38,500	183,126
				GRAND TOTAL—					
324,373	190,600	188,700	196,599	Departmental	43	4,093,216	4,174,200	3,947,800	3,682,293
380,871	363,100	384,500	380,731	Civil	43	1,252,752	1,257,400	1,266,900	1,184,926
605,244	553,700	568,200	577,330	TOTAL CIVIL WORKS	43	5,345,968	5,431,600	5,214,700	4,867,200

CALCUTTA;
Dated the 21th March 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF REVENUE DURING 1891-92.

	England	India.							Burma.		Bengal.	Punjab.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan.	Total.	Upper Burma.	Lower Burma.			
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL.													
DEPARTMENTAL.													
Rents of buildings	...	127	903	943	92	3	1,464	3,532	1,772	600	36	3,092	9,032
Sales of buildings	...	...	77	120	...	45	...	242	149	...	...	1,000	1,391
" tools and plant	...	...	3	76	44	...	50	173	168	...	2	—7	336
" produce	...	13	48	7	...	...	...	68	1	...	...	...	69
" old materials	...	124	...	2	35	...	100	261	23	...	...	218	502
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	2	87
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	16	10	...	...	26	2	...	...	...	28
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	106	2	67	14	...	51	240	73	...	...	12	325
TOTAL	...	370	1,033	1,231	195	48	1,665	4,542	2,273	600	38	4,317	11,770
Add England	27,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,197	...	...	...	...	27,197
Exchange	11,810	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,810	...	...	...	...	11,810
TOTAL	39,007	370	1,033	1,231	195	48	1,665	43,549	2,273	600	38	4,317	50,777
Officers of other Departments.													
Sales of produce	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
Sale proceeds of grass of cemeteries	..	..	...	...	...	23	...	23	...	...	...	...	23
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	7	...	...	...	30
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	39,007	370	1,033	1,231	195	71	1,665	43,572	2,280	600	38	4,317	50,807

	England.	India.							Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Hyderabad.	Baluchistan	Total India.		Upper.	Lower.							
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	39,007	370	1,033	1,231	195	71	1,665	43,572	...	2,280	600	...	38	...	4,317	...	...	50,807
PROVINCIAL.																		
DEPARTMENTAL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,192	...	6,655	1,311	4,197	1,467	1,152	4,384	9,206	29,564
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148	...	119	419	939	171	12	1,046	218	3,072
„ tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	...	21	1,378	1,451	69	341	3,006	240	6,664
„ produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	5	4	119	1,289	2,071	149	925	5,483
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	159	...	45	45	661	500	484	563	1,359	3,816
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	4	5	1,335	2	294	107	124	1,888
Receipt from P. W. Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,320	...	310	...	8,630
Receipt from Thomason C. E. College, Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,374	...	...	...	2,374
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	967	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,918	56,885
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,369	...	...	1,199	...	1,253	...	...	...	4,821
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	232	21	260
Collections under Highway Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,347	2,347
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	245	74	7,383	617	570	3,651	4,467	17,190
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,214	...	7,094	4,436	16,086	16,062	5,829	14,348	74,825	143,894
CIVIL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	...	...	3,150
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,997	...	...	1,997
„ produce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,294	...	...	...	2,294
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	...	268
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	7,614	...	...	7,714
Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,201	...	...	2,204	24,201	61,714	19,480	...	...	108,800
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	31	91	1,545	76	1,749
Fees on masonry, graves, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	...	65	...	238	290	257	332	198	1,453
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,378	...	65	2,204	24,441	64,329	32,857	1,877	274	127,425
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,592	...	7,159	6,640	40,527	80,391	38,686	16,225	75,099	271,319
INCORPORATED LOCAL.																		
DEPARTMENTAL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	272	...	...	...	312
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4
„ tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	68
„ produce	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	495	...	491	...	991
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	9	...	135	85	...	...	233
Value of materials from old buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24
Unclaimed deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	...	29	113	34	...	296
TOTAL	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	2	172	...	1,025	198	525	...	1,928
CIVIL.																		
Rents of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	160	...	539	...	216	916
Sales of buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	43	...	65	580	91	804
„ old materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	51	...	118	609	...	901
„ produce, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,153
Tolls on roads	...	...	...	...	2,440	...	...	2,440	5,799	4,752	7,107	10,220	37,285	...	14,616	94,075	32,982 16,487	225,763
Canal and Ferry receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	317	...	...	...	317	1,734	...	88	79	3,900	654	220	4,020	170	11,182
Arboriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	588	...	...	...	...	3,821	7,089	...	...	11,498
Tolls on steamers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	...	...	...	1,059
TOTAL	...	...	...	317	2,440	...	...	2,757	8,270	4,905	7,195	10,299	41,439	5,534	22,647	99,284	50,946	253,276
TOTAL LOCAL	...	...	4	317	2,442	...	...	2,763	8,270	4,905	7,197	10,471	41,439	6,559	22,845	99,809	50,946	255,204
GRAND TOTAL	39,007	370	1,037	1,548	2,637	71	1,665	46,335	14,862	7,185	14,956	17,111	82,004	86,950	65,848	116,034	126,045	577,330

DETAILED ACCOUNTS OF EXPENDITURE DURING 1891-92.

	England.	India.								Total India.	Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.			Upper.	Lower.							
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
IMPERIAL—																				
DEPARTMENTAL—																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	16,623	1,400	1,226	1,472	...	2,088	310	24,582	47,701	2,917	95,839	247	239	58,244	7,261	8,786	2,722	14,240	238,196
Repairs	...	4,929	1,491	1,081	630	...	563	2,873	18,620	30,187	271	11,825	...	668	11,962	4,685	8,244	414	8,115	76,371
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	10,853	2,018	3,140	...	...	...	18,407	34,418	...	127,444	1,017	24,301	...	...	6,379	...	...	193,559
Repairs	...	...	10,455	9,696	7,423	...	...	...	10,541	38,115	...	31,410	1,511	297	...	...	943	...	...	72,276
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	140	...	...	...	10,588	10,728	97	5,563	13,858	...	270	...	...	...	1,397	31,913
Repairs	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	107	263	...	1,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	2,084
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	21,552	24,199	14,021	12,961	...	2,651	3,183	82,845	161,412	3,285	273,405	16,633	25,505	70,476	11,946	24,352	3,136	24,249	614,399
Establishment	...	4,957	4,139	9,385	3,188	...	610	1,375	18,964	42,618	947	50,193	1,184	5,366	10,690	2,740	5,417	721	5,027	125,403
Tools and Plant	...	323	2,370	626	488	...	40	...	1,170	5,017	48	8,217	75	383	800	179	323	47	316	15,405
Suspense	...	5,690	...	360	361	...	864	...	1,173	8,448	...	—1,739	—4,968	605	—1,387	...	698	...	...	1,657
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	32,522	30,708	24,392	16,998	...	4,165	4,558	104,152	217,495	4,280	330,076	12,924	32,359	80,579	14,865	30,790	3,904	29,592	756,864
Deduct—Outlay in England—																				
At 2s. per rupee	...	—56	...	337	135	...	...	...	5,467	5,883	...	...	4,635	...	6,160	...	71		...	16,751
Loss by Exchange	...	—25	...	146	59	...	...	...	2,374	2,554	...	...	2,013	...	2,675	...	31	1	...	7,274
NET INDIA	...	32,603	30,708	23,909	16,804	...	4,165	4,558	96,311	209,058	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	3,901	29,592	732,839
Add—																				
England	99,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,103
Exchange	43,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,037
TOTAL	14,140	32,603	30,708	23,909	16,804	...	4,165	4,558	96,311	351,198	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	3,901	29,592	874,979
CIVIL—																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467	2,467	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,467
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489	1,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,489
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	648
Repairs	...	...	239	...	...	503	...	...	282	1,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	560	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	774
Repairs	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	686	...	...	503	...	...	5,446	6,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,635
Establishment	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	273	424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
TOTAL CIVIL	...	...	837	...	...	503	...	...	6,010	7,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,350
TOTAL IMPERIAL CARRIED OVER	142,140	32,603	31,545	23,909	16,804	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	58,548	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	3,901	29,592	882,329

	England.	India.									Burma.									
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Upper.	Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total Imperial brought over	142,140	32,603	31,545	23,909	16,804	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	358,548	4,280	330,076	6,276	32,359	71,744	14,865	30,688	901	29,592	882,329
PROVINCIAL.																				
CIVIL WORKS.																				
Departmental.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,308	...	99,316	11,020	107,082	68,304	114,256	151,768	134,202	735,346
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,802	...	13,526	6,086	49,469	32,328	23,224	19,436	35,081	184,952
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,179	...	15,932	20,600	55,374	33,581	28,178	33,541	41,149	285,534
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,136	...	56,049	30,512	62,756	90,166	80,319	13,765	85,365	460,068
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,349	...	557	2,463	5,952	109,976	5,939	812	2,485	135,533
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1,090	40	6,675	752	4,595	1,697	3,391	18,245
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160,779	...	186,470	70,721	287,308	335,107	256,511	221,019	301,763	1,819,678
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,877	...	37,249	32,440	76,450	73,495	57,426	42,902	90,982	445,821
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,046	...	3,615	2,239	3,282	2,216	3,545	2,002	6,764	27,709
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	114	...	175
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−504	...	6,633	−410	20,980	−4,781	7,895	5,639	−3,556	31,896
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,198	...	234,028	104,990	388,020	406,037	325,377	271,676	395,953	2,325,279
Civil.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	669	...	3,297	...	3,966
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	4,796	...	819	...	6,394
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860	...	1,282	...	2,142
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,074	3,611	...	5,176	...	13,861
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,044	...	31,431	1,091	40,566
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460	7,328	...	145	66	7,999
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,313	25,308	...	42,150	1,157	74,928
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	67	...	5,342	1,810	...	...	7,254
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	...	...	295
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,867	2,443	8,210	1,754	2,032	...	1,053	53,359
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	37,867	2,510	14,523	32,699	3,842	42,150	2,210	135,836
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	199,233	...	271,895	107,500	402,543	438,736	329,219	313,826	398,163	2,461,115
INCORPORATED LOCAL.																				
CIVIL WORKS.																				
Departmental.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	165	...	109	114	...	11,849	10,221	700	6,401	29,563
Repairs	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	147	153	...	5,457	8,706	...	309	14,777
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	16	...	928	...	...	...	...	944	12,285	974	10,054	21,017	...	70,858	12,815	7,884	38,185	175,016
Repairs	...	...	724	...	1,087	...	...	...	...	1,811	2,866	192	6,341	21,327	...	70,442	47,301	2,615	58,066	210,951
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	255	8	754	4,878	3,042	...	94	6,919	97	2,217	18,264
Repairs	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	28	33	...	1,725	1,657	...	1,928	4,622	...	339	10,332
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	749	...	2,298	...	...	...	...	3,047	15,347	1,920	23,254	47,310	...	160,628	90,584	11,296	105,517	458,903
Establishment	...	...	76	...	575	...	...	...	...	651	...	440	5,278	4,595	...	39,480	12,041	2,584	13,009	78,078
Tools and Plant	...	...	11	...	34	...	...	...	...	45	...	29	259	...	...	1,496	673	1,194	1,511	5,207
Suspense	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	−2	−2
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
TOTAL	...	...	836	...	2,907	...	...	...	...	3,743	15,347	2,389	28,791	51,905	...	201,604	103,298	15,074	120,044	542,195
Civil.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	74	63	97	...	...	6,061	4,340	...	14,776	6,113	31,524
Repairs	...	...	56	415	...	...	...	...	...	471	89	...	31	...	951	6,641	...	7,540	5,377	21,100
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11	703	4,107	2,365	...	126,702	5,701	...	67,258	15,276	222,123
Repairs	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	31	11,583	814	2,432	...	221,781	31,504	...	254,604	44,829	567,578
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	64	806	5,606	453	...	4,378	403	...	11,124	27,725	50,649
Repairs	...	...	403	5	...	...	...	...	...	408	1,010	714	582	...	1,629	282	...	15,125	13,010	32,760
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	459	600	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	14,254	11,338	5,863	...	361,502	48,961	...	370,427	112,330	925,734
Establishment	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	24	3,456	389	1,097	...	60,618	11,136	561	61,539	19,643	158,763
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	72	47	...	2,834	1,577	...	3,920	698	9,342
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	254	59	177	27	1,660	839	10,944	68	1,695	15,727
TOTAL	...	...	459	628	...	...	...	...	...	1,087	18,158	11,858	7,184	27	426,614	62,513	11,805	435,954	134,366	1,109,566
TOTAL INCORPORATED LOCAL	...	...	1,295	628	2,907	...	...	...	...	4,830	33,505	14,247	35,975	51,932	426,614	264,117	115,103	451,028	264,410	1,651,761
TOTAL CARRIED OVER	2,140	32,603	32,840	4,537	19,711	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,146	191,791	900,901	717,718	475,010	763,755	682,165	4,995,205

	India.											Burma.								
	England.	Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Total India.	Central Provinces.	Upper.	Lower.	Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	142,140	32,603	32,840	24,537	10,711	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,148	191,791	900,901	717,718	475,010	768,755	682,165	4,995,20
EXCLUDED LOCAL.																				
DEPARTMENTAL.*																				
Civil Works.																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	7,047	18	2,148	10,855
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,260	457	291	4,008
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	10,907	475	2,740	14,873
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	6,298	6,297
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	...	1,933	2,863
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	939	...	8,221	9,160
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,234	254	36,338	67,826
Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,939	531	1,337	28,807
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,173	785	37,675	96,633
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	70,019	1,260	48,045	120,668
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	...	4,210	289	4,374	9,043
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	7[illegible]	19	1,098	1,208
TOTAL EXCLUDED LOCAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92[illegible]	...	74,307	1,568	54,117	130,915
Total carried over	142,140	32,603	32,84[illegible]	24,537	10,711	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,148	191,791	901,824	717,718	549,317	770,323	730,282	5,126,120

* The outlay by Civil Officers from this source is not known.

	England.	India.									Central Provinces.	Burma.		Assam.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total.
		Director General of Military Works.	Rajputana.	Central India.	Coorg.	Mysore.	Hyderabad.	Port Blair.	Baluchistan.	Total India.		Upper.	Lower.							
	£	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.*	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Total brought over	142,140	33,603	32,840	34,537	19,711	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	363,378	237,018	344,323	314,146	191,791	901,834	717,718	549,317	770,523	736,232	5,126,120
CONTRIBUTION.																				
DEPARTMENTAL.*																				
Civil Buildings—																				
New Works	...	43	2,134	2,446	3	...	...	...	...	4,626	71	...	1,135	...	3,997	33,540	19,418	2,242	22,418	87,542
Repairs	...	78	...	971	25	...	...	...	...	1,074	177	...	88	...	1,754	79	...	...	456	3,628
	...	121	2,134	3,417	28	...	...	...	...	5,700	248	...	1,223	...	5,751	33,619	19,418	2,242	22,900	91,170
Communications—																				
New Works	...	...	...	1,248	...	...	...	...	...	1,248	7,702	...	544	29	575	2,129	...	50	5,163	17,440
Repairs	...	...	809	2,769	...	...	...	...	...	3,578	30	...	...	...	54	744	...	...	21	4,427
	...	...	809	4,017	...	...	...	...	...	4,826	7,732	...	544	29	629	2,873	...	50	5,184	21,867
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—																				
New Works	...	...	16,905	...	7	...	...	...	...	16,912	14,360	425	399	264	1,094	18,433	46,288	...	1	98,176
Repairs	...	...	823	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	46	...	624	...	8	453	196	...	26	2,176
	...	...	17,728	...	7	...	...	...	...	17,735	14,406	425	1,023	264	1,102	18,886	46,484	...	27	100,352
TOTAL WORKS AND REPAIRS	...	121	20,671	7,434	35	...	...	...	...	28,261	22,386	425	2,790	293	7,482	55,378	65,902	2,292	28,180	213,389
Establishment	...	...	1,140	1,537	8	...	...	...	...	2,685	1,320	12	380	...	414	−44	980	94	47	5,897
Tools and plant	...	...	155	85	...	...	...	...	...	240	199	1	25	...	27	−1	63	4	5	562
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	...	121	21,966	9,056	43	...	...	...	...	31,186	23,905	438	3,195	293	7,923	55,333	66,963	2,390	28,232	219,848
GRAND TOTAL	142,140	33,724	54,806	33,593	19,754	503	4,165	4,558	102,321	394,564	260,923	344,761	317,341	192,084	909,747	773,051	616,270	772,713	764,514	5,345,964

*Outlay from this source by officers of other Departments is not known.

CALCUTTA;
Dated 24th March 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

Railway.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE RAILWAY BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT FOR 1891-92.

No. 447-A.—R., dated Simla, the 9th June 1893.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Accounts of Railways in India for 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.—The note* above referred to exhibits in a concise and comprehensive form the transactions of the Public Works Department with regard to railways during the year 1891-92. It contains much valuable and useful information not readily obtainable elsewhere, and brings out clearly the profitable nature of the State's investments in railways.

* Copy appended.

2. The principal points of interest brought forward by the Accountant General in his note are as follows :—

I.—The financial results to the State of the working of State and Guaranteed Railways.

II.—The Capital transactions of Guaranteed Railways.

III.—The Capital accounts of Indian Railway Companies.

IV.—The transactions with regard to the construction of State Railways.

3. It will be observed from paragraph 7 of the note, that the Revenue Account of "State Railways" has during 1891-92 resulted in a gain; but that including the transactions of Guaranteed Railways and Subsidised Companies and the expenditure on surveys, the net result to the State is a loss of Rx. 315,864. For this small charge upon the general tax-payer the country possessed in 1891-92, 15,694 miles of open railway with all the indirect advantages accruing therefrom. The loss in the year is directly attributable to the low rate of exchange. The traffic was exceptionally good.

4. The revenues of India were liable during the year to a total sterling charge for interest and annuities of £5,653,176, or in Indian currency of Rx. 8,108,138, the exchange amounting to Rx.2,454,962.

5. The net receipts accruing to Government from State lines gave a return of 6·13 per cent. on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year. The Capital outlay, however, includes the outlay on lines under construction or abandoned, and the outlay on lines which have been constructed for defensive purposes, which do not pay their working expenses. To obtain a fair estimate of the return from railways on the capital expended on them, the outlay on the above lines should be excluded. Excluding such outlay, the result would be as follows :—

	Rx.	Rx.
Capital outlay on State lines to 31st March 1892 . .		133,764,954
Deduct—Outlay on lines under construction or abandoned	4,156,742	
—Outlay on construction of Frontier lines not included in sum above deducted	11,573,318	
Total deductions . .		15,730,060
Remainder . .		118,034,894

This sum includes a sterling outlay of £33,553,451 on account of debt created in the purchase of railways which were constructed by Companies (since reduced by a sinking fund to £32,877,093), but it excludes the portion undischarged

at the end of 1891-92 of the liabilities of Government in connection with the purchase of the undermentioned lines, which are being extinguished by annuities charged upon the Revenue Account, to the extent shown below :—

	£
East Indian Railway (including £6,550,000 Deferred Annuities)	24,662,249
Eastern Bengal Railway	2,790,908
North Western Railway	8,942,152
TOTAL	36,395,309

In stating the Capital which earned Rx. 8,197,454 during 1891-92 it seems fair to include in it the rupee equivalent of these amounts, applying the average rate of exchange of the year under review.

Adopting this method, the Capital outlay rises from Rx. 118,034,894 to Rx.183,836,257, and the return to Government becomes 4·46 per cent.

6. The railways referred to above as frontier (or defensive) lines are the following :—

Open lines.	Capital outlay. Rx.
1. Sind-Pishin main line	6,493,297
2. Bolan temporary line	268,651
3. Bolan High Level line	137,870
4. Chenab Bridge, Ramuwalla	398,282
5. Sind-Sagar, Eastern and Western Sections	2,352,296
6. Mianwali-Mari Branch	116,027
7. Chaman Extension	1,540,890
8. North Western Railway, Gradient Improvements	266,005
TOTAL	11,573,318
Lines under construction and Stores in Reserve.	
9. Frontier Railways, Reserve Material	391,888
10. Mari-Attock	68,114
11. Mushkaf-Bolan	184,032
12. Peshawar Railway Reserve	35,750
TOTAL	679,784
GRAND TOTAL	12,253,102

7. The working of Guaranteed Railways resulted in a loss to the State of Rx. 299,366. The Madras Railway was worked during the year at a loss of Rx. 359,428, whilst the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways gave a profit of Rx. 20,680 and Rx. 39,382, respectively.

8. The net amount of guaranteed interest advanced by the State to 31st March 1892, on account of the three Guaranteed Railways, after taking as a set-off the aggregate of the net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1891, is £13,952,380.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay (Railway), Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, Central Division, and Assam.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note referred to, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, for information.

ORDERED also, that a copy of the Resolution and note be forwarded to the Finance Department, and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Documents accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, No. 383 R., dated 21st April 1893, with accompaniment.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Resolution No. 447 A.—R., dated 9th June 1893.

Note by R. G. Macdonald, Esq., Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Capital and Revenue Finance Accounts of Railways in India for 1891-92.

1. The Revenue and Expenditure of the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department is recorded under the following major heads :—

Revenue—

XXVI.—State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts).

XXVII.—Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).

XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies (Repayment of advances of interest).

Expenditure—

34.—Construction of Protective Railways (charged against Famine Insurance).

37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).

38.—State Railways—Working Expenses, Interest charges, etc.

39.—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, Land, Supervision, and Interest.

40.—Subsidized Companies—Land, Subsidies, and Advances of Interest.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Surveys, etc.).

48.—State Railways—Construction.

50.—State Railways—Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities.

2. In addition to the foregoing, this note and the accounts attached to it embrace the transactions recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts under the head "Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies," as well as the transactions of the following Native States Railways, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).

Amraoti Railway.

Khamgaon Railway.

3. The Warora and Umaria Collieries, both as regards Capital and Revenue transactions, are classed under State Railways.

4. For convenience, this note is divided into the following sections :—

Section A.—State Railways—Revenue transactions (Major heads XXVI and 38).

" *B.*—Guaranteed Railways—

(*i*) Revenue transactions (Major head XXVII).

(*ii*) Surplus Profits, Land, etc. (Major head 39).

" *C.*—Subsidized Companies (Major heads XXVIII and 40).

" *D.*—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure (Major head 41).

" *E.*—Construction Expenditure (Major heads 34, 37, 48, and 50).

" *F.*—Capital account of Guaranteed Companies.

" *G.*—Capital Account of Indian Railway Companies (exclusive of the three old Guaranteed Companies).

" *H.*— Railways belonging to Native States.

General results of the year.

5. An account is submitted with this review exhibiting in abstract by funds and Finance heads the Revenue and Expenditure on account of State and

Guaranteed Railways during the year, and affording a comparison of the results of the year with the Budget and Revised Estimates and the actuals of 1890-91.

6. The outlay on construction was as follows:—

	Rx.	
34.—Construction of Protective Railways (Famine Insurance)	484,795	
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue) .	163,233	
48.—Construction of Railways (not charged to Revenue) .	2,770,336	
Capital outlay by the old Guaranteed Companies .	50,064 =	45,891
State lines constructed by the agency of Companies .	1,166,211 =	915,798
TOTAL .	4,634,639	961,689

7. The results shown by the Railway Revenue Account are as follows:—

	State Railways.	Guaranteed Railways.	Subsidized Companies.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross Receipts . . .	16,411,934	6,846,421	32,994	...	23,291,349
Working expenses . .	7,516,291	3,353,303	...	...	10,869,594
Surplus profits and shares of net earnings, etc., paid to Companies	698,189	737,659	...	...	1,435,848
Interest on debt incurred for Capital	4,427,960	...	...	...	4,427,960
Annuities, charged upon Revenue Account*	2,428,763	...	...	...	2,428,763
Interest on advances of Capital by the Secretary of State .	226,497	...	...	...	226,497
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	1,004,674	...	..	...	1,004,674
Guaranteed interest of the old Companies	...	3,069,430	...	...	3,069,430
Land charges, supervision and subsidies	...	19,257	32,265	...	51,522
Advances of interest to certain Companies . . .	...	...	865	...	865
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	92,060	92,060
Total Expenditure .	16,302,374	7,179,649	33,130	92,060	23,607,213
Net gain + or loss — to Government	+109,560	—333,228	—136	—92,060	—315,864
Compared with—					
in 1890-91 . . .	—387,297	—145,989	—4,808	—149,197	—687,291
in 1889-90 . . .	—983,920	—699,530	—20,027	—149,124	—1,852,601
in 1888-89 . . .	—1,254,616	—922,839	+14,697	—70,634	—2,233,392
in 1887-88 . . .	—1,121,343	—930,333	—18,863	—51,847	—2,122,386

8. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that after meeting all charges for annuities and interest (including interest on capital expended on lines not opened for traffic), charges for land for Companies' lines, and miscellaneous expenditure on surveys, etc., the result for the year is a net charge to the State of Rx. 315,864 only. The traffic was exceptionally good, and this loss may be directly attributed to the unfavourable rate of exchange during the year. The interest and annuities paid in England amounted to £5,653,176, which, at the exchange of 1*s.* 4·73333812*d.* the rupee, aggregated Rx. 8,108,138, the loss by exchange being no less than Rx. 2,454,962.

* These annuities are terminable between the years 1953 and 1958.

SECTION A.

STATE RAILWAYS.

(i)—Gross Receipts and Working Expenses.

9. At the beginning of the year under review, 12,757 miles of State Railway were open for traffic‡ *viz.* :—

	Miles.
State lines worked by the State—	
Standard gauge	3,532½*
Metre gauge	1,084¼
Special gauges	63¼
	4,680
State lines worked by the Companies—	
Standard gauge	3,319½
Metre gauge	4,757½†
	8,077

10. During the year 1891-92 the following lengths of line were opened for traffic :—

	Miles.
Bengal and North-Western Railway—	
Tirhoot Section	12½
Company's Section	38¾
Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway—	
Lucknow-Bareilly Section	58
Mysore State Railway	15
South Indian Railway	204½
North-Western Railway	65¼
Tounghoo-Mandalay Railway	2½
Mu Valley Railway	59½
TOTAL	456

These figures give a total open mileage of 13,213, from which should, however, be deducted the Quetta loop-line (97¼ miles) under reconstruction. With this deduction, and allowing for corrections in mileages, the mileage open at end of the year 1891-92 was 13,105¾‡ miles. The mileage of railways classed respectively as Imperial and Provincial was as under—

	Miles.
Imperial	10,908¾*
Provincial	2,197 †
TOTAL	13,105¾

11. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rx. 16,411,934, the working expenses amounted to Rx. 7,516,291, the shares of net earnings, surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds paid to Companies amounted to Rx. 698,189, raising the total charges to Rx. 8,214,480, and leaving Rx. 8,197,454 as the net receipts accruing to Government from all the State lines during 1891-92.

12. The Capital expenditure incurred by, or on the direct responsibility of, the State, including the Capital charge involved by incurring a specific amount of debt in purchase or redemption of liabilities in connection with lines for-

* Includes Bengal Central Railway.

† Includes Bengal and North-Western Railway.

} Both these railways are the property of Companies, but for convenience are classified as State Railways.

‡ Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1891-92—Part I, Appendix C.

merly belonging to Guaranteed Companies and acquired by the State is as under; *vide* details in Schedules A, Rx. 129,608,212, and H, Rx. 4,156,742 :—

	Rx.	Rx.
(i) On State lines—		
(*a*) Direct Capital outlay	71,845,506	
(*b*) Redemption of liabilities . . .	33,553,451	
		105,398,957
(ii) On State lines leased to Companies (Capital raised wholly, or in part, by Companies under guarantee)		28,365,997*
TOTAL . .		133,764,954

13. This sum, however, includes expenditure on lines not opened for traffic at the close of the year under review, on materials held in reserve on the North-West Frontier and with storekeepers at ports, on projects abandoned or in abeyance, and inefficient expenditure incurred in connection with lines transferred to Companies, aggregating Rx. 4,156,742 (*vide* Schedule H). Excluding such expenditure, the open line Capital outlay at the close of 1891-92 may be stated at Rx. 129,608,212 (*vide* Schedule A).

14. The net receipts accruing to Government for the year, Rx. 8,197,454, give a return on the total Capital outlay at the close of the year at the rate of 6·13 per cent. and on the *Open line* Capital outlay at the rate of 6·33 per cent.

15. The above results, although representing correctly the return on the Capital outlay actually incurred by the State, cannot be taken as correctly representing the true returns from the State Railways considered from a commercial point of view on the actual money sunk in the various undertakings. The old Guaranteed Railways, which have been purchased by the State, were for the most part acquired by the payment of annuities, including the establishment of sinking funds, which will redeem the capital at the expiry of the period for which the annuities are to run. These charges are met from current revenues, and in respect of the capital thus to be redeemed, no charge appears in the Government account of Capital outlay. On the other hand, when the line was purchased outright, as in the case of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the outlay as shown in the Government books includes the premium paid on the Company's share Capital. The actual outlay incurred on the State Railways—taking in the case of the Guaranteed Railways purchased by Government, the amounts expended by the several Companies *plus* the expenditure since incurred on construction—may‡ be stated at Rx. 163,764,031,† and on open lines at Rx. 159,607,289, on which amounts the net receipts for 1891-92 give a return at the rate of 5·005 and 5·135 per cent., respectively.

16. The receipts and charges, the Capital outlay, and the return per cent. on Capital outlay of each line will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule A. The following is a general summary:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of charges on Receipts.		Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.	Percentage of net receipts on Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.
				Including payments to Companies.	Excluding payments to Companies.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.			Rx.	
Imperial . .	14,324,039	6,896,440	7,427,619	48·14	44 78	114,316,607	6·50
Provincial . .	2,087,875	1,318,040	769,835	63·12	52 77	15,291,605	5 03
TOTAL .	16,411,934	8,214,480	8,197,454	50·05	45·80	129,608,212	6 33

* Excludes the outlay on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not guaranteed by the State.

		Rx.
† Outlay as recorded in Finance and Revenue Accounts (*vide* para. 12) . . .		133,764,954
Add—Difference between outlay included above and actual rupee expenditure on lines purchased from Companies (*vide* Schedule A.)—	Rx.	
East Indian	21,643,501	
Eastern Bengal	1,970,053	
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	7,175,306	
South Indian	277,955	
	31,066,815	
Deduct—Premium on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway	1,067,738	
		29,999,077
TOTAL . .		163,764,031

‡ Sterling figures in the old Companies' accounts were converted at fixed contract rates. The difference between contract and actual average rates cannot be stated.

17. It will be seen from the above that the railways classed as Imperial yielded a return of 6·50 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government accounts, while those classed as Provincial yielded a return of 5·03 per cent. The year 1891-92 was, however, unusually favourable for railways generally. There was a satisfactory improvement in coaching traffic due to steady progress on most of the lines, assisted by special fairs at Hardwar and elsewhere, and to the opening out of new lines through districts not hitherto served by any railway. But the favourable results were chiefly due to a large and unexpected increase in goods traffic, which was remarkable for the largely increased exports of wheat and seeds from Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi; coal traffic on the East Indian Railway was brisk, and the scarcity in Rajputana and high prices in Hyderabad and the Southern Mahratta country caused a considerable movement in food-grains.

18. The net receipts from the following Railways exceeded the interest charges for the year :—

Railway.	Net Receipts (less surplus profits paid to Companies).	Interest and annuities, etc.	Surplus to State.
Imperial.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
East Indian	3,314,624	2,357,511	957,113
Rajputana-Malwa	1,117,231	525,602	591,629
Tounghoo-Mandalay*	99,861	84,628	15,233
Patna-Gya	34,788	17,394	17,394
Oudh and Rohilkhand	497,814	484,838	12,976
Warora Colliery	11,276	6,192	5,084
Provincial.			
Burma	177,910	121,937	55,973
Nalhati	4,417	1,427	2,990

The Eastern Bengal Railway yielded a return of 6·26 per cent. on the Capital outlay as recorded in the Government books, and 5·06 per cent. on the actual rupee outlay, but the net receipts fell short of the interest and annuity charges by Rx. 2,717, due to the heavy loss by exchange on the sterling payments. The North-Western Railway gave a return of 3·26 per cent. on the actual outlay incurred on the line, although the Capital Account is burdened with the very heavy expenditure incurred on the Frontier Sections, amounting to over Rx. 11,500,000, which sections did not cover their working expenses during the year. Owing to this cause and the heavy loss by exchange on the sterling payments of interest and annuities, the net receipts fell short of interest and annuity charges by Rx. 574,890. The true results of the year's working of the Tirhoot State Railway are better than they appear from Schedule A, in which the return on Capital outlay is shown as 3·01 per cent. The Bengal and North-Western Company's share of the earnings of the combined undertaking for the half-year ended 31st December 1890 was not paid until 1891-92, and the amount appears as a charge during that year, thus reducing the net receipts of the State. Excluding this special charge, the State share of the net earnings of the year would more than cover the interest charges. The financial results to the State of the working of the Companies' lines classed as State Railways are shown more fully in Schedule I.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

19. The actual gross receipts and working expenses of State Railways for the year 1891-92 compare with the actuals of 1890-91, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals, 1891-92	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Gross receipts	16,411,934	16,168,050	+ 243,884	14,660,000	+ 1,751,934	13,703,224
Working expenses (including surplus profits, etc.)	8,214,480	8,143,200	+ 71,280	7,654,200	+ 560,280	6,771,940
Net earnings	8,197,454	8,024,850	+ 172,604	7,005,800	+ 1,191,654	6,931,284

* Excludes net Receipts (Rx. 1,575) of open section of Mu Valley State Railway.

20. The great improvement over the actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate is due chiefly to the very favourable goods traffic during the year. The traffic on the East Indian Railway was exceptionally brisk, due to large exports of wheat, rice, seeds, and coal, and to some important religious festivals that occurred during the year. On the Rajputana-Malwa Railway uniformly brisk traffic was maintained throughout the year, due to scarcity in different parts of the country and to larger exports of wheat and seeds to Europe. The pilgrims to and from the fairs at Hardwar also influenced the traffic to a smaller extent. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway heavy export traffic in grain, and fairs held at the commencement and close of the year, increased the receipts considerably. Traffic on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was very favourable owing to large exports of wheat and seeds. On the North-Western there was a large increase due chiefly to exports of wheat *viâ* Karachi, frontier expeditions and the Hardwar fair. Other lines were also favourably affected by generally similar causes.

21. The actuals compare favourably with the revised estimate; the actual net earnings approximating closely to the figure in the revised estimate, there being an improvement of about 2 per cent. only. Traffic continued very favourable up to the close of the year.

22. The increase in working expenses over the actuals of the previous year and over the Budget and Revised Estimates is due to the greatly enhanced traffic, which necessarily involves an increase in cost of working, and to the larger payments of surplus profits and shares of net earnings to Companies in proportion to the increase in net receipts.

(*ii*)—*Interest and Annuities.*

23. The charges for interest and annuities on account of State Railways for 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 8,087,894, as under:—

	England.		India.	Total.
	Sterling.	Rupee equivalent.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State . .	...	...	2,810,454	2,810,454
Interest on debt taken over or incurred in connection with lines transferred from Companies to the State :—				
On debentures since discharged . .	...	...	174,494	174,494
On debentures, debenture stock and on Indian stock issued in redemption of annuities, debentures and debenture stock and for purchase of undertakings	1,005,952	1,442,799	213	1,443,012
Annuities in purchase of Companies' lines .	1,693,388	2,428,768	...	2,428,768
Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	681,758	977,820	26,854	1,004,674
Interest chargeable against Companies on advances by Secretary of State . .	157,919	226,497	...	226,497
TOTAL .	3,539,017	5,075,879	3,012,015	8,087,894

24. The interest charged in India on debt incurred for direct outlay by the State, with the exception of a loan of Rx. 1,000,000 from His Highness the Maharaja Holkar for the Holkar State Railway, which bears interest at 4½ per cent., is charged at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The interest is calculated at 4 per cent. on outlay to the end of the previous year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year in which incurred.

25. The debt taken over, or incurred in connection with lines acquired, by the State from Companies, relates to the East Indian, Eastern Bengal, Sind, Punjab and Delhi (incorporated in the North-Western Railway), Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways, and consists of debentures and debenture stocks of

the Companies of which the State assumed the liability on the transfer; of India stock issued in purchase of the Oudh and Rohilkhand and South Indian Railways; and of stock issued from time to time in redemption of portions of annuities or of debentures and debenture stocks, which are bought up as opportunity offers. The details of the interest charges and the charge on account of each line are as follows:—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi.	Oudh and Rohilkhand.	South Indian.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
On debentures discharged	141,867	32,627	...	...	...
On debenture stock	92,659	20,004	...	...	...
On debentures and debenture stock	...	...	...	148,898	77,857
On India 3½ per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity and debenture stock	348,715	29,520	238,990	—291	...
On India 3 per cent. stock issued in redemption of portion of annuity, debenture stock and debentures, and for purchase of undertakings from Railway Companies	10,664	30	...	332,468	140,592
On 4 per cent. rupee debt issued in redemption of portion of annuity	213	..	...	...	...
Discount Sinking Fund in redemption of debt incurred in excess of money raised	...	...	...	2,698	...
TOTAL	594,118	82,181	238,990	483,768	218,449

26. The East Indian, the Eastern Bengal and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways were purchased by annuities: the East Indian Railway annuity, terminating in 1953, at the rate of £5-12-6 for every £100 stock of the Company, the Eastern Bengal, terminating in 1957, at £6-3-4·79 per £100 stock, and the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, terminating in 1958, at the rate of £5-3-3·141 per £100 stock. In the case of the East Indian Railway a portion of the annuity equivalent to ⅓ of the commuted value of the capital stock, or £6,550,000, has been deferred, on which interest at 4 per cent. is allowed. The holders of this portion of the stock participate in the surplus profits. The charges in respect of each line were as follows:—

	East Indian.	Eastern Bengal.	Sind, Punjab and Delhi (North-Western).	TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Annuity	1,217,654	167,592	532,616	1,917,862
Interest in lieu of deferred annuity	375,777	...	..	375,777
Sinking Fund	78,576	5,859	48,161	132,596
Contribution towards management of Sinking Funds, etc.	1,971	185	372	2,528
TOTAL	1,673,978	173,636	581,149	2,428,763

27. The charges under "Interest on capital deposited by Companies" and "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances" relate to the newer Companies' lines, which are classed under State Railways. The share capital and debentures raised by the Companies are guaranteed by the Secretary of State, and the interest on the Companies' share and debenture capital appears under the heading "Interest on capital deposited by Companies." During later years, the funds required for additional Capital works have been provided by advances made to the Companies from funds raised by the Secretary of State under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5. The charges for interest on these advances appear under the heading "Interest chargeable against Companies on advances."

28. The charges incurred in connection with each line are given in the following table:—

Railways.	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.			Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.	Grand Total.
	India.	England.	Total.	England.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal-Nagpur . .	19,415	245,617	265,032	111,872	376,904
Bengal Central . .	...	25,100	25,100	23,307	48,407
Indian Midland . .		304,075	304,075	53,439	357,514
Lucknow-Bareilly . .	7,439	...	7,439	...	7,439
South Indian . . .	...	43,028	43,028	...	43,028
Southern Mahratta* .	...	360,000	360,000	37,879	397,879
Total .	26,854	977,820	1,004,674	226,497	1,231,171

* Including Mysore.

29. The charge in India against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway represents interest on capital expended by Government on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking. This expenditure has not been refunded by the Company, but the State ranks as a shareholder to the extent of the capital contributed by it. Interest on the Lucknow-Bareilly Railway Capital —though a sterling Capital—is paid in India.

SECTION B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

30. This section deals with (i) the revenue transactions of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Bombay Baroda and Central India, and the Madras Railways; and (ii) the charges incurred by the State in the payment of surplus profits and contributions to provident funds; on land, which under the several contracts is supplied free of charge to the companies; on Government controlling establishments (offices of Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners); and on interest on capital. The Government controlling establishments also exercise, in some instances, supervision over State lines leased to companies, and perform certain duties in connection with State Railways, but the entire cost is included under this head. Recoveries are, however, made from State lines leased to companies on account of Government supervision, and the amount of such recoveries is credited to this head.

I.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

XXVII.—Net Traffic Receipts.

31. At the close of the year under review, the open mileage of the Guaranteed Railways was as follows* :—

	Total length open.	Length laid with two or more tracks.
	Miles.	Miles.
Great Indian Peninsula	1,288¼	459
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	460¾	60
Madras	839¼	42½
TOTAL .	2,588¼	561½

32. The results of the working of the Guaranteed Railways appearing in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India, are based on the payments into, and withdrawals from, Government Treasuries, the net receipts (*i.e.*, net payments into Treasury) appearing under head XXVII.—Guaranteed Railways as *net traffic receipts*. The gross receipts do not represent the earnings of the Railway, nor do the charges represent the cost of working. In through traffic transactions each Railway collects large sums of money on behalf of other lines, which are ultimately transferred to the credit of those lines. Such collections, on guaranteed lines, appear on both sides of the accounts as receipts and payments, and as the settlement of through traffic transactions is necessarily somewhat in arrears, a final settlement being made up at the close of each calendar half-year only, the net payments into treasury during any one official year may be more or less than the net earnings. There are other transactions also relating to moneys held temporarily, which are paid in to the credit of Government for the time being, which may similarly affect the results for any year. Transactions of the nature here referred to are called 'Suspense' receipts and payments, and this expression is used in the following table to distinguish them from the actual earnings and working expenses which are termed 'Administrative' figures.

33. The net receipts of the Guaranteed Railways during 1891-92 amounted

* Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1891-92, Part I, Appendix C.

to Rx. 3,493,118. The transactions of each Railway for the year were as follows:—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts—			
Administrative	4,434,551	1,413,901	945,556
Suspense	273,246	1,059,168	85,404
Total	4,707,797	2,473,069	1,030,960
Payments—			
Administrative	2,204,413	599,949	548,941
Suspense	230,521	1,050,776	84,108
Total	2,434,934	1,650,725	633,049
Net Receipts—			
Administrative	2,230,138	813,952	396,615
Suspense	42,725	8,392	1,296
Total	2,272,863	822,344	397,911
Percentage of working expenses to earnings	49·71	42·43	58·05
Average earnings per mile per week	65·84	53·69	21·54

34. Taking the capital expenditure as stated in rupees in the Indian Accounts (in which sterling figures have been converted at the fixed contract rates of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee) the return per cent. on capital outlay incurred to the end of the year was as under:—

	Capital Outlay to 31st March 1892.	Net Receipts, 1891-92.	Percentage on Capital Outlay.
	Rx.	Rx.	
Great Indian Peninsula	27,680,666	2,272,863	8·21
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,582,300	822,344	8·58
Madras	11,977,567	397,911	3·32

35. During the year 1891-92, traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay Baroda Railways was very favourable. The gross earnings showed a considerable advance over the transactions of previous years, due chiefly to large demands for wheat and seeds for export to Europe, and for districts in Southern India suffering from, or threatened with scarcity. On the Madras Railway the results were not very favourable, owing to the prevalence of cholera and general scarcity. The working expenses were generally high, due for the most part to the heavy traffic; but on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway there was special expenditure due to extensive renewals of engines and coaching and goods stock, on the Bombay Baroda Railway on repairing damages caused by floods in 1891, and on the Madras Railway on renewals of locomotives.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

36. A statement attached to this review, as Schedule B, compares in detail the transactions of the year with the actuals of 1890-91 and with the Budget and Revised Estimates. The following is a summary of the net results :—

Railway.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	2,272,863	2,258,000	+14,863	2,000,000	+272,863	2,060,862
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	822,344	815,000	+7,344	760,000	+62,344	788,404
Madras . .	397,911	390,000	+7,911	420,000	−22,089	465,254
Total .	3,493,118	3,463,000	+30,118	3,180,000	+313,118	3,314,520

37. The improvement over the actuals of 1890-91 and the Budget Estimate was due principally to the heavy traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways in connection with the export of wheat and seeds to Europe, and edible grains to districts suffering from scarcity.

38. The improvement over the Revised Estimate is comparatively small, and is due to the very favourable traffic at the close of the year.

II.—Surplus Profits, etc., Land, Supervision and Interest.

Surplus Profits and Contribution to Provident Funds.

39. Under the contracts with the Guaranteed Railway Companies, a moiety of the excess of net earnings over interest charges for each half-year ending 30th June and 31st December, considered separately, is paid to the Company. In calculating the surplus, however, the interest paid in England is converted into Indian currency at the contract rates of exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. The amounts paid to the companies are, therefore, more than a moiety of the true surplus after meeting interest charges, since the loss by exchange, *i.e.*, the difference between 1*s.* 10*d.* and actual rates of exchange, is not taken into account, the whole of this loss falling against Government. In any half-year during which the net earnings fall short of the interest charges, the deficiency is borne wholly by Government.

40. A contribution from net earnings is made in aid of provident funds established on the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways for the benefit of the Companies' employés, when the return of net earnings on Capital exceeds 6 per cent. per annum on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and 3 per cent. half-yearly on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A Provident Fund was established during 1891-92 on the Madras Railway, but on a different basis, the contribution forming a charge to working expenses.

41. The payments to the Companies during the ear 1891-92 on account of surplus profits and contributions to Provident Funds were as follows :—

	Surplus profits.	Contribution to Provident Funds.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	518,726	17,004	535,730
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	179,826	7,498	187,324
South Indian	14,605	...	14,605
Total .	713,157	24,502	737,659

4 . The surplus profits paid to the South Indian Railway represent a share of profits for the half-year ended 31st December 1890. That line was taken over by the State on the 1st January 1891.

Land.

43. The charges for land for Guaranteed Railways during the year were comparatively small. They were as follows:—

	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	266
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	19
Madras	1,968
	2,253
Less—Sale-proceeds of land relinquished by the Madras Railway	27
TOTAL	2,226

Supervision.

44. The charges falling under this head represent the cost of the establishments of the Consulting Engineers and Government Examiners employed on the supervision, audit and control of the transactions of Companies' lines, and a moiety of the cost of the office of the Director General of Railways. The amounts recovered from Railway Companies are credited to this head. The charges during the year under review were as follows:—

	Control. Rx.	Audit. Rx.
Bombay	11,517	9,491
Madras	7,394	4,347
Calcutta	8,056	2,748
Central Division	6,832	3,902
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	7,044	3,372
Director General of Railways	14,748	...
	55,591	23,860
TOTAL	79,451	
Less—Recoveries from Companies	62,420	
Net Charge	17,031	

45. The contributions for Government supervision, audit and control, recovered from the several Railway Companies were as follows:—

	Rx.
East Indian Railway	10,000
Rajputana-Malwa System	13,375
Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot	2,959
Bengal-Nagpur	6,708
Bengal Central	1,002
Indian Midland	5,419
Southern Mahratta (including Mysore)	10,840
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (including Lucknow-Bareilly)	1,013
South Indian	9,289
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	1,815
TOTAL	62,420

46. The contribution payable by the East Indian Railway has been fixed under the contract at Rs. 50,000 half-yearly. In the case of the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka line, the State retains 2 per cent. of the net earnings, and this sum is taken as equivalent to the usual contribution to cover the cost of Government supervision, audit and control. But from this has to be met a proportionate share of interest on cost of joint works at Umballa and Delhi, provided by Government free of cost to the Company. No adjustment on this account was, however, made in 1891-92. With the exception of the Bengal and North-Western and the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways, the contributions paid by other Railway Companies are calculated in accordance with the terms of the several contracts at the rate of Rs. 40 per half-year per mile of line constructed

or under construction. The contributions by the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways are, under their contracts, calculated at the rate of Rs. 20 per mile half-yearly.

47. It will be observed that no contribution is made by the old Guaranteed Railways towards the cost of Government audit and control.

Interest.

48. The charges for Interest during the year 1891-92 were as under :—

	On Capital held in England.		On Capital held in India.	On overdrawals on Capital Account.	Total.
	Amount. £	Equivalent. Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	1,185,439	1,700,231	2,271	13,951	1,716,453
Bombay, Baroda and Central India . . .	401,289	575,554	298	19,786	595,638
Madras	527,431	756,474	...	865	757,339
TOTAL .	2,114,159	3,032,259	2,569	34,602	3,069,430

The above figures represent the interest paid during the year, and not the liability for interest *for* the year 1891-92. Interest on share capital and debentures is almost invariably paid half-yearly on 1st July and 1st January: the charges appearing in the accounts for the official year, therefore, may be said generally to represent the interest due for the calendar year. The payments during the official year differ from the liability for interest owing to additions to, or conversions of debentures. Considerable additional Capital was raised during the year under review, the bulk of it in December 1891, and consequently the liability for interest for the year 1891-92 would be somewhat higher than the actual payments. The interest on overdrawn Capital represents interest charged by Government at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum on advances to the Companies in excess of their paid-up Capital.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

49. In the statement attached to this review, as Schedule C, will be found a comparison in detail of the actual charges for Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision, and Interest, with the Revised and Budget Estimates and with the Actuals of 1890-91, of which the following is a summary :—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Surplus Profits, etc.	737,659	732,800	+4,859	571,500	+166,159	473,334
Land and Supervision.	19,257	17,710	+1,547	27,500	− 8,243	42,988
Interest . .	3,069,430	3,074,510	−5,080	2,989,510	+ 79,920	3,130,941
TOTAL .	3,826,346	3,825,020	1,326	3,588,510	237,836	3,647,263

50. The large increase in surplus profits over actuals of the previous year and the Budget Estimate, is due to the great improvement in net revenue already referred to, on the Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways, the Companies sharing with Government in the enhanced profits. The decrease in the interest charges as compared with the actuals of 1890-91 is due to the removal of the South Indian Railway form the category of Guaranteed Railways on its acquisition by the State on 1st January 1891. The increase over the Budget Estimate is due to the fall in

the rate of exchange during the year, as compared with the estimated rate adopted for Budget purposes. The actuals and the Revised Estimate are in close accord.

Effect on State revenues.

51. The following table shews the direct results to the State of the *working* of the Guaranteed Railways for the year:—

	Net Traffic Receipts.	Charges.				Gain or loss (+ or −).
		Interest.	Surplus Profits.	Contributions to Provident Funds.	Total.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . .	2,272,863	1,716,453	518,726	17,004	2,252,183	+ 20,680
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	822,344	595,638	179,826	7,498	782,962	+ 39,382
Madras . .	397,911	757,339	—	—	757,339	−359,428
TOTAL .	3,493,118	3,069,430	698,552	24,502	3,792,484	−299,366

52. In addition to the above, the cost of land provided at the expense of the State and a proportionate share of the cost of the Government controlling establishments has to be taken into consideration, in order to arrive at the real financial results to the State of the connection with Guaranteed Railways. The above table, however, shows prominently the effects of the provisions in the contracts under which surplus profits are declared half-yearly, and the sterling interest for such purposes is converted at the fixed contract rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* (*vide* para. 39). Thus the Great Indian Peninsula Railway received as surplus profits during the year the sum of Rx. 518,726, while Government (although nominally entitled to share equally with the Company) received a clear surplus of Rx. 20,680 only. During the second-half of 1891 the net earnings fell short of the guaranteed interest and Government had to make good the deficiency, and to bear also the loss by exchange on interest paid in England, from its share of the surplus of the first-half of the year. The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company received Rx. 179,826 as surplus profits, while the actual surplus accruing to the State was only Rx. 39,382.

53. The following statement shows the total amount advanced on account of guaranteed interest to each of the Guaranteed Railways to 31st March 1892, the net revenue of the several lines to the 31st of December 1891, appropriated towards the repayment of that amount, and the balance. For the purposes of this statement, the net revenue and the guaranteed interest paid in India are converted at the contract rates of exchange. The amounts shown as guaranteed interest paid in England represent true sterling:—

Railway.	Guaranteed interest advanced to 31st March 1892.			Aggregate of net revenue balances for the several half-years to 31st December 1891, inclusive—less moieties of surplus profits repaid to Companies.	Net amount advanced.
	In England.	In India.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	32,262,228	470,140	32,732,368	28,834,287	3,898,081
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11,283,895	87,335	11,371,230	9,333,790	2,037,440
Madras	15,477,725	2,142	15,479,867	7,463,008	8,016,859
TOTAL .	59,023,848	559,617	59,583,465	45,631,085	13,952,380

SECTION C.

SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.

(*Major Heads XXVIII and 40.*)

54. The transactions in connection with subsidized railways which in the Government accounts appear under the heading Subsidized Companies represent—

Under *Revenue*, Head XXVIII.—Repayments of advances of interest.

Under *Expenditure*, Head 40.—Cost of land supplied free, subsidies, and advances of interest.

REPAYMENTS OF ADVANCES OF INTEREST.

55. The amounts credited as Revenue under this head comprise repayments to Government on account of advances of interest by the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway Company and by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore Railway.

56. In the case of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway, the State advanced interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital while the line was under construction. In consideration of this payment the State is entitled, under the terms of the contract, to a moiety of any surplus earnings, after meeting working expenses, interest on borrowed capital, if any, and a sum sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Company's share capital, until such time as the interest advanced by the Secretary of State, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, shall have been repaid. The amount repaid to the Secretary of State during 1891-92 was £995, equivalent at the average rate of exchange of the year to Rx. 1,427. The following is a summary of the advances and repayments of interest to the close of 1891-92:—

Year.	Advances.	Repayments.	
		England.	India.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1882-83	432	...	...
1883-84	4,667	...	...
1884-85	7,986*	...	...
1885-86	...	...	119
1886-87	...	...	32
1889-90	...	91	...
1890-91	...	975	...
1891-92	...	1,427	...
TOTAL	13,085	2,493	151

* Interest (£295) realized from investment of funds deposited by the Company for a fixed period taken in reduction of advances of interest.

57. The payment by the Mysore Durbar on account of the Mysore State Railway, represents the net charge for interest paid by Government to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, in connection with the Mysore Railway. The Secretary of State, acting on behalf of the Mysore State, has guaranteed the interest on the capital raised by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for the construction of the Mysore Railway, and the Durbar makes good the excess of interest over net revenue, and will receive any excess of net revenue over interest charges. The receipts and working expenses and interest charges of the Mysore Railway are recorded in the Government accounts under their respective Railway heads, and the net charge for interest only (*i.e.*, interest on Capital expended *minus* net receipts), which is recoverable from the Mysore Durbar, is credited under this head. The amount recovered from the Mysore Durbar during 1891-92 was Rx. 31,567 arrived at as under:—

	Rx.
Interest on Capital	68,845
Less—Charge for interest on the unexpended balance of the Capital retained in its hands, borne by Government .	5,854
Remainder .	62,991
Net Receipts	31,424
Net charge for interest recovered from the Mysore Durbar .	31,567

LAND, SUBSIDIES AND ADVANCES OF INTEREST.

58. The charges for land, subsidy and advances of interest are borne partly by Imperial and partly by Provincial Revenues. The items falling on the Imperial Government are charges for land, provided free of cost under the terms of the contracts, in connection with the Bengal and North-Western, Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Nilgiri Railways. The Nilgiri Railway is also entitled, under the terms of its contract, to interest at 3 per cent. on its capital deposited in a Government Treasury for three years, or until the line is opened throughout for traffic, if earlier.

59. The charges debited to Imperial Funds during 1891-92 on account of subsidized railways were:—

		Rx.
Bengal and North-Western Railway	(Land charges) . .	11,947
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	(„) . .	3,574
Bengal Central Railway	(„) . .	—13
Nilgiri Railway	(„) . .	2,551
Ditto	(Interest) . . .	865
	TOTAL .	18,924

60. The credit appearing against the Bengal Central Railway represents the sale proceeds of certain land relinquished by the Company. This land was made over to the Company prior to 1st July 1885, up to which date land was supplied free to that Company, and the cost was charged to this head. Under the new contract, land supplied after the 1st July 1885 is paid for by that Company.

61. The charges borne by the Provincial Governments in connection with subsidized railways are—

Assam.—An annual subsidy, payable to the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, on account of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, of such amount—subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,00,000—as, together with the net earnings of the Railway, shall be sufficient to yield a return of 5 per cent. per annum on Capital outlay, and a share of the pay and allowances of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Bengal.—Charges for land which, under the terms of the contracts, has to be provided free of cost to the Tarkessur, Dooars, and Deoghur Railways.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—An annual subsidy of Rs. 40,000 payable to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company up to 31st December 1894.

62. The amounts debited against Provincial Revenues during 1891-92 were —

	Rx.
Dibru-Sadiya Railway (Subsidy, etc.)	10,070
Dooars Railway (Land)	136
Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway (Subsidy)	4,000
TOTAL	14,206

The maximum amount of the subsidy payable in respect of the Dibru-Sadiya Railway, was paid to the Company during the year.

63. The total charges in connection with each line to the close of 1891-92, will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule D.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

64. The actual receipts during the year under Head XXVIII compare with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
XXVIII.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	1,427	1,400	+27	...	+1,427
Mysore	31,567	22,400	+9,167	32,400	—833
	32,994	23,800	+9,194	32,400	+594

65. When the Budget Estimate was framed it was not anticipated that any refund would be realized from the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company. The difference between actuals and the Revised Estimate of the repayment by the Mysore Durbar is due to the net revenue of the railway having fallen below the estimate and to a wrong calculation of the interest on the unexpended balance of capital in hands of Government.

66. The actual expenditure during the year under Head 40, compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

	Actuals.	REVISED ESTIMATE		BUDGET ESTIMATE.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
40.—SUBSIDIZED COMPANIES—					
Imperial	18,924	23,300	—4,376	35,000	—16,076
Provincial	14,206	14,400	—194	15,100	—894
TOTAL	33,130	37,700	—4,570	50,100	—16,970

67. The above lapses are due to some land acquisition cases on the Bengal and North-Western Railway not having been finally settled during the year, and to delay in settlement of disputed claims in connection with land for the Nilgiri Railway.

SECTION D.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

68. The following expenditure is recorded under this head :—

(a) Outlay on surveys.
(b) Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges.
(c) Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of).
(d) Port Storekeepers' Establishments.
(e) Abt material and engine suspense account.
(f) Share of Bengal Public Works Establishment charges.
(g) Land charges in connection with Native States' Railways.

69. At the commencement of the year 1891-92 the following surveys were in hand :—

Imperial.

Meiktila-Myingyan Survey.
Kawlin-Mogoung „
Mogul Serai-Howrah „
Kashmir Railway „
Zhob Valley „
Frontier Railway „
Bolan High Level Line „

Provincial.

Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur Survey.
Surveys in Madras and Bombay.

70. During the course of the year the under-mentioned surveys were undertaken by the Imperial Government :—

Sambalpur-Khurda Survey.—A complete detailed survey of the proposed route for a line of railway from Sambalpur to Khurda, or some other convenient station on the East Coast Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,98,374.

Wazirabad-Multan Survey.—A survey for a line of railway from Wazirabad to Multan, intended to form portion of a system of feeder lines for the North-Western Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,321.

Kurnool Branch Survey.—A survey for a branch railway from the Kurnool road station on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway to the town of Kurnool, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,697.

Kalka-Simla Railway Survey.—A fresh project for the construction of a railway from Kalka to Simla, to be quite independent of the existing cart-road, at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,07,930.

Jangshai-Tatta Railway Survey.—A survey for a feeder line to the North-Western Railway from Jangshai station to Tatta in the Karachi Collectorate, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,124.

Nusseerabad-Kekri Survey.—A survey for a project which had been put forward, for the construction of a branch railway on the metre-guage from Nusseerabad Station on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway to Kekri, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,000. This project was prepared in view of the possibility of relief works being necessary in Ajmere.

71. The Madras Government also ordered the re-alignment of the East Coast Railway in the Ellore and Rajahmundry divisions and a reconnaissance to Bimlipatam at the expense of Provincial revenues.

72. On the commencement of construction of the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, it was decided to charge the expenditure incurred during the year to that date on the Bolan High Level Line Survey against the construction grant of the line. Similarly, the outlay during 1891-92 on the Kawlin-Mogoung Survey was debited to the construction grant of the Mu Valley State Railway, and consequently the outlay on these two surveys during the year did not fall against the major head "41."

73. The expenditure incurred during the year 1891-92 amounted to Rx. 92,060, as under :—

	Rx.
Imperial	80,223
Provincial	11,837
TOTAL	92,060

74. The Imperial outlay includes the following :—

	Rx.
Outlay on surveys	56,325
Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges	7,090
Director General of Railways' Establishment (share of)	14,747
Port Storekeepers' Establishments	2,213
Abt material and engine suspense account	—662
Land charges in connection with Native States' Railways	510
TOTAL	80,223

75. The details of outlay on surveys will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule E. The items debited during 1891-92 to the account "Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous charges" were—

	Rx.
Leave allowances of pensionable employés on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway	1,260
Technical Section of Director General of Railways' Office	1,009
Railway Accounts Committee charges	17
Leave allowances of officers on foreign service	1,321
Bonus to Clerks' Provident Fund	63
Passage and outfit allowance to Mr. Lawson, late Supervisor, Public Works Department	52
Arrear furlough allowances of Mr. Finney	37
Repairs to Commander-in-Chief's carriage	73
Furlough allowances paid in India	295
Furlough allowances of Mr. G. M. Drury, Traffic Superintendent, East Coast Railway	351
Salary of K. C. Chowdhury, Assistant Surgeon, Eastern Bengal Railway	257
Salary, deputation allowance, etc., to Major Temple for the period he was employed in visiting railway stations in Burma in connection with the subject of local railway taxation	185
Leave allowances of officers attached to Zhob Valley Railway Survey	872
Surplus employés on the North-Western and Eastern Bengal State Railways	446
Furlough allowances of Sree Nath Roy, Honorary Assistant Examiner	270
Privilege leave allowances of Mr. C. J. Baker, Executive Engineer, from 13th June to 21st August 1891, after officiating as Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department	321
Salary of Mr. C. S. Harris while employed on the verification of stores on the Bengal and North-Western Railway	61
Salary and deputation allowance to Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent	197
Cost of photographs of the Lartigue system of railways	3
	7,090

76. The amount debited to this head on account of the Establishment of the Director General of Railways, represents half the fixed monthly charge of Rs. 21,000 debited by the Civil Department, under the authority of Public Works Department Resolution No. 6125, dated 9th November 1888, and half the salary and travelling allowances of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways. The other moiety of these charges is debited to the major head "39—Guaranteed Companies—Land and Supervision."

77. The amount debited as Port Storekeepers' Establishments represents—

	Rx.
(1) The cost of the Port Storekeeper's office at Calcutta . .	2,154
(2) Establishment entertained by the Marine Storekeeper, Bombay, in connection with the local purchase of stores for State Railways	175
(3) Central Office stores contingencies	115
(4) Credits on account of sale of stores buildings at Bombay, and receipts on Capital account	—231
	2,213

78. The expenditure recorded under Provincial represents—

	Rx.
Share of Bengal Public Works Secretariat Establishment charges	7,616
Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Jaunpur Survey	703
East Coast Railway Survey	1,817
Provincial Surveys in Madras	1,793
Ditto Bombay	—92
TOTAL .	11,837

79. The first item represents the share of the Bengal Public Works Secretariat Establishment charges debitable to the Provincial State Railways in Bengal. As under the terms of the Provincial contract which came into operation with effect from 1st April 1892, the control of the State Railways in Bengal has been transferred to the Imperial Government, a charge of this nature will no longer appear in the accounts.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

80. The actual outlay on "41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" during the year compares with the provision in the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

Head of Account.	Actuals.	REVISED ESTIMATE.		BUDGET ESTIMATE.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
41.—Imperial . . .	80,223	78,800	+1,423	120,000	—39,777
41.—Provincial . . .	11,837	10,160	+1,677	8,750	+ 3,087
TOTAL .	92,060	88,960	+3,100	128,750	+36,690

81. The lapse on the Budget Estimate is mainly due to smaller outlay than was anticipated on the Mogul Serai Howrah Survey, and to the outlay on the Kawlin-Mogoung and Bolan High Level Line Surveys having been transferred to the construction head, as work was commenced on the lines during the year.

82. The excess over the Revised Estimate appears chiefly against the East Coast Railway Survey. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 18,166 was incurred during the year chargeable against Provincial Revenues. It is believed that provision on this account was made in the Local Government's estimate, but owing to intimation not having been received in time by the Government of India, the amount was not incorporated in the estimates of the Public Works Department.

SECTION E.

STATE RAILWAYS—CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE.

(*Major heads 34, 37, 48 and 50.*)

83. At the beginning of the year under review the following railways or sections were under construction by funds provided by the State :—

By State agency—

	Miles.
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Extension	36
Chaman Extension	29¼
East Coast	516
Mu Valley	183½

By agency of Companies—

Godhra-Rutlam	113
Tirhoot (Riga to Dhang)	9
South Indian (Pakala to Guntakal)	200½
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	46
Mayavaram-Mutupet (Tiruvalur to Mutupet)	29

84. The Mayavaram-Mutupet Railway is being constructed by the agency of the South Indian Railway Company, partly from funds provided by the Tanjore Local Board and partly from the Provincial balances of the Madras Government, on the condition that the profits to be derived from the undertaking be shared between the Government of Madras and the Local Board in proportion to the capital contributed by each.

85. During the course of the year, construction operations were commenced on the following new lines and extensions :—

	Miles.
Assam-Bengal (Gauhati-Lumding Section)	154
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares (Lucknow-Rai Bareli Section)	49
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	54¾
Mushkaf-Bolan	56¾
Mari-Attock	104
Hyderabad-Umarkot (to Sadipalli)	58½
Eastern Bengal, Barsoi-Kissengunj Extension	36
Mayavaram-Mutupet (Mayaveram to Tiruvalur)	24¾
Mu Valley (Gyodoung to Mogoung)	131¼
Burma, Meiktilla Branch	13
Tirhoot (Dhang to Bairagnia)	3½

86. Work was begun in 1891-92 on the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway in anticipation of the formation of the Company for its construction. The Company have since taken over the works.

87. The Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, 152 miles in length, was approved, but for the present operations have been confined to the construction of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli section. This section is estimated to cost Rs. 29,89,390.

88. The Bareli-Rampur-Moradabad Railway is estimated to cost Rs. 73,19,252, of which sum the Rampur State has agreed to contribute Rs. 47,00,000, as a special loan to Government, carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of payment.

89. The Mushkaf-Bolan Railway, which is being constructed to provide permanent communication with Quetta, which shall be safe from injury by floods or otherwise was commenced in November 1891. The new line runs through the Mushkaf Valley, from near Sibi to Kolapur on the Quetta Loop of the North-Western Railway, a distance of 56¾ miles. It is estimated to cost Rs. 1,39,32,948.

90. The commencement of construction on the Kamalpur section of the Mari-Attock Extension of the Sind-Sagar Section of the North-Western Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 54,24,553, for 25 miles of line, was sanctioned in September 1891.

91. The construction of the Barsoe-Kissengunge extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,95,059, was sanctioned in July 1891.

92. Sanction was accorded in December 1890 to the construction of a branch line of Railway from Meiktila Road Station on the Tounghoo-Mandalay Extension of the Burma Railway, to the town of Meiktila, a distance of about 13 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,03,415, but work was not commenced until 1891-92.

93. Sanction was accorded in March 1891 to the construction of the Hyderabad-Umarkot Railway as a provincial work. The complete project is for a line from Giddu Bundar on the Indus to the Nara River, a distance of 77½ miles. Estimates have been framed and provisionally sanctioned for Rs. 18,71,294 for the whole line, but at present it has been resolved to complete the line only as far as Sadipalli near the Mithrao Canal, 58¼ miles.

94. In the Budget Estimate a sum of Rx. 4,135,500 was provided for Capital expenditure on State Railways as under:—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	975,000
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	210,500
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,950,000
TOTAL	4,135,500

and this sum was distributed for expenditure as follows:—

	Rx.
For outlay in England (treated as final charges in the Home accounts)	1,192,000
" " " India	2,477,100
" Exchange	466,400
TOTAL	4,135,500

95. The allotments to lines were as below:—

By State agency—

	Rx.
Mu Valley	516,400
Chaman Extension	28,000
Frontier Railway Reserve	11,000
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch	27,000
Hyderabad-Umarkot	115,000
East Coast	1,100,000
Open lines	540,260
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	13,340
TOTAL	2,351,000

By agency of Companies—

	Rx.
Tirhoot, Durbhunga-Bairagr ia Branch	45,000
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	80,000
South Indian (Villupuram-Guntakal)	380,000
Godhra-Rutlam	250,000
Mayavaram-Mutupet	93,100
Open lines	74,100
TOTAL	922,200
Reserve	862,300
GRAND TOTAL	4,135,500

96. It will be observed that the large sum of Rx. 862,300 was held in reserve at the beginning of the year, the bulk of which was retained for new projects under contemplation at the time. The sum held in reserve was set aside for—

	Rx.
Moghal Serai-Sone-Palamow Project	300,000
Sumbulpur Branch	250,000
New Frontier Railways	234,000
Unforeseen requirements	78,300
TOTAL	862,300

97. The Moghal Serai-Sone-Palamow project was placed in abeyance, and the Sumbulpur Branch was undertaken by the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company as a part of its undertaking. The sum of Rx. 550,000 reserved for these two projects was thus set free for other schemes. The new frontier lines commenced during the year were the Mushkaf-Bolan and a section of the Mari-Attock line. The expenditure charged against these projects during the year exceeded the reserve set aside for new frontier lines, but this was, to a considerable extent, due to the utilization of surplus plant and stores from other lines, which did not involve any actual outlay. A reserve of permanent-way material was also collected for the Peshawar Railway, but as this material was almost entirely drawn from the stock of the North-Western Railway, the establishment of this reserve did not involve any appreciable charge against the grant. The other new lines undertaken by the Imperial Government were the Gauhati-Lumding Section of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the Lucknow-Rai Bareli Section of the Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares Railway, the Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad Railway, the Barsoe-Kissengunj extension of the Eastern Bengal Railway, and later in the year the Meiktila Branch Railway. But owing to the comparatively late date on which these projects were matured and sanctioned, the expenditure fell far short of the funds at the disposal of Government originally reserved for the Moghal Serai-Sone-Palamow line and the Sumbulpur Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Indents for stores required from England were sent forward as early as possible, but could not be complied with to any large extent.

98. From different causes, which will be stated hereafter, other lines were unable to fully utilize the grants allotted to them, and although additional funds to a considerable extent were allotted to the East Coast Railway and other minor extra grants were sanctioned, it became apparent towards the close of the year that a considerable lapse was inevitable. A sum of Rx. 170,400 was transferred to "49.—Irrigation Works," and the Revised Estimate was finally submitted for Rx. 3,257,100 or Rx. 708,000 less than the amount available after the transfer of Rx. 170,400 just referred to. In submitting the Revised Estimate for this reduced amount, it was assumed that there would be considerable

lapses on the final allotments for several lines, which might amount to Rx. 200,000, and allowance was made accordingly, but, as the results shewed, the lapses were comparatively small.

99. The amount of the Revised Estimate, *viz.*, Rx. 3,257,110 was provided as follows:—

	Rx
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	294,900
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	182,610
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,779,600
TOTAL	3,257,110

and was distributed for expenditure as under:—

	Rx
For outlay in England	870,000
„ „ in India	2,007,810
„ Exchange	379,300
TOTAL	3,257,110

100. The actual outlay amounted to Rx. 3,418,364 as under:—

	Rx.
In England	864,309
„ India	2,178,718
Exchange	375,337
	3,418,364

resulting in a lapse of Rx. 717,136 on the Budget Estimate and an excess of Rx. 161,254 over the Revised Estimate of the year. Compared with the Revised Estimate the actuals in India and in England stand as follows:—

	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Actuals.	
			More.	Less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
India	2,007,310	2,178,718	170,908	...
England	870,000	864,309	...	5,691
Exchange	379,300	375,337	..	3,963
TOTAL	3,257,110	3,418,364	161,254	

101. The distribution of the outlay during the year by finance heads is as under:—

	Rx
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	484,795
37.— „ of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	163,233
48.—State Railways—Construction	2,770,336
	3,418,364

No expenditure was incurred during the year in connection with the redemption of liabilities.

102. In the statement attached to this review as Schedule F will be found full details of the expenditure of the year compared with Budget and Revised

Estimates and shewing the details of classification by Fund heads. The following is a general abstract:—

RAILWAYS.	Actuals, 1891-92.	Budget Estimate.		Revised Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals + more or — less.	Estimate.	Actuals + more or — less.
Expenditure by State agency—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Open lines*	436,001	540,260	—104,259	541,410	—105,409
Mu Valley	506,200	516,400	—10,200	519,090	—12,890
Burma, Meiktila Branch	1,057	...	+ 1,057	3,650	— 2,593
Assam-Bengal, Northern Section	47,876	...	+47,876	103,400	—55,524
Eastern Bengal, Barsoe-Kissengunj Extension.	87,420	...	+87,420	84,800	+ 2,620
Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares	31,855	...	+31,855	36,000	— 4,145
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,626	...	+18,626	25,000	— 6,374
North Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch	26,491	27,000	— 509	26,000	+ 491
" " Chaman Extension	2,865	28,000	—25,135	15,030	—12,165
Frontier Railway Reserve	23,996	11,000	+12,996	27,970	— 3,974
Peshawar " "	35,750	...	+35,750	38,400	— 2,650
Mari-Attock	68,114	...	+68,114	72,500	— 4,386
Mushkaf-Bolan	182,369	...	+182,369	130,700	+51,669
East Coast	1,303,738	1,100,000	+203,738	1,250,000	+53,738
Hyderabad-Umarkot	117,221	115,000	+ 2,221	125,400	— 8,179
Stores (Fluctuations in reserves and stores in transit)	62,570	13,340	+49,230	—103,030	+165,600
TOTAL	2,952,149	2,351,000	+601,149	2,896,320	+55,829
Expenditure by agency of Companies—					
Open lines	—286,031	74,100	—360,131	-269,660	—16,371
Villupuram-Guntakal	351,440	380,000	— 28,560	373,000	—21,560
Godhra-Rutlam	204,501	250,000	— 45,499	235,000	—30,499
Tirhoot, Durbhunga-Bairagnia Branch	41,949	45,000	— 3,051	48,000	— 6,051
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	111,694	80,000	+ 31,694	113,200	— 1,506
Mayavaram-Mutupet	42,662	93,100	— 50,438	53,100	—10,438
TOTAL	466,215	922,200	—455,985	552,640	—86,425
Reserve	...	862,300	—862,300	8,150	— 8,150
Deduct—Estimated lapses	...	...	...	—200,000	+200,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,418,364	4,135,500	—717,136	3,257,110	+161,254
Distributed as under—					
England	864,309	1,192,000	—327,691	870,000	— 5,691
India	2,178,718	2,477,100	—298,382	2,007,810	+170,908
Exchange	375,337	466,400	— 91,063	379,300	— 3,963
TOTAL	3,418,364	4,135,500	—717,136	3,257,110	+161,254

* Includes Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation account.

103. *Budget Estimate.*—The more important variations from the Budget Estimate, materially affecting the results, and excluding the new projects taken in hand during the year, are due chiefly to the following causes:—

State Agency.

Open Lines.—The lapse occurs chiefly on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and on the Wardha Coal Railway and on the Warora Colliery. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway the authorities failed to work up to the budget programme, the expenditure on final heads amounting to Rx. 6,722 only, as compared with Rx. 61,450 entered in the budget. There were also larger credits for sales of stores than were anticipated and the supplies of English stores fell short of estimate. The lapse on the Wardha Coal Railway is due to credits for rolling stock sold during the year, and that on the Warora Colliery to the postponement of work on new pits. These lapses were to some extent counterbalanced by increased outlay on the Burma and Eastern Bengal Railways.

Chaman Extension.—The reduction is due to the transfer of plant and stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

Frontier Railway Reserve.—The increase is due to the supply of additional material to complete the reserve as finally decided on.

East Coast.—The grant was increased during the year as funds were available, and work was pushed on.

Stores transactions.—The increase is due to payments being made for English stores uninvoiced, or received too late to be adjusted in the line accounts for the year.

Companies Agency.

Open Lines.—There was a large lapse of Rx. 360,131, the principal lapses being South Indian, Rx. 202,508, Rajputana-Malwa, Rx. 89,113, East Indian, Rx. 38,361, and Tirhoot, Rx. 20,937. The lapse on the South Indian is attributed to over-estimates of requirements of stores, both English and Indian, excessive provision for construction, and increased credits for sales of material to branch lines. The lapse on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway is chiefly due to large sales of stores to the Godhra-Rutlam Railway, but the expenditure on construction was considerably below the estimate. The lapse on the East Indian Railway is due to certain works provided for in the Budget Estimate having been abandoned or postponed, and to delay in the receipt of stores from England. The lapse on the Tirhoot Railway is due to the sale of engines to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway, and to a failure to work up to the budget programme of construction.

Godhra-Rutlam.—The very considerable lapse is attributed to a serious outbreak of sickness which caused an interruption of work for a considerable period.

Dharmavaram-Hindupur.—Additional grants were allotted during the year, on funds becoming available, and work was pushed on.

Mayavaram-Mutupet.—It was expected that considerable progress would be made with construction, but owing to the land required being under cultivation, this was found to be impracticable. The expenditure incurred was on acquisition of land and collection of material.

104. *Revised Estimate.*—Compared with the Revised Estimate, the principal variations, and the reasons assigned, are briefly as follows:—

State Agency.

Open lines.—The lapse occurs chiefly on the North Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways. On the former line, the lapse was due to short supplies of English stores, and transfer of plant and stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway. On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, the lapse is due to short supplies of stores from England, to larger credits for sales, and to some extent to smaller progress on works.

Mu Valley.—The lapse is due to short supplies of English stores and to reduced outlay on erection of rolling stock.

Assam-Bengal.—The lapse is due chiefly to short supplies of English stores.

Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares.—The lapse is due to an excessive estimate for earthwork, the failure of a contract for supply of sleepers, and short outlay on establishment.

Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad.—The lapse was due to delay in acquisition of land and savings on the provision for establishment.

Chaman Extension.—The lapse is due to the transfer of plant and stores to the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway.

Mushkaf-Bolan.—The excess is due to the transfer of plant and stores from the North Western Railway and Chaman Extension, authorized after the Revised Estimate was passed.

East Coast Railway.—A reduction was made by the Government of India in the Revised Estimate, but the outlay was in excess.

Hyderabad-Umarkot.—The lapse is due to the failure of contractors for the supply of sleepers to keep to their engagements.

Stores transactions.—The excess is due to payments in England towards the close of the year for stores uninvoiced, or received too late for issue to lines in time for adjustment in the accounts of the year. This excess counterbalances lapses on other estimates.

Companies Agency.

Open Lines.—The lapse is chiefly on the South Indian, due to excessive estimates under final heads and stores, and on the East Indian Railway due to delay in supply of stores from England.

Godhra-Rutlam.—The lapse is apparently due to short supplies of stores from England.

Mayavaram-Mutupet.—The lapse is attributed to delay in the acquisition of land and difficulty in collecting labour and materials.

105. *Total Capital outlay.*—The total outlay incurred on State Railways up to the end of the year has amounted to Rx. 105,398,957 as under—

	Rx.
Indian outlay	53,108,066
Debits to the Indian Books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England .	52,290,891
TOTAL .	105,398,957

the distribution by finance heads being as follows :—

	Rx.
34.—Construction of Protective Railways	3,418,774
37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	6,065,044
48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue .	62,361,688
50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities	33,553,451
TOTAL .	105,398,957

106. Full details of the above will be found in the statement attached to this review as Schedule G.

SECTION F.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF GUARANTEED COMPANIES.

107. Each of the Guaranteed Railway Companies has a sterling Capital. Under the respective contracts, funds required to meet expenditure in India are advanced at a fixed rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee, and, on the other hand, advances in England when converted into Indian currency are converted at the same rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* the rupee. The figures relating to Capital expenditure in this section, where stated in sterling, represent as regards withdrawals by the Companies in England true sterling, and as regards withdrawals in India the equivalent in rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.*; where stated in Rx. sterling has been converted into rupees at the same rate.

108. The following table shows the amount of Capital raised to the 31st March 1892:—

	Share Capital.		Debentures.		Debenture Stock.		Capital not bearing interest.		Total.
	India.	England.	Nominal amount.	Cash received.	Stock represented.	Cash received.	India.	England.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula .	496,897	19,503,103	2,711,300	2,711,300	2,701,450	2,475,559	74,929	215,145	25,476,933
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	21,672	7,528,628	1,238,500	1,238,500	...	...	...	18,419	8,807,219
Madras . . .	...	10,257,630	700,000	700,000	...	...	...	12,014	10,969,644
Total . .	518,569	37,289,361	4,649,800	4,649,800	2,701,450	2,475,559	74,929	245,578	45,253,796

109. Interest on the Share Capital, Debentures, and Debenture Stock is guaranteed by the Secretary of State, the rates of interest being as under:—

	Great Indian Peninsula.	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	Madras.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 5 per cent. .	20,000,000	7,550,300	8,757,670	36,307,970
" " 4¾ " .	...	...	999,960	999,960
" " 4½ " .	...	...	500,000	500,000
Debenture Stock at 4 " .	2,701,450	...	...	2,701,450
Debentures at 3½ " .	845,200	...	237,800	1,083,000
" " 3¼ " .	1,866,100	1,238,500	462,200	3,566,800
Total .	25,412,750	8,788,800	10,957,630	45,159,180

110. The average rate of interest payable in gold on the Capital of these Guaranteed Companies is a little under 4·75 per cent. Under the contracts, the State must continue to pay interest on the Share Capital at the rates guaranteed until the contracts terminate, and it is consequently unable to obtain any advantage from the increasingly easy condition of the money market. The State can now raise money at a little over 3 per cent., but it has to continue to pay 5 per cent. on the bulk of the Share Capital, which, with the low exchange, at the average rate for 1891-92, is equivalent to a payment of interest at a rate of over 7 per cent. on the sterling Capital converted at par.

111. During the year 1891-92, debentures were issued in England to the extent of £979,700, but as debentures to the extent of £68,000 were discharged

during the year, the net addition to the guaranteed Capital was £911,700. The amount raised by each Company was as follows:—

		£	£
Great Indian Peninsula			331,300
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	Amount raised	536,000	468,000
	" discharged	68,000	
Madras			112,400
		TOTAL	911,700

112. The following table shows the amounts withdrawn by the several Companies on Capital account up to the 31st March 1892, and the balances of Capital at their credit, or amount of overdrafts, on that date:—

	Paid-up Capital.	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	25,476,933	7,191,356	18,182,588	25,373,944	102,989	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	8,807,219	2,488,068	6,295,707	8,783,775	23,444	...
Madras	10,969,644	4,209,378	6,770,058	10,979,436	...	9,792
TOTAL	45,253,796	13,888,802	31,248,353	45,137,155	126,433	9,792

or, as stated in the Indian accounts, sterling being converted into rupees at the contract rates of exchange, the figures stand as under:—

	Paid-up Capital.	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula	27,793,018	7,845,116	19,835,550	27,680,666	112,352	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	9,607,875	2,714,256	6,868,044	9,582,300	25,575	...
Madras	11,966,884	4,592,049	7,385,518	11,977,567	...	10,683
TOTAL	49,367,777	15,151,421	34,089,112	49,240,533	137,927	10,683

113. The net Capital expenditure during the year on the Guaranteed Railways amounted to £45,891 as below:—

	WITHDRAWALS.			REFUNDS.			NET WITHDRAWALS.
	In India.	In England.	Total.	In India.	In England.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Indian Peninsula	335,990	307,144	643,134	733,148	5,414	738,562	−95,428
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	123,068	156,170	279,238	254,538	542	255,080	24,158
Madras	190,677	140,176	330,853	213,275	417	213,692	117,161
TOTAL	649,735	603,490	1,253,225	1,200,961	6,373	1,207,334	45,891

114. The large refunds in India represent chiefly the value of stores issued to Revenue for working and maintenance which in the first instance are paid for from Capital funds.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

115. The following table compares the actual transactions during the year with the actuals of 1890-91, and with the Budget and Revised Estimates of 1891-92:—

	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	—104,103	—91,700	—12,403	463,800	—567,903	301,347
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	26,354	38,000	—11,646	58,600	— 32,246	35,663
Madras . .	127,813	123,400	4,413	125,300	2,513	167,971
Total .	50,064	69,700	—19,636	647,700	—597,636	504,981

116. The difference between the actuals of 1890-91 and 1891-92 is due, for the most part, to larger refunds for value of stores issued on account of Revenue and sold. The actuals fall short of the Budget Estimate by Rx. 597,636. This great difference appears chiefly against the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and was due partly to a lapse on the provision for stores from England, and partly to larger refunds than were anticipated from Revenue owing to a heavier consumption of stores in working the enhanced traffic during the year. The Bombay-Baroda Railway also shows a considerable saving, due chiefly to larger issues to Revenue, but to some extent to an excessive estimate of construction outlay. The differences between actuals and the Revised Estimate are not large.

SECTION G.

Capital of Indian Railway Companies.

(Exclusive of the old Guaranteed Companies.)

117. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the capital transaction of the following Railway Companies:—

Bengal Central.

Bengal Nagpur.

Indian Midland.

Southern Mahratta.

Mysore.

Rohilkhund-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).

Assam-Bengal.

118. Each of these Companies has a sterling capital, consisting partly of share capital and debentures raised by the Companies direct on guarantees by the Secretary of State, and partly of advances made by the Secretary of State from funds raised by him under the provisions of Act 51, Vict., Chap. 5. This latter arrangement is found more economical than allowing the Companies to raise funds direct, but the sums thus raised and advanced to the Companies are considered as part of the Companies' capital. Interest on such advances is charged against the Railway Revenue Account and has to be met before surplus profits can be declared.

119. The financial terms of the contracts, the rates of interest guaranteed, and the rates of exchange at which the capital is converted into Indian currency vary in each case. These points are briefly stated below.

120. *Bengal Central Railway.*—Although for convenience classed among State Railways, the line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company. This Railway was originally constructed under a limited guarantee of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, while the line was under construction, such interest, together with interest thereon, being repayable out of surplus profits. But a revised contract was entered into with effect from the 1st July 1885, under which the Company receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. on share capital and a quarter of *net earnings* paid half-yearly, the claim to the repayment of interest advanced under the original contract being at the same time waived. The capital when stated in Indian currency is converted at the rate of 1*s.* 5·262*d.* the rupee.

121. *Bengal-Nagpur Railway.*—This Company receives a guarantee at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits,—*i.e.*, of the excess of net earnings over interest—calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1 = Rs. 13.

122. *Indian Midland Railway.*—This Company also receives a guarantee of 4 per cent. per annum on its share capital, and is entitled to a quarter share of surplus profits, calculated annually. The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling capital into Indian currency is £1 = Rs. 12½.

123. *Southern Mahratta Railway.*—This Company now receives a guarantee of 3½ per cent. (4 per cent. up to 31st December 1890) and a quarter of *net earnings.* The rate of exchange for the conversion of sterling Capital into rupees is, as regards the Capital (£500,034) specially raised for the completion of the Bellary-Kistna Railway, which was taken over by the Company, £1 = Rs. 14, and for the remainder of the Capital, £1 = Rs. 12.

124. *Mysore Railway.*—This line was completed and is worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. That Company raised sufficient funds by the issue of debenture stock to repay to the Mysore Durbar the outlay previously

incurred by that State and to complete the extension to link in with the Southern Mahratta system. Acting on behalf of the Mysore Durbar, the Secretary of State has guaranteed interest at 4 per cent. on the nominal amount of the debenture stock issued. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company also receives a quarter of net earnings. The rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling capital into Indian currency is 1*s.* 5·931*d.* the rupee.

125. *Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).*—The Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company took over, with effect from the 1st January 1891, the Bareilly-Pilibhit and the Lucknow-Sitapur State Railways, undertaking to complete the link between these lines, and to work the whole with their own line of Railway. The Company agreed to raise capital to the extent of £160,000 by the issue of debentures, with the power to discharge this obligation by the payment of rupees in India, the amount so paid being deemed the equivalent of sterling money at the average rate of exchange during the half-year immediately preceding the date of such payment. The Company subsequently issued sterling debentures for £147,000, which sold for Rs. 20,34,105. This sum was paid into the Calcutta treasury, and at the rate fixed by the contract is deemed to be equivalent to a sterling payment of £160,837. The debentures were issued under a guarantee of the Secretary of State at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum. The previous outlay incurred by the State has not been refunded to Government, and it has been further agreed that any additional capital required shall be provided by the Secretary of State. Any surplus profits after paying the debenture interest, and interest at 4 per cent. on the outlay by the State, are to be divided between Government and the Company in the ratio of their respective shares of capital.

126. *Assam-Bengal Company.*—This Company was formed and paid in a small portion of its share capital before the close of the year; but no expenditure was incurred within the year by the Company.

127. The following table shows the amount of capital raised to the 31st March 1892:—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital—							
India (at contract rates)	...	...	...	8,460	...	...	...
England	500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,491,540	...	...	102,905
Debentures—							
Nominal amount	...	*1,500,000*	*2,754,100*	*943,100*	...	*147,000*	...
Cash received	...	1,500,000	2,754,100	943,100	...	160,837†	...
Debenture Stock.—							
Stock represented	...	...	...	...	*1,200,000*	...	...
Cash received	...	...	...	...	1,200,000*	...	...
Capital not bearing interest—							
India (at contract rates)	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
England	...	5,781	2,016	30,923	24,000	...	...
Total subscribed by Companies	500,000	4,505,781	5,756,116	4,474,057	1,224,000	160,837	102,905
Advances made from money raised under Act 51, Vic. Cap. 5	500,000	2,400,000	1,230,000	1,979,900	...	...	...
TOTAL	1,000,000	6,905,781	6,986,116	6,453,957	1,224,000	160,837	102,905
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Equivalent in Rx	1,390,337	8,977,515	8,732,645	7,844,755	1,638,280	203,419	144,835‡

* The cash received in this case was £ 1,224,000, of which the sum of £ 24,000 is included under "Capital not bearing interest."
† Rs. 20,34,195 were actually paid into the Treasury, and this, under the contract, is taken as equivalent to £ 160,837.
‡ At the average rate for the half-year ending December 1891.

128. The following abstract shows the different rates of interest guaranteed in the case of each line on the share and debenture capital :—

	Bengal Central.	Bengal Nagpur.	Indian Midland.	Southern Mahratta.	Mysore.	Rohilkhand-Kumaon.	Assam-Bengal	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Share Capital at 4 per cent.	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Share Capital at 3½ per cent.	500,000	...	...	3,500,000	...	...	102,905	4,102,905
Debenture stock at 4 per cent	...	...	...	. .	1,200,000	...	...	1,200,000
Debentures at 3½ per cent. .	...	1,000,000	1,000,000	855,000	...	...	...	2,855,000
Debentures at 3¼ per cent. .	...	500,000	1,754,100	88,100	...	147,000	...	2,489,200
TOTAL .	500,000	4,500,000	5,754,100	4,443,100	1,200,000	147,000	102,905	16,647,105

129. During the year 1891-92, the only capital raised by Companies direct was the sum of £102,905 subscribed on account of share Capital by the Assam-Bengal Railway Company, and the debentures issued by the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, amounting to £ 147,000, but which has been credited to the Company as £ 160,837. Advances were made from moneys raised under Act 51, Vict., Cap. 5, to the Indian Midland Railway Company, £100,000, and to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, £1,356,900. The latter was, however, utilized to meet the discharge of debentures falling due during the year. The net addition to the Companies' capital was therefore only £363,742 as under :—

		£	£
Assam-Bengal—	Share capital		102,905
Rohilkhand-Kumaon—	Debentures		160,837
Indian Midland—	Advances under Act 51, Vict. . .		100,000
Southern Mahratta .	Advances under Act 51, Vict. .	1,356,900	...
	Less—Debentures discharged	1,356,900	
	TOTAL .		363,742

130. The following table shows the amounts of capital withdrawn by the several companies up to the 31st March 1892, and the balances of capital at their credit, or the amounts of overdrafts, on that date. In this table, the amounts shown as withdrawn in England represent true sterling, the amounts shown as withdrawn in India represent rupees converted at contract rates, and also take into account the differences between remittances from England converted at contract rates and the average rates of exchange at which they are incorporated in the Indian books :—

	Paid-up Capital (including advances).	CAPITAL WITHDRAWN.			BALANCE AT .	
		India.	England.	Total.	Credit.	Debit.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bengal Central . . .	1,000,000	325,925	487,404	813,329	186,671	...
Bengal Nagpur . . .	6,905,781	4,826,692	2,298,184	7,124,876	...	219,095
Indian Midland . .	6,986,116	4,692,353	2,159,974	6,852,327	133,789	...
Southern Mahratta . .	6,453,957	5,787,896	1,704,388	7,492,284	185,673	...
Mysore	1,224,000					
Rohilkhand-Kumaon . .	160,837	161,663	65,029	226,692	...	65,855
Assam-Bengal . . .	102,905	...	...	...	102,905	...
TOTAL .	22,833,596	15,794,529	6,714,979	22,509,508	609,038	284,950

or as stated in the Indian accounts, the sterling capital being converted at the contract rates, and the withdrawals in England being converted at the average rates of exchange applicable under the contract, the figures stand as under:—

	Paid up Capital.	Capital withdrawn.	Balance at	
			Credit.	Debit.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	1,390,337	995,990	394,347	...
Bengal Nagpur	8,977,515	9,262,339	...	284,824
Indian Midland	8,732,645	8,563,823	168,822	...
Southern Mahratta	7,844,755	7,750,592	94,163	...
Mysore	1,638,280	1,501,967	136,313	...
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	203,419	291,286	...	87,867
Assam-Bengal	144,835	...	144,835	...
Total	28,931,786	28,365,997	938,480	372,691

131. The overdraft shown against the Bengal Nagpur Railway is due to the inclusion in the Capital account of the sum of Rx. 485,383* expended by the State on the Katni-Umaria State Railway, which was subsequently taken over by the Company (*vide* para. 29 above). It should also be mentioned that a sum of Rx. 1,657,058 was expended by Government on the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, now incorporated in the Southern Mahratta Railway system, and that this amount has not been included in the foregoing tables of expenditure. Similarly, a sum of Rx. 512,114 expended by Government on the Bareilly-Pilibhit and Lucknow-Sitapur Railways, prior to their transfer to the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railway Company, has not been included in those statements. These items are classed, as originally charged, under 48—*State Railways—Construction* and are included in the expenditure dealt with in Section E.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

132. In the following table the actual expenditure during the year is compared with the Revised and Budget Estimates, and with the actuals during 1890-91:—

Railway	Actuals, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate		Budget Estimate.		Actuals, 1890-91.
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less	
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal Central	22,596	26,300	—3,704	38,100	—15,504	21,443
Bengal Nagpur	816,849	846,500	—29,651	740,000	+76,849	1,029,202
Indian Midland	194,557	211,000	—16,443	305,000	—110,443	395,254
Southern Mahratta	51,734	61,100	—9,366	86,100	—34,366	105,[illegible]
Mysore	11,908	25,000	—13,092	73,800	—61,892	45,266
Rohilkhand-Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly)	68,567	71,900	—3,333	80,000	—11,433	186,792
Total	1,166,211	1,241,800	—75,589	1,323,000	—156,789	1,783,263

* Equivalent at contract rate to £373,374.

133. The large decrease in the expenditure during 1891-92, as compared with the outlay during 1890-91, is due to the more advanced stage of construction and gradual completion of works generally.

134. As compared with the Budget Estimate, the excess in the case of the Bengal Nagpur Railway is due chiefly to the commencement of construction on the Sumbalpur Branch and to the supply of additional rolling stock found necessary owing to development of traffic. The lapses have been attributed chiefly to the following causes :—

Bengal Central.—To short outlay on ballasting, the provision for which appears to have been excessive, and to delay in arrival of girders from England.

Indian Midland.—To a too sanguine estimate in regard to the receipt from England of material for the locomotive workshops, etc.

Southern Mahratta.—To reduced payments for land and the postponement of certain construction works and alterations to rolling stock.

Mysore.—To the postponement of works originally contemplated and delay in the settlement of claims for compensation for land.

Rohilhand-Kumaon (*Lucknow-Bareilly.*)—To delay in the supply of material from England.

135. Compared with the Revised Estimate, the lapse on the Bengal Central Railway is attributed to the causes assigned for the short outlay as compared with Budget; the lapses on the Bengal Nagpur, Indian Midland and Rohilkhand-Kumaon Railways are attributed to short outlay in England or delay in the supply of English stores ; that on the Southern Mahratta to delay in settlement of claims for land and other liabilities, and that on the Mysore Railway to the sale of a large quantity of permanent way and other material at the close of the year, which transaction was not settled when the estimate was submitted.

SECTION II.

NATIVE STATE RAILWAYS.

Capital and Revenue Transactions.

136. The accounts reviewed in this section represent the transactions of the following Railways belonging to Native States, the accounts of which are dealt with in this Department :—

Bhopal State Railway (Bhopal Section).
Khamgaon Railway.
Amraoti Railway.

137. It may be mentioned that the transactions of the following Foreign Railways, with the accounts of which this Department has no concern, are not dealt with in this review :—

* The Gaekwar's.
* Jodhpore-Bickaneer.
Nizam's Guaranteed.
Morvi.
* Rajpura-Bhatinda.
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar.
* Jammu-Kashmir (Kashmir Section).
* Kolhapur.
* Cooch Behar.
Bina-Guna.
West of India Portuguese.
Pondicherry.

138. An officer of the Public Works Accounts Department is lent to the Native States for the purpose of keeping the accounts of the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbundar Railway, and the accounts of the lines marked with an asterisk are either kept or supervised by Public Works Accounts officers. It has been proposed that the accounts of the Bina-Guna Railway should be audited by a Public Works Accounts Officer.

BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY.

139. *Capital.*—The Bhopal State Railway is the joint property of the Imperial Government and the Bhopal Durbar. This line connects Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Bhopal, crossing the river Nerbudda in the neighbourhood of Hoshungabad. The line runs for 13 miles through British territory and for 44 miles through the Native State of Bhopal.

140. Funds for the construction of this line were at first provided as follows :—

	Rx.
By the British Government	125,000
By the Bhopal State	500,000

But as further funds were required to meet the cost of additional works and alterations necessary to bring the line up to the required standard to carry the heavy traffic anticipated on the opening of the Indian Midland Railway, and as Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal was not prepared to advance more than the sum of 50 lakhs already contributed, it was decided to provide the necessary money from Imperial resources. The contribution made by the Durbar was fully utilized before the end of 1890-91, so that the expenditure incurred subsequently was met from grants under the head "48—State Railways—Construction," and as such is reviewed in the section pertaining thereto.

141. The capital expended on the line to the close of 1891-92 has amounted to Rx. 667,623, and has been charged as follows :—

	Rx.
To British Government	167,623
To Bhopal State	500,000

142. *Revenue.*—During the period to which these accounts relate, the line was worked by the Indian Midland Railway on the following terms: on payment of such sum as shall bear the same rate per cent. to the gross receipts of the Bhopal State Railway for any half-year, as the aggregate working expenses (excluding cost of maintenance) of the amalgamated undertaking shall bear to the aggregate gross receipts of the amalgamated undertaking for the same half-year, *plus* the actual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of way and works, *plus* 5 per cent. of the gross earnings for supply of rolling stock. The earnings and expenses are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the amounts included in the accounts for the official year 1891-92 represent the results of working during the calendar year 1891.

143. The revenue receipts and charges of the year are, under the terms of the agreement with the Durbar, divided between the British Government and the Bhopal State in the proportion of the capital contributed by each, and on this basis the division of the transactions of the year 1891-92 was made as shown in the following table:—

	Government.	Bhopal State.	Total.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Receipts	13,088	46,043	59,131
Expenditure	8,228	28,728	36,956
Net Receipts	4,860	17,315	22,175

144. The revenue account appertaining to the Durbar is, however, liable for its proportion of the loss on working the Railway to end of the previous year, to the extent of Rx. 7,444. This amount was in previous years debited as a temporary measure to the Capital account of the line, pending recovery from the surplus revenue accruing to the Durbar. Allowing, therefore, for the refund to Capital from the surplus earnings accruing to the Durbar during the year 1891-92, the actual receipts and charges relating to the Bhopal State stand as under:—

	Rx.
Receipts	46,043
Expenditure	36,172
Net Receipts	9,871

145. This sum was paid to the Durbar under the instructions conveyed in Public Works Department letter No. 383 A.—R., dated 9th September 1889, and is equivalent to a return of 1·97 per cent. per annum on the capital provided by the Durbar. The Durbar share of the net earnings for the year is equivalent to a return of 3·46 per cent.

KHAMGAON AND AMRAOTI RAILWAYS.

146. *Capital.*—These railways have been constructed from funds provided from the surplus revenues of Berar. The Khamgaon Railway, 7½ miles in length, runs from Jalamb Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Khamgaon, and the Amraoti Railway, 5½ miles in length, connects Budnera with Amraoti.

147. The capital expended on these lines to the end of 1891-92 is as under:—

	To end of 1890-91.	During 1891-92.	Total to date.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	49,052	—69	48,983
Amraoti "	44,734	201	44,935

148. *Revenue.*—Both these lines are worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, on the following terms: the payment to the Company of the same percentage of the gross receipts of the State line, that the working expenses of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, taken together, bear to the earnings of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and branch lines, *plus* five per cent. of the gross receipts of the State line for the use of rolling stock. The transactions are adjusted by the calendar half-year, and the results incorporated in the accounts of the year 1891-92 represent the transactions of the calendar year 1891.

149. The receipts and charges of the year under review are shown in the following table:—

	Receipts	Expenditure	Net receipts
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon Railway	6,667	3,405	3,262
Amraoti ,, ...	11,291	5,952	5,339

150. The net receipts represent returns of 6·66 and 11·88 per cent. per annum on the total capital expended on the Khamgaon and Amraoti Railways, respectively.

Comparison with Budget and Revised Estimates.

151. The actual Capital outlay on the lines dealt with in this section compares with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under :—

Railway	Actuals, 1891 92	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Khamgaon	—69	—70	+1	—30	—39
Amraoti	201	210	—9	—30	+231
Total .	132	140	—8	—60	+192

152 The credits represent the value of stores issued on Revenue Account. The excess over the Budget Estimate of the Amraoti Railway is due to certain petty construction works, not anticipated when the estimate was framed, having been found necessary and put in hand during the year.

153. The actual revenue transactions compare with the Budget and Revised Estimates as under:—

	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.		Budget Estimate.	
		Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.	Estimate.	Actuals, more or less.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bhopal—					
Receipts . . .	46,043	44,700	+1,343	34,700	+11,343
Expenditure . . .	28,728	29,500	−772	32,700	−3,972
Net Receipts .	17,315	15,200	+2,115	2,000	+15,315
Khamgaon—					
Receipts . . .	6,667	6,500	+167	5,700	+967
Expenditure . . .	3,405	3,300	+105	3,000	+405
Net Receipts .	3,262	3,200	+62	2,700	+562
Amraoti—					
Receipts . . .	11,291	11,100	+191	10,000	+1,291
Expenditure . . .	5,952	5,900	+52	5,500	+452
Net Receipts .	5,339	5,200	+139	4,500	+839

154. There was an improvement in earnings on all three lines and especially on the Bhopal Railway, the latter due to the increase in traffic from the North-Western Provinces carried over the line. The cessation of special renewals on the Bhopal Railway accounts for the fall in expenditure on that line. On the other lines the differences are unimportant.

SIMLA:
The 21st April 1893.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Acctt. Genl., P. W. Dept.

Acctt. Genl., P. W. D.'s Memorandum No. 383 R., dated 21st April 1893. / 1st May „

Submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract and Detailed Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during and to the end of 1891-92.

Accompaniment to Accountant General's, P. W. Dept., Note No. 383 R., dated 21st April 1893.

Abstract by Fund and Finance Heads of the Revenue and Expenditure on Railways in India during 1891-92, compared with the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year and the accounts of 1890-91.

Revenue.							Expenditure.			
Accounts, 1890-91.	1891-92. Budget Estimate.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1891-92. Accounts.	For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	1891-92. Accounts.	1891-92. Revised Estimate.	1891-92. Budget Estimate.	Accounts, 1890-91.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		IMPERIAL.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
					XXVI AND 38.—STATE RAILWAYS.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
4,428,495	4,450,300	4,930,300	4,957,632		East Indian		1,643,008	1,675,000	1,560,000	1,484,564
1,851,105	1,880,000	2,170,000	2,205,116		Rajputana-Malwa		1,087,885	1,077,500	985,000	926,066
...	...	...	...		Sindia		...	...	14,500	...
8,776	10,300	14,400	13,088		Bhopal		8,228	9,500	9,800	10,434
90,929	61,000	52,000	54,425		Warora Colliery		43,149	42,500	45,000	64,772
	25,000	25,600	25,897		Wardha Coal		19,952	20,450	14,000	
33,980	37,500	28,200	27,996		Umaria Colliery		25,976	26,000	25,500	23,681
319,391	450,000	618,000	637,317		Bengal Nagpur		303,037	305,000	295,000	234,881
193,311	212,500	195,000	210,028		Tounghoo-Mandalay		110,167	115,700	115,000	108,278
...	...	...	13,614		Mu Valley		12,039	...	...	...
155,945	118,000	82,500	40,519		Eastern Bengal		...	...	...	...
74,047	75,000	75,000	76,110		Bengal Central		57,000	57,500	53,500	49,263
51,749	52,500	60,500	60,771		Patna-Gya		25,983	25,600	24,700	23,739
734,471	780,000	860,000	879,286		Oudh and Rohilkhand		381,472	380,000	360,000	350,042
331,907	380,000	425,000	436,012		Indian Midland		267,555	293,000	270,000	254,146
2,730,775	2,750,000	3,220,000	3,309,010		North Western		1,953,535	1,950,000	1,780,000	1,749,515
(a)173,299	712,500	716,200	725,984		South Indian		497,698	492,000	482,500	(a)89,070
122,768	130,000	132,500	134,356		Mysore		102,932	97,200	100,000	96,446
7,473	8,000	8,550	8,737		Bezwada Extension		5,828	5,800	5,500	5,837
26,314	26,000	29,600	30,858		Dhond and Manmad (net receipts)		...	...	...	...
457,136	495,000	483,000	477,303		Southern Mahratta		350,996	352,500	380,000	336,715
					Deduct—Estimated lapses		...	—100,000	...	...
11,791,871	12,653,600	14,126,350	14,324,059	A	TOTAL	A	6,896,440	6,825,250	6,520,000	5,807,449
					Interest on debt.					
					India		2,480,038	2,474,000	2,498,200	2,363,625
					England		1,005,952	1,006,000	1,005,900	865,342
					Exchange		436,847	438,600	393,600	282,751
					TOTAL		3,922,837	3,918,600	3,897,700	3,511,718
					Annuities in purchase of Railways.					
					East Indian		1,673,978	1,676,100	1,624,200	1,546,445
					Eastern Bengal		173,636	173,700	168,300	160,445
					North Western		581,149	581,900	563,800	536,157
					TOTAL		2,428,763	2,431,700	2,356,300	2,243,047
					Interest on Capital deposited by Companies.					
					Lucknow-Bareilly		7,439	7,700	...	...
					Bengal Central		25,100	25,100	24,400	23,218
					Bengal Nagpur		265,032	265,300	257,600	246,621
					Indian Midland		304,075	304,400	295,000	281,282
					Southern Mahratta		360,000	360,400	349,200	356,233
					South Indian		43,028	43,100	41,700	...
					TOTAL		1,004,674	1,006,000	967,900	907,354
					Interest chargeable against Companies on Advances.					
					Bengal Central		23,307	23,400	22,700	21,560
					Bengal Nagpur		111,872	112,000	117,500	76,049
					Indian Midland		53,439	53,400	51,900	40,669
					Southern Mahratta		37,879	37,900	33,100	24,707
					TOTAL		226,497	226,700	225,200	162,985

(a) Includes the transactions of the Villupuram-Guntakal and Nellore branch which were accounted for separately in 1890-91.

Revenue.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure.			
Accounts, 1890-91.	1891-92.						1891-92.			Accounts, 1890-91.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					XXVII.—Guaranteed Railways.					
					Net Traffic Receipts.					
465,254	420,000	390,000	397,911		Madras					
788,404	760,000	815,000	822,344		Bombay, Baroda and Central India.					
2,060,862	2,000,000	2,258,000	2,272,863		Great Indian Peninsula . .					
186,754	...	...	...		South Indian . . .					
3,501,274	3,180,000	3,463,000	3,493,118	B	Total .					
					XXVIII.—Subsidized Companies.					
					Repayment of advances of interest.					
30,505	32,400	22,400	31,567		Mysore					
975	...	1,400	1,427		Rohilkhand-Kumaon . .					
31,480	32,400	23,800	32,994	D	Total .					
					34.—Construction of Protective Railways.					
					East Coast	F	484,795	(a)294,900	975,000	...
					39.—Guaranteed Companies. Surplus profits, land supervision, and interest.					
					Surplus profits.					
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		187,324	182,300	155,000	150,1
					Great Indian Peninsula . .		535,730	535,900	410,000	323,1
					South Indian . . .		14,605	14,600	6,500	...
					Total .	C	737,659	732,800	571,500	473,3
					Land and supervision.					
					India (share of Office of Director General of Railways) .		14,748	14,400	14,200	14,3
					Central Provinces . . .		10,734	10,600	9,600	10,0
					Bengal		10,804	10,500	11,900	10,6
					North-Western Provinces and Oudh		10,416	10,000	9,700	7,0
					Madras		13,682	12,600	12,500	11,4
					Bombay		21,293	21,700	25,500	38,1
					Reserve		...	...	4,200	...
							81,677	79,800	87,600	91,7
					Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision .		*62,420*	*62,100*	*60,100*	*48,7*
					Total .	C	19,257	17,700	27,500	42,9
					Interest.					
					Madras		757,339	...	...	701,5
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		595,638	3,074,500	2,989,500	556,8
					Great Indian Peninsula . .		1,716,453			1,586,1
					South Indian . . .		...	...	...	286,3
					Total .	C	3,069,430½	3,074,500	2,989,500	3,130,9

(a) Total grants allotted . . . . . Rx. 494,900
Deduct—Estimated lapses 200,000
294,900

Revenue.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure.			
Accounts, 1890-91.	1891-92.						1891-92.			Accounts, 1890-91.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40—Subsidized Companies—Land and advances of interest.					
					Bengal Central		—13	...	...	...
					Bengal and North-Western—Land		11,947	13,500	16,700	10,971
					Delhi-Umballa-Kalka		3,574	3,800	600	10,691
					Nilgiri—Land and interest		3,416	6,000	11,000	...
					Reserve		...	...	6,700	...
					Total	D	18,924	23,300	35,000	21,662
					41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.					
					Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges		7,090	6,000	10,000	9,941
					Director General's Establishment		14,747	14,400	14,200	14,337
					Port Storekeeper's Establishment		2,213	2,100	2,500	928
					Bikanir Desert Survey		...	...	...	3,351
					Reserve		...	50	17,540	...
					Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey		...	...	...	1,370
					Sambulpore Road "		—665	—670	...	665
					" Kurdha "		4,452	6,000	...	...
					Meiktila-Myingyan		1,563	1,250	260	716
					Kawlin-Mogoung Survey		...	...	16,200	15,817
					Shan Hills Survey		...	...	...	2,488
					Chindwin "		...	...	...	1,547
					Moghal Sarai-Howrah Survey		6,450	7,400	14,900	17,704
					Pilibhit-Seramau Survey		...	...	...	—2,448
					Bannu Survey		...	...	...	—2,005
					Wazirabad-Multan Survey		694	730	...	...
					Jungshahi-Tatta Survey		14	...	...	...
					Kohala Survey		...	...	...	238
					Kalka-Simla Survey		672	...	...	...
					Kashmir Surveys		18,966	19,000	17,400	6,687
					Zhob Valley Survey		11,782	12,000	16,000	28,366
					Hyderabad-Umarkot Survey		...	...	...	706
					Frontier Railway Surveys		12,166	10,000	7,800	11,573
					Peshawar-Dhakka Survey		...	...	...	3,512
					Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account		—662	—660	...	1,662
					Bolan High Level Line Survey		...	...	3,200	1,663
					Palanpur-Deesa Survey		...	...	...	196
					Kurnool Branch Survey		159	450	...	...
					Nuseerabad-Kekri "		72	200	...	...
					Mehsana-Viramgam (land)		545	550	...	66
					Anand-Petlad (land)		—35	...	...	...
					Total	E	80,223	78,800	120,000	119,080
					48—State Railways—Construction.					
					East Indian		—75,061	—65,700	—36,700	—14,232
					Rajputana-Malwa		—44,316	—45,000	41,500	691
					Holkar		2,566	2,500	5,000	1,720
					Godhra-Rutlam		204,501	235,000	250,000	73,193
					Bhopal		19,654	20,000	4,300	16,912
					Stores and Reserve		62,570	—94,880	862,100	—24,134
					Outlay on balances of indents thrown forward on Secretary of State's telegram		...	...	100,000	...
					Warora Colliery		1,267	2,290	24,700	} -25,095
					Wardha Coal		—27,811	—27,800	—6,500	
					Umaria Colliery		7,179	8,410	3,000	5,446
					Nagpur-Chattisgarh Depreciation Account		—16,485	—19,100	...	—39,827
					Burma		38,261	45,170	} 25,000	{ 10,666
					Tounghoo-Mandalay		7,621	6,700		4,200
					Mu Valley		506,200	519,090	500,000	429,390
					Meiktila Branch		1,057	3,650	...	...
					Assam-Bengal—Northern Section		47,876	103,400	...	...
					Eastern Bengal		128,340	111,160	115,000	237,997
					Carried forward		863,419	804,890	1,887,400	676,927

Revenue.							Expenditure.			
Accounts, 1890-91.	1891-92.			For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	1891-92.			Accounts, 1890-91.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					48—State Railways—Construction—*continued.*					
					Brought forward		863,419	804,890	1,887,400	676,927
					Eastern Bengal, Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch		87 420	84,800	...	...
					Tirhoot		—5,937	—1,410	15,000	17,518
					„ Durbhanga-Bairagnia Branch		41,949	48,000	45,000	74,927
					Patna-Gya		336	1 600	3,000	533
					Nalhati		1,610	700	100	981
					Oudh and Rohilkhand		2,119	15,580	55,000	23,338
					Cawnpur-Achnera		1,712	1,300	2,500	—44
					Bareilly-Pilibhit		...	...	...	369
					Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares		31,855	36,000	...	...
					Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad		18,626	25,000	...	...
					Amritsar-Pathankot		—661	—640	...	362
					Rewari-Ferozepore		6,924	7,500	7,000	1,275
					North Western			249,330		335,094
					„ Gradient Improvements		265,700	120,000	245,000	...
					Chenab Bridge (Ramuwalla)			...		7,599
					Jammu-Kashmir			...		3,055
					North Western—Mianwali-Mari Branch		26,491	26,000	27,000	69,202
					Sind-Pishin—Chaman Extension Construction		8,616	20,130	25,000	234,912
					Sind-Pishin—Petroleum Operations		—5,751	—5,100	3,000	1,232
					Frontier Railways Reserve		23,996	27,970	11,000	123,040
					Peshawar Railway Reserve		35,750	38,400	...	...
					Mari-Attock		68,114	72 500	...	...
					Mushkaf-Bolan		182,369	130,700	...	...
					Dharmavaram-Hindupur		111,694	113,200	80,000	1,907
					South Indian		—174,508	—173,000	28,000	
					Villupuram-Guntakal		351,440	373,000	380,000	1,015,281
					Bellary-Kistna		6	50	...	2,074
					Bezvada Extension		1,913	2,000	2,000	3,461
					East Coast		818,943	755,100	125,000	288,293
					Dhond and Manmad		6,191	6,000	9,000	447
					Total	F	2,770,336	2,779,600	2,950,000	2,881,783
					Provincial.					
					XXVI and 38.—State Railways.					
					Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses.					
376,678	382,500	410,000	406,038		Burma		228,128	231,500	220,000	207,845
6,198	6,200	6,500	6,402		Jorhat		6,091	6,000	5,600	5,797
1,713	2,000	2,000	1,953		Cherra-Companygunj		1,909	1,950	2,000	1,917
1,064,167	1,032,000	1,062,500	1,105,865		Eastern Bengal		626,279	615,000	517,500	542,205
10,008	10,000	9,000	9,235		Nalhati		4,818	6,000	8,600	7,832
69,725	...	...	...		Tirhoot		2,216	...	...	31,093
320,600	510,000	485,000	488,854		Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot		415,491	422,500	350,000	131,951
9,954	...	...	1,991		Bareilly-Pilibhit		...	...	...	7,893
33,729	...	...	...		Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau		...	...	...	23,530
7,356	52,500	55,500	56,313		Lucknow-Bareilly		33,108	35,000	30,500	4,428
11,225	11,200	11,200	11,224		Amritsar-Pathankot		...	...	...	...
1,911,353	2,006,400	2,041,700	2,087,875	A	Total	A	1,318,040	1,317,950	1,134,200	964,491
					Interest on debt.					
					India		505,123	505,800	505,400	493,477
					37.—*Construction of Railways.*					
					Jorhat		273	400	1,400	1,187
					Cherra-Companygunj		2	—40	500	404
					Kaunia Dhurla		775	1,450	500	1,304
					Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau		2,300	2,300	...	—36,319
					Mayavaram-Mutupet		42,662	53 100	93,100	28,612
					Hyderabad-Umarkot		117,221	125,400	115,000	...
					Total	F	163,233	182,610	210,500	—4,812

Revenue.				For details see schedule.	Fund and Finance Heads.	For details see schedule.	Expenditure.			
Accounts, 1890-91.	1891-92.						1891-92.			Accounts, 1890-91.
	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Accounts.				Accounts.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	
Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.				Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
					40—Subsidised Companies—Land and Subsidy.					
					Dooars (land)		136	300	1,000	9
					Tarkessur		...	...	...	504
					Dibru-Sadiya (subsidy, etc.)		10,070	10,100	10,100	10,113
					Rohilkhand-Kumaon (subsidy)		4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
					Total	D	14,206	14,400	15,100	14,626
					41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.					
					Share of Secretariat Establishment (Bengal)		7,616	7,750	7,750	7,991
					Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares Survey		703	700	1,000	3,922
					Bhatinda-Bhawalpur Survey		...	...	...	—96
					Bezvada-Masulipatam "		16	20	...	799
					Nanjangod-Gudulur "		420	410	...	...
					East Coast "		1,817	...	...	14,016
					Nellore-Guntoor "		20	20	...	1,763
					Madras-Gudur "		51	50	...	904
					Palghat Kurapatam "		1,286	1,300	...	...
					Ahmedabad-Prantij		56	60	...	218
					Nadiad-Kapadvanj		—85	—90	...	300
					Broach-Jambusar		—63	—60	...	300
					Total	E	11,837	10,160	8,750	30,117
					*Capital of Indian Railway Companies.					
					State ownership.					
					Southern Mahratta		51,734	61,100	86,100	105 306
					Mysore		11,908	25,000	73,800	45,266
					Indian Midland		194,557	211,000	305,000	395,254
					Bengal Nagpur		816,849	846,500	740,000	1,029,202
					Bengal Central		22,596	26,300	38,100	21,443
					Lucknow-Bareilly		68,567	71,900	80,000	186,792
					Total	H	1,166,211	1,241,800	1,323,000	1,783,263
					Companies' ownership.					
					Madras		127,813	123,400	125,300	167,971
					Bombay, Baroda and Central India		26,354	38,000	58,600	35,663
					Great Indian Peninsula		—104,103	—91,700	463,800	301,347
					South Indian		...	...	...	4,331
					Total		50,064	69,700	647,700	509,312

* The figures entered under this head represent the actual Rupee outlay (actuals and estimates) expressed in Rx.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Actt. Genl.,
P. W. Dept.

Dated Simla, 21st April 1893.

SCHEDULE A.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1891-92.

		Receipts.			Expenses.			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay to 31st March 1892.	*Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.			
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
I—India	Imperial. East Indian	4,450,000	4,930,000	4,957,302	1,380,000	1,367,000	1,340,647	2,890,000	3,255,000	3,314,294			
	" Surplus profits	...	...	...	180,000	308,000	302,361						
	England—Rent of buildings occupied by East Indian Railway Company including Exchange	300	300	330	...	...	...	300	300	330			
	Total East Indian	4,150,300	4,930,300	4,957,632	1,560,000	1,675,000	1,643,008	2,890,300	3,255,300	3,314,624	(a)14,241,270	23·27	33·02 26·94
	Rajputana-Malwa	1,880,000	2,170,000	2,205,116	910,000	965,000	970,597	895,000	1,092,500	1,117,231	12,998,495	8·60	49·33 44·01
	" Surplus profits	...	...	...	75,000	112,500	117,288						
	Sindia	...	...	...	14,500	...	...	—14,500	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhopal	10,300	14,400	13,088	9,800	9,500	8,228	500	4,900	4,860	167,623	2·90	62·87
		6,340,600	7,114,700	7,175,836	2,569,300	2,762,000	2,739,121	3,771,300	4,352,700	4,436,715	27,407,388		
II—Central Provinces	Warora Colliery	61,000	52,000	54,425	45,000	42,500	43,149	16,000	9,500	11,276	155,442	7·25	79 28
	Wardha Coal	25,000	25,600	25,897	14 000	20,450	19,952	11,000	5,150	5,945	498,120	1·19	77·04
	Umaria Colliery	37,500	28,200	27,996	25 500	26,000	25,976	12,000	2,200	2,020	100,009	2·02	92·78
	Bengal Nagpur	450,000	618,000	637,317	295,000	305,000	303,037	155,000	313,000	334,280	9,262,339	3·61	47 55
		573,500	723,800	745,635	379,500	393,950	392,114	194,000	329,850	353,521	10,015,910		
III—Burma	Toungboo-Mandalay	212,500	195,000	210,028	115,000	115,700	110,167	97,500	79,300	99,861	2,119,515	4·71	52·45
	Mu Valley	...	...	13,614	...	...	12 039	...	...	1,575	(b) 387,749	·41	88·43
		212,500	195,000	223,642	115,000	115,700	122,206	97,500	79,300	101,436	2,507,264		
IV—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	118,000	82,500	40,519	...	...	...	118,000	82,500	40,519	...		
	Bengal Central	75,000	75,000	76,110	45,200	47,000	46,355	21,500	17,500	19,110	995,990	1·92	74·89 60·91
	" Surplus profits	...	...	...	8,300	10,500	10,645						
	Patna-Gya	52,500	60,500	60,771	24,700	25,600	25,983	27,800	34,900	34,788	435,011	8·00	42·76
		245,500	218,000	177,400	78,200	83,100	82,983	167,300	134,900	94,417	1,431,001		

V—North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Oudh and Rohilkhand	780,000	860,000	879,286	360,000	380,000	381,472	420,000	480,000	497,814	(c)10,363,864	4·80	43·38
	Indian Midland	380,000	425,000	436,012	270,000	293,000	267,555	110,000	132,000	168,457	8,563,823	1·97	61·36
		1,160,000	1,285,000	1,315,298	630,000	673,000	649,027	530,000	612,000	666,271	18,927,687		
VI—Punjab	North Western	2,750,000	3,220,000	3,309,010	1,780,000	1,950,000	1,953,535	970,000	1,270,000	1,355,475	(d)34,457,038	3·93	59 04
VII—Madras	South Indian	712,500	716,200	725,984	482,500	492,000	497,698	230,000	224,200	228,286	(e)7,412,944	3·08	68·55
	Mysore	130,000	132,500	134,356	89,800	85,500	91,583	30,000	35,300	31,424	1,501,967	2·09	76 61
	„ Surplus profits	...	...	...	10,200	11,700	11,349						68·16
	Bezvada Extension	8,000	8,550	8,737	5,500	5,800	5,828	2,500	2,750	2,909	141,672	2·05	66 70
		850,500	857,250	869,077	588,000	595,000	606,458	262,500	262,250	262,619	9,056,583		
VIII—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad (Net Receipts)	26,000	29,600	30,858	...	...	...	26,000	29,600	30,858	1,105,636	2·79	...
	Southern Mahratta	495,000	483,000	477,303	341,200	311,600	310,766	115,000	130,500	126,307	9,408,100	1 34	73·54
	„ Surplus profits	...	...	...	38,800	40,900	40,230						65·11
		521,000	512,600	508,161	380,000	352,500	350,996	141,000	160,100	157,165	10,513,736		
	Total Imperial	12,653,600	14,126,350	14,324,059	6,520,000	6,925,250	6,896,440	6,133,600	7,201,100	7,427,619	114,316,607	6·50	48 14
Estimated lapse on working expenses		...	...	...	...	—100,000	...	...	100,000	...	...		
	Balance Imperial	12,653,600	14,126,350	14,324,059	6,520,000	6,825,250	6,896,440	6,133,600	7,301,100	7,427,619	114,316,607	(f) 6 50	48·14 44·78

* In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits paid to the Companies.

(a) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay, expressed in Rx., is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	33,686,941
„ Government after purchase	2,197,830
	35,884,771 on which the net receipts would give a return of 9·24 per cent.

(b) Approximate cost of portion open at close of 1891-92, exclusive of share of suspense.

* In the case of lines worked by Companies two percentages have been entered, the first including, and the second excluding, surplus profits paid to the Company.

(c) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	9,268,311
By Government after purchase	27,815
Total	9,296,126 on which the net receipts would give a return of 5·36 per cent.

(d) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. Taking the actual rupee outlay on the old Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway by the Company to date of purchase, the outlay is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	12,086,927
By Government after purchase and on system before and after acquisition	29,545,417
	41,632,344 on which the net receipts would give a return of 3·26 per cent.

(e) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay on the line is as follows:—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	4,970,512
By State to end of 1891-92	2,720,387
	7,690,899 on which the net receipts would give a return of 2·97 per cent.

(f) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines, the net receipts give a return of 5 22 per cent.

Detailed Account of State Railways Gross Traffic Receipts and Working Expenses for 1891-92—concluded.

		Receipts.			Expenses.			Net Receipts.			Capital outlay to 31st March 1892.	Percentage of net receipts on total outlay to 31st March 1892.	*Percentage of charges on receipts.
		Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals.			
	Provincial.	Rx.	Rx.	Rs.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.		
I—Burma	Burma	382,500	410,000	406,038	220,000	231,500	228,128	162,500	178,500	177,910	3,067,551	5·80	56·18
II—Assam	Jorhat	6,200	6,500	6,402	5,600	6,000	6,091	600	500	311	75,167	0·42	95·14
	Cherra-Companygunj	2,000	2,000	1,953	2,000	1,950	1,909	...	50	44	77,383	0·06	97·75
		8,200	8,500	8,355	7,600	7,950	8,000	600	550	355	152,550		
III—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	1,032,000	1,062,500	1,105,865	517,500	615,000	626,279	514,500	447,500	479,586	(a)8,309,489	*6·26	*54·63
	Nalhati	10,000	9,000	9,235	8,600	6,000	4,818	1,400	3,000	4,417	36,478	12·11	52·17
	Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot. Company's share of net earnings	510,000	485,000	488,854	350,000	422,500	201,391 216,316	160,000	62,500	71,147	(b)2,361,103	3·01	41·20
		1,552,000	1,556,500	1,603,954	876,100	1,043,500	1,048,804	675,900	513,000	555,150	10,707,070		
IV—North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Lucknow-Bareilly	52,500	55,500	58,304	30,500	35,000	33,108	22,000	20,500	25,196	803,400	3·13	56·78
V—Punjab	Amritsar-Pathankot	11,200	11,200	11,224	...	—	...	11,200	11,200	11,224	561,034	2·00	
	Total Provincial	2,006,400	2,041,700	2,087,875	1,134,200	1,317,950	1,318,040	872,200	723,750	769,835	15,291,605	5·03	63·12 52·77
	GRAND TOTAL	14,660,000	16,168,050	16,411,934	7,654,200	8,143,200	8,214,480	7,005,800	8,024,850	8,197,454	129,608,212	(c) 6·33	50·05 (d) 45 80

* Percentages calculated on total receipts and net receipts including Imperial share

(a) This figure represents the Capital outlay recorded in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India. The actual rupee outlay expressed in Rx. is as follows :—

	Rx.
By Company to date of purchase	3,539,837
„ Government after purchase and on other sections constructed by the State	6,739,705
	10,279,542

on which the net receipts (including the Imperial share) give a return of 5·06 per cent.

(b) Capital expended on Tirhoot State Railway.

(c) Substituting the actual rupee outlay in the case of purchased lines the net receipts give a return of 5·63 per cent.

(d) Excluding surplus profits to Companies for working State lines and net earnings of their own concern paid to the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

SCHEDULE B.

GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

Statement of Revenue Transactions during the official year 1891-92.

Financial Heads.	Actuals, 1890-91.			Budget Estimate, 1891-92.			Revised Estimate, 1891-92.			Actuals, 1891-92.		
	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.	Administrative.	Suspense.	Financial.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
"XXVII—GUARANTEED COMPANIES."												
"NET TRAFFIC RECEIPTS."												
Payments into Treasury—												
Madras Railway	962,720	42,544	1,005,264	960,000	42,000	1,002,000	930,000	85,000	1,015,000	945,556	85,404	1 030,960
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	1,315,206	637,436	1,952,642	1,310,000	950,000	2,260,000	1,405,000	1,000,000	2,405,000	1,413,901	1,059,168	2 473,069
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	4,006,567	89,750	4,096,317	3,950,000	180,000	4,130,000	4,400,000	248,000	4,648,000	4,434,551	273,246	4,707,797
TOTAL	6,284,493	769,730	7,054,223	6,220,000	1,172,000	7,392,000	6,735,000	1,333,000	8,068,000	6,794,008	1,417,818	8,211,826
Withdrawals from Treasury—												
Madras Railway	497,964	42,046	540,010	540,000	42,000	582,000	540,000	85,000	625,000	548,941	84,108	633,049
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	537,342	626,896	1,164,238	550,000	950,000	1,500,000	590,000	1,000,000	1,590,000	599,949	1,050,776	1,650,725
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	1,935,173	100,282	2,035,455	1,950,000	180,000	2,130,000	2,162,000	228,000	2,390,000	2,204,413	230,521	2,434,934
TOTAL	2,970,479	769,224	3,739,703	3,040,000	1,172,000	4,212,000	3,292,000	1,313,000	4,605,000	3,353,303	1,365,405	4,718,708
Net Traffic Receipts—												
Madras Railway	464,756	498	465,254	420,000	...	420,000	390,000	...	390,000	396,615	1,296	397,911
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	777,864	10,540	788,404	760,000	...	760,000	815,000	...	815,000	813,952	8,392	822,344
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,071,394	—10,532	2,060,862	2,000,000	...	2,000,000	2,238,000	20,000	2,258,000	2,230,138	42,725	2,272,863
TOTAL	3,314,014	506	3,314,520	3,180,000	...	3,180,000	3,443,000	20,000	3,463,000	3,440,705	52,413	3,493,118

SCHEDULE C.

39—Guaranteed Companies—Surplus Profits, etc., Land and Supervision and Interest.

Province or Railway.	Accounts, 1890-91.	Budget Estimate, 1891-92.	Revised Estimate, 1891-92.	Actuals, 1891-92.
MOIETY OF SURPLUS PROFITS, ETC.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	150,149	155,000	182,300	187,324
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	323,185	410,000	535,900	535,730
South Indian Railway	...	6,500	14,600	14,605
TOTAL .	473,334	571,500	732,800	737,659
LAND AND SUPERVISION.				
India—(share of Office of Director General of Railways)	14,337	14,200	14,400	14,748
Central Provinces	10,074	9,600	10,610	10,734
Bengal	10,699	11,900	10,500	10,804
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	7,026	9,700	10,000	10,416
Madras	11,406	12,500	12,600	13,682
Bombay	38,169	25,500	21,700	21,293
Reserve	...	4,200	...	...
	91,711	87,600	79,810	81,677
Deduct—Amount recoverable from Companies on account of Government supervision	48,723	60,100	62,100	62,420
TOTAL .	42,988	27,500	17,710	19,257
INTEREST.				
India.				
Madras Railway	87	...	900	865
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	303	310	20,310	20,084
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	7,207	2,200	17,300	16,222
TOTAL INDIA .	7,597	2,510	38,510	37,171
England.				
Madras Railway	528,698	2,146,900	2,114,200	527,431
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway	419,460			401,289
Great Indian Peninsula Railway . .	1,190,111			1,185,439
South Indian Railway	215,861			...
TOTAL ENGLAND .	2,354,130	2,146,900	2,114,200	2,114,159
Exchange	769,214	840,100	921,800	918,100
TOTAL INTEREST .	3,130,941	2,989,510	3,074,510	3,069,430
GRAND TOTAL .	3,647,263	3,588,510	3,825,020	3,826,346

SCHEDULE D.

SUBSIDIZED RAILWAYS.

Statement of State Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92.

RAILWAYS.	Subsidy.	Interest.	Land.	Miscellaneous.	Total Final Heads of Account.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Budget.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Revised.	Guaranteed Interest paid in England, *plus* Exchange.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
DURING THE YEAR.									
Imperial.									
Bengal Central	...	...	—13	...	—13	...	...	...	—13
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	11,947	...	11,947	16,700	13,500	...	11,947
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	3,574	...	3,574	600	3,800	...	3,574
Nilgiri	...	865	2,551	...	3,416	11,000	6,000	...	3,416
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	6,700	...	...	...
Total Imperial	...	865	18,059	...	18,924	35,000	23,300	...	18,924
Provincial.									
Dooars	...	...	136	...	136	1,000	300	...	136
Dibru-Sadiya	10,000	...	...	70	10,070	10,100	10,100	...	10,070
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	4,000	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	4,000	...	4,000
Total Provincial	14,000	...	136	70	14,206	15,100	14,400	...	14,206
GRAND TOTAL	14,000	865	18,195	70	33,130	50,100	37,700	...	33,130
TO CLOSE OF THE YEAR.									
Imperial.									
Bengal Central	...	...	72,767	...	72,767	...	...	77,150*	149,917
Bengal and North-Western	...	...	180,313	...	180,313	...	...	...	180,313
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	...	...	52,749	...	52,749	...	...	...	52,749
Nilgiri	...	865	2,551	...	3,416	...	...	...	3,416
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,441†	10,441
Total Imperial	...	865	308,380	...	309,245	...	...	87,591	396,836
Provincial.									
Dooars	...	...	145	...	145	...	...	...	145
Tarkessur	...	...	14,151	...	14,151	...	...	...	14,151
Dibru-Sadiya	75,277	...	...	2,760	78,037	...	...	...	78,037
Rohilkhand-Kumaon	28,000	...	3,415	...	31,415	...	...	...	31,415
Deoghur	...	...	919	...	919	...	...	...	919
Total Provincial	103,277	...	18,630	2,760	124,667	...	...	...	124,667
GRAND TOTAL	103,277	865	327,010	2,760	433,912	...	...	87,591	521,503

	Net Payments. £	Exchange. Rx.
* 1881-82	2,011	415
1882-83	9,640	2,211
1883-84	21,358	4,880
1884-85	29,473	7,162
TOTAL	62,482	14,668
	Rx. 77,150	

	Net Payments. £	Exchange. Rx.
† 1882-83	351	81
1883-84	3,798	869
1884-85	6,425	1,561
TOTAL	10,574	2,511
	Rx. 13,085	

† Includes repayments by Company to Secretary of State.

	Repayments. £	Exchange. Rx.
1889-90	63	28
1890-91	735	240
1891-92	995	432
TOTAL	1,793	700
	2,493	
In India—		
1885-86	119	
1886-87	32	
Total	2,644	

(a) In the revised classification of the accounts, Rx. 956 of the expenditure on the Deoghar Tramway has been classified under the head 41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure, and a write-back of Rx.37 under the head 40—Subsidized Railways, Land, etc. For convenience the whole has been shown in this account.

SCHEDULE E.

41.—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1891-92.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Imperial.			
I.—India.	Surplus Establishment and Miscellaneous Charges	7,090	108,217	115,307
	Director General's Establishment	14,747	154,642	169,389
	Port Storekeeper's "	2,213	79,800	82,013
	Indirect Charges	...	13,444	13,444
	Preparation of project for conversion or doubling of Rajputana-Malwa Railway	...	1,676	1,676
	Bhopal Survey	...	11,392	11,392
	Ajmere-Bhawalpur Railway Survey	...	2,327	2,327
	Great Western of India Railway Survey	...	2,857	2,857
	Stores issued without charge to Nizam's Railway	...	761	761
	Ujjain-Bhopal Survey (project abandoned)	...	822	822
	Bikanir Desert Railway Survey	...	8,310	8,310
		24,050	384,248	408,298
II.—Central Provinces.	Nagpur-Saugor Survey	...	1,427	1,427
	Wardha Coal Extension Survey	...	2,304	2,304
	Raj-Nandgaon-Warangal Survey	...	886	886
	Jubbulpore-Nagpur Survey	...	1,370	1,370
	Sambalpore Road Survey	—665	665	...
	Sambalpore-Kurdha Survey	4,452	...	4,452
		3,787	6,652	10,439
III.—Burma	Meiktila-Myingyan Survey	1,563	(a) 562	2,125
	Shan Hills Survey	...	5,460	5,460
	Chindwin Survey	...	2,616	2,616
		1,563	8,638	10,201
IV.—Assam	Bengal-Assam Railway Survey	...	81,572	81,572
	Sib-Saugor Coal Line (project abandoned)	...	3,399	3,399
	Garo Hills Reconnaissance (ditto)	...	414	414
	Assam Extension Survey (ditto)	...	9,110	9,110
		...	94,495	94,495
V.—Bengal	Benares-Puri Survey	...	77,242	77,242
	*Rungpore-Dhubri Railway Survey	...	3,054	3,054
	†Chittagong-Comilla Survey	...	1,542	1,542
	Western Bengal Survey	...	11,888	11,888
	Moghal Serai-Howrah Survey	6,450	34,332	40,782
		6,450	128,058	134,508
	Carried over	35,850	622,091	657,941

(a) Rx. 154 transferred to 48—Provincial.

* Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 5,262) classified as Provincial.

† Expenditure previous to 1887-88 (Rx. 6,028) classified as Provincial.

41—MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92—continued.

	SURVEYS, ETC.	Outlay for the year 1891-92.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	35,850	622,091	657,941
	IMPERIAL—*contd.*			
VI.—PUNJAB	Bannu Railway Survey	...	12,669	12,669
	Wazirabad-Multan Survey	694	...	694
	Jungshahi-Tatta Survey	14	...	14
	Kohala Survey	...	238	238
	Kalka-Simla Survey	672	...	672
	* Amballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	9,870	9,870
	Kashmir Railway Surveys	18,966	6,688	25,654
	Zhob Valley Survey	11,782	28,366	40,148
	Frontier Railway Surveys	12,166	14,400	26,566
	Peshawar-Dhakka Survey	...	4,645	4,645
	Abt Material and Engine Suspense Account	—662	44,072	43,410
	Bolan Permanent Line Survey	...	15,487	15,487
	Khattan-Babor-Kach Railway Survey	...	2,160	2,160
	Mianwali-Khusulgarh Survey	...	6,257	6,257
	Kach-Quetta Survey	...	1,815	1,815
	Peshawar-Jamrood	...	613	613
	† Indus Valley Eastern Extension Survey	...	7,025	7,025
		43,632	154,305	197,937
VII.—MADRAS	Kurnool Branch Survey	159	...	159
	South Indian Railway Extension Survey	...	1,045	1,045
	Tinnevelly-Quilon Survey	...	425	425
		159	1,470	1,629
VIII.—BOMBAY	Palanpur-Deesa Survey	...	196	196
	Nuseerabad-Kekri Survey	72	...	72
	† Karwar-Hubli Survey	...	56,887	56,887
	Aden Railway Survey	...	635	635
	Mehsana-Viramgam (land)	545	1,771	2,316
	Anand-Petlad (land)	—35	3,628	3,593
	Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway (land)	...	2,633	2,633
		582	65,750	66,332
	TOTAL IMPERIAL	80,223	843,616	923,839
	PROVINCIAL.			
I.—BURMA	Bassein-Henzada Survey	...	2,330	2,330
II.—BENGAL	Share of Secretariat Establishment	7,616	56,513	64,129
	Western Bengal Railway Survey	...	7,519	7,519
	Sakri-Joynuggur Survey	...	325	325
	‡ Chittagong-Comilla Survey	...	6,028	6,028
	Mozufferpore-Sitamarhi Survey	...	2,111	2,111
	‡Rungpore-Dhubri Survey	...	5,262	5,262
	Tarkessur Survey	...	1,723	1,723
	Howrah-Ampta Survey	...	510	510
		7,616	79,991	87,607
	Carried over	7,616	82,321	89,937

* See also Provincial.

† Abandoned project.

‡ Expenditure from 1887-88 classified under Imperial.

41—Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

Statement of Outlay for, and to the end of, the year 1891-92—concluded.

	Surveys, etc.	Outlay for the year 1891-92.	Outlay to end of previous year.	Outlay to end of 1891-92.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Brought forward	7,616	82,321	89,937
	Provincial—*contd.*			
III.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Lucknow-Rai-Bareli-Benares Survey	703	3,922	(a) 4,625
	Hardwar-Dehra Dun Survey	...	777	777
	Cawnpore-Kalpi Survey	...	2,590	2,590
	Benares-Rai Bareli Survey	...	2,042	2,042
	Sitapur-Pilibhit Survey	...	2,298	2,298
	Mau-Ranipur Survey	...	7,192	7,192
	Moradabad Survey	...	1,948	1,948
	Gonda Survey	...	2,611	2,611
	Jaunpore Survey	...	3,348	3,348
	Gorakhpore Survey	...	4,272	4,272
		703	31,000	31,703
IV.—Punjab	Bhatinda-Bhawalpur Survey	...	3,816	3,816
	Jullundur-Hoshiarpur Survey	...	47	47
	*Amballa-Kalka-Simla Survey	...	4,202	4,202
	Rawalpindi-Murree Survey	...	2,649	2,649
	Rajpura-Patiala (Bhatinda Extension) (land)	...	813	813
		...	11,527	11,527
V.—Madras	Bezvada-Masulipatam Survey	16	799	815
	Nanjangod-Gudulur Survey	420	...	420
	Nellore-Guntoor Survey	20	1,763	1,783
	East Coast Survey	1,817	—1,817	(b)
	Madras Gudur Survey	51	904	955
	Palghât-Kurapatam Survey	1,286	...	1,286
	Palghât-Dindigul Survey	...	1,631	1,631
	Madura-Pamban Survey	...	2,748	2,748
	Porto Novo-Salem Survey	...	3,298	3,298
	Beypore-Calicut Survey	...	1,191	1,191
	Registration of Road Traffic	...	1,464	1,464
		3,610	11,981	15,591
VI.—Bombay	Ahmedabad-Prantij Survey	56	217	273
	Nadiad-Kapadvanj Survey	—85	300	215
	Broach-Jambusar Survey	—63	10,096	10,033
	Bombay Provincial Surveys	...		
		—92	10,613	10,521
	Total Provincial	11,837	147,442	159,279
	GRAND TOTAL	92,060	991,058	1,083,118

(a) Rx. 4,625 will be transferred in the accounts of 1892-93 to 48—Imperial.

(b) Rx. 25,809 transferred to 48—Imperial.

* See also Imperial.

SCHEDULE F.

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1891-92.

Railways.	Final Heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Account.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Budget.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Revised.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34—Construction of Protective Railways.	Classification of Total Outlay. 37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	Classification of Total Outlay. 48.—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	Classification of Total Outlay. 50—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
Imperial.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
I.—India: East Indian	17,767	...	—91,273	—73,506	1,555	—75,061	...	—75,061	—36,700	—65,700			—75,061	
Rajputana-Malwa	50,846	...	—94,956	—44,110	206	—44,316	...	—44,316	41,500	—45,000	...	...	—44,316	...
Holkar	2,566	...	...	2,566	...	2,566	...	2,566	5,000	2,500	...	...	2,566	...
Godhra-Rutlam	199,132	...	5,425	204,557	56	204,501	...	204,501	250,000	235,000	...	...	204,501	...
Bhopal	27,963	...	(a)—8,309	19,654	...	19,654	...	19,654	4,300	20,000	...	...	19,654	...
Reserve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	862,300	140	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State	...	..	40,133	40,133	...	40,133	40,133	...	...	...	...	...	40,133	...
Director of State Railway Stores	...	...	22,437	22,437	...	22,437	303,982	—281,545	—610,500	—301,000	...	...	22,437	...
	298,274	...	—126,543	171,731	1,817	169,914	344,115	—174,201	515,900	—154,060	...	...	169,914	...
II.—Central Provinces: Warora Colliery	—128	...	1,395	1,267	...	1,267	4,039	—2,772	2,800	—1,200	...	...	1,267	...
Wardha Coal	—27,811	...	...	—27,811	...	—27,811	..	—27,811	—6,500	—27,800	...	...	—27,811	...
Umaria Colliery	9,107	...	—1,928	7,179	...	7,179	3,409	3,770	—600	4,200	...	...	7,179	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account.	6,448	...	—22,941	—16,493	—8	—16,485	...	—16,485	...	—19,100	...	...	—16,485	...
	—12,384	...	—23,474	—35,858	—8	—35,850	7,448	—43,298	—4,300	—43,900	...	...	—35,850	...
III.—Burma: Toungloo-Mandalay	6,955	...	666	7,621	...	7,621	...	7,621	...	..	...	...	7,621	...
Mu Valley	608,564	..	—101,646	506,918	718	506,200	60,266	445,934	419,600	452,900	...	...	506,200	...
	615,519	...	—100,980	514,539	718	513,821	60,266	453,555	419,600	452,900	...	...	513,821	...
IV.—Bengal: Patna-Gya	336	...	...	336	...	336	...	336	3,000	1,600	...	...	336	...
Bengal-Assam, Northern Section.	14,293	...	33,644	47,937	61	47,876	...	47,876	...	68,400	...	...	47,876	...
	14,629	...	33,644	48,273	61	48,212	...	48,212	3,000	70,000	...	...	48,212	...
Carried over	916,038	...	—217,353	698,685	2,588	696,097	411,829	284,268	934,200	324,940	...	...	696,097	...

(a) Includes Rs. 7,444, net loss on Revenue account debited to Miscellaneous Advances in 1890-91 transferred to the Bhopal State during 1891-92.

Statement of Capital Outlay for the year 1891-92—continued.

Railways.	Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Accounts.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Budget.	Estimated Indian Expenditure. Revised.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34—Construction of Protective Railways.	Classification of Total Outlay. 37—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	Classification of Total Outlay. 48—Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	Classification of Total Outlay. 50—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Brought forward	916,038	...	−217,353	698,685	2,588	696,097	411,829	284,268	934,200	324,940	...	...	696,097	...
V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.														
Oudh and Rohilkhand	6,723	...	−4,603	2,120	1	2,119	42,963	−40,844	6,500	−37,000	...	...	2,119	...
Cawnpore-Achnera	1,890	...	−178	1,712	...	1,712	...	1,712	2,500	1,300	...	...	1,712	...
Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares.	23,038	...	8,820	31,858	3	31,855	...	31,855	...	36,000	...	...	31,855	...
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,409	...	239	18,648	22	18,626	...	18,626	...	25,000	...	...	18,626	...
	50,060	...	4,278	54,338	26	54,312	42,963	11,349	9,000	25,300	...	...	54,312	...
VI.—Punjab.														
Rewari-Ferozepore	6,924	...	...	6,924	...	6,924	...	6,924	7,000	7,500	...	...	6,924	...
North-Western	402,853	...	−136,913	265,940	240	265,700	302,996	−37,296	−32,400	800	...	...	265,700	...
" Gradient Improvements.														
North-Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch.	36,645	...	−10,063	26,582	91	26,491	1,001	25,490	27,000	26,000	...	...	26,491	...
Sind-Pishin, Chaman Extension.	75,537	...	−66,636	8,901	285	8,616	142	8,474	25,000	20,000	...	...	8,616	...
Sind-Pishin, Petroleum Operations.	2,712	...	−8,463	−5,751	...	−5,751	...	−5,751	3,000	−5,100	...	...	−5,751	...
Frontier Railway Reserve	73	...	23,923	23,996	...	23,996	1,052	22,944	9,800	26,900	...	...	23,996	...
Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	...	35,750	35,750	...	35,750	...	35,750	...	38,400	...	...	35,750	...
Mari-Attock	56,256	...	11,858	68,114	...	68,114	1,137	66,977	...	57,500	...	...	68,114	...
Mushkaf-Bolan	87,829	...	94,798	182,627	258	182,369	2,368	180,001	...	122,700	...	...	182,369	...
	668,829	...	−55,746	613,083	874	612,209	308,696	303,513	39,400	294,700	...	...	612,209	...
VII.—Madras.														
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	63,385	...	48,320	111,705	11	111,694	...	111,694	80,000	113,200	...	...	111,694	...
South Indian	634,814	45,033	−415,332	174,449	−2,483	176,932	...	176,932	408,000	200,000	...	...	176,932	...
Villupuram-Guntakal, including Nellore Branch.														
Bellary-Kistna	6	...	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	50	...	...	6	...
Bezvada Extension	1,922	...	...	1,922	9	1,913	...	1,913	2,000	2,000	...	...	1,913	...
East Coast	923,675	...	380,756	1,304,431	693	1,303,738	...	1,303,738	1,100,000	1,250,000	484,795	...	818,943	...
	1,623,802	45,033	13,744	1,592,513	−1,770	1,594,283	...	1,594,283	1,590,000	1,565,250	484,795	...	1,109,488	...

VIII.—Bombay.	Dhond and Manmad	625	...	5,566	6,191	...	6,191	3,379	2,812	9,000	2,500	...	...	6,191	...
	Total Imperial	3,259,354	45,033	—249,511	2,964,810	1,718	2,963,092	766,867	2,196,225	2,581,600	2,212,690	484,795	...	2,478,297	...
	Provincial.														
I.—Burma	Burma	37,245	...	1,016	38,261	...	38,261	27,902	10,359	—2,000	21,700	...	...	38,261	...
	Meiktila Branch	1,057	...	...	1,057	...	1,057	...	1,057	...	3,650	...	...	1,057	...
		38,302	...	1,016	39,318	...	39,318	27,902	11,416	—2,000	25,350	...	...	39,318	...
II.—Assam	Jorhat	903	..	—630	273	...	273	...	273	1,400	400	...	273	...	...
	Cherra-Companyganj	107	...	...	107	105	2	...	2	500	—40	...	2	...	...
		1,010	...	—630	380	105	275	...	275	1,900	360	...	275	...	...
III.—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	145,119	...	—16,687	128,432	92	128,340	67,854	60,486	95,300	36,700	...	...	128,340	...
	" Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch.	87,420	...	...	87,420	...	87,420	...	87,420	...	84,800	...	...	87,420	...
	Tirhoot	—3,771	...	(a)—2,142	—5,913	25	—5,938	1,686	—7,624	15,000	—3,100	...	...	—5,938	...
	" Darbhanga-Bairagnia Branch.	42,054	...	18	42,072	122	41,950	...	41,950	45,000	48,000	...	...	41,950	...
	Nalhati	516	...	1,095	1,611	1	1,610	...	1,610	—1,900	700	...	...	1,610	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla	1,401	...	—626	775	...	775	...	775	500	1,450	...	775	...	...
		272,739	...	—18,342	254,397	240	254,157	69,540	184,617	153,900	168,550	...	775	253,382	...
IV.—N.-W. P. and Oudh.	Lucknow-Bareilly	2,300	...	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	2,300	...	...
V.—Punjab	Amritsar-Pathankot	—707	...	46	—661	...	—661	...	—661	...	—640	..	...	—661	...
VI.—Madras	Mayavaram-Mutupet	25,139	...	17,716	42,855	193	42,662	...	42,662	93,100	53,100	...	42,662	...	...
VII.—Bombay	Hyderabad-Umarkot	116,880	...	342	117,222	1	117,221	...	117,221	115,000	125,400	...	117,221	...	...
	Total Provincial	455,663	...	148	455,811	539	455,272	97,442	357,830	361,900	374,420	...	163,233	292,039	...
	GRAND TOTAL	3,715,017	45,033	—249,363	3,420,621	2,257	3,418,364	864,309	2,554,055	2,943,500	*2,587,110	484,795	163,233	2,770,336	...

* Excludes amount of probable lapses, Rx. 200,000.

(a) Stock and advances for 1891-92 . . . . . Rx. —2,492
Less amount credited to value of stores in hand of Bengal and North-Western Railway on 1st July 1899 . . . —350
—2,142

SCHEDULE G.

Statement of net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1891-92.

Railways.	Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Account.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay. 34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	48.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue	50.—Capital charges involved in redemption of liabilities.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Imperial.												
I.—India. East Indian	14,702,055	848,751	539,310	14,392,614	151,344	14,241,270	12,032,765	2,208,505	...	...	...	...
Rajputana-Malwa	8,880,587	...	400,708	9,281,295	16,332	9,264,963	2,379,318	6,885,645	...	...	...	...
Holkar	1,308,750	...	..	1,308,750	4,095	1,304,655	341,468	963,187	...	...	...	...
Godhra-Rutlam	245,592	...	45,392	290,984	80	290,904	...	290,904	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	159,477	...	8,557	168,034	411	167,623	...	167,623	...	...	...	...
Secretary of State	...	...	90,763	90,763	...	90,763	90,763	...	...	...	...	...
Director of State Railway Stores.	2,596	...	38,094	40,690	203	40,487	2,424,338	—2,383,851	...	...	...	...
	25,299,057	848,751	1,122,824	25,573,130	172,465	25,400,665	17,268,652	8,132,013	...	...	...	...
II.—Central Provinces. Warora Colliery	160,883	...	—5,260	155,623	181	155,442	52,201	103,241	...	...	...	...
Wardha Coal	502,174	...	..	502,174	4,054	498,120	94,784	403,336	...	...	...	...
Bilaspur-Etawah	7,515	...	..	7,515	1	7,514	...	7,514	...	...	...	...
Umaria-Colliery	92,898	...	7,121	100,019	10	100,009	19,177	80,832	...	...	...	...
Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Depreciation Account	27,598	...	47,700	75,298	...	75,298	...	75,298	...	...	...	...
	791,068	...	49,561	840,629	4,246	836,383	166,162	670,221	...	...	...	...
III.—Burma. Toungboo-Mandalay	2,078,071	...	43,749	2,121,820	2,305	2,119,515	456,578	1,662,937	...	...	...	...
Mu Valley	1,012,497	...	113,312	1,125,809	1,473	(a)1,124,336	215,275	909,061	...	...	...	...
	3,090,568	...	157,061	3,247,629	3,778	3,243,851	671,853	2,571,998	...	...	...	...
IV.—Bengal. Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	30,244	...	...	30,244	...	30,244	...	(b)50,244	...	...	...	...
Patna-Gya	435,011	...	...	435,011	...	435,011	85,934	349,077	...	...	...	...
Bengal-Assam, Northern Section.	14,293	...	33,644	47,937	61	47,876	...	47,876	...	...	...	...
	479,548	...	33,644	513,192	61	513,131	85,934	427,197	...	...	...	...

V.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	10,472,691	330,206	221,379	10,363,864	...	10,363,864	10,477,743	—113,879	...	...	...	
	Cawnpore-Achnera	1,154,246	...	...	1,154,246	6,231	1,148,015	114,109	1,033,906	...	...	...	...
	Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Penares	23,038	...	8,820	31,858	3	31,855	...	31,855	...	...	...	...
	Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,409	...	239	18,648	22	18,626	...	18,626	...	...	...	...
		11,668,384	330,206	230,438	11,568,616	6,256	11,562,360	10,591,852	970,508	...	...	...	...
VI.—Punjab	Rewari-Ferozepore	1,281,809	...	...	1,281,809	947	1,280,862	...	1,280,862	...	...	...	...
	North Western	32,493,922	483,665	1,028,985	33,039,242	239,122	32,800,120	12,135,913	20,664,207	...	...	...	...
	" Gradient Improvements.												
	North Western, Mianwali-Mari Branch.	116,182	...	...	116,182	154	116,028	3,476	112,552	...	...	...	...
	Sind-Pishin, Chaman Extension.	1,534,455	...	9,407	1,543,862	2,972	1,540,890	134,574	1,406,316	...	...	...	...
	Sind-Pishin, Petroleum Operations.	9,583	...	3,389	12,972	...	12,972	7,992	4,980	...	...	...	...
	Frontier Railway Reserve	1,793	...	(d)390,095	391,888	...	391,888	361,457	30,431	...	...	...	...
	Peshawar Railway Reserve	...	...	35,750	35,750	...	35,750	...	35,750	...	...	...	...
	Mari-Attock	56,256	...	11,858	68,114	...	68,114	1,137	66,977	...	...	...	...
	Muskhaf-Bolan	89,492	...	94,798	184,290	258	(e)184,032	2,368	181,664	...	...	...	...
		35,583,492	483,665	1,574,282	36,674,109	243,453	36,430,656	12,646,917	23,783,739	...	...	...	...
VII.—Madras	Dharmavaram-Hindupur	65,553	...	49,828	115,381	11	115,370	...	115,370	...	...	...	...
	South Indian	7,432,796	386,517	366,665	7,412,944	...	7,412,944	5,364,150	2,048,794	...	...	...	...
	Villuparam-Guntakal, including Nellore Branch.												
	Pellary-Kistna	1,336,575	...	322,934	1,659,509	2,001	1,657,508	151,443	1,506,065	...	...	...	...
	Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,505	...	...	24,505	1	24,504	...	24,504	...	...	...	...
	Bezvada Extension	141,897	...	...	141,897	225	141,672	30,985	110,687	...	...	...	...
	East Coast	1,092,885	...	528,336	1,621,221	736	(d) 1,620,485	73,351	1,547,134	...	...	...	...
		10,094,211	386,517	1,267,763	10,975,457	2,974	10,972,483	5,619,929	5,352,554	...	...	...	...
VIII.—Bombay	Dhond and Manmad	1,100,457	...	6,751	1,107,208	1,572	1,105,636	435,744	669,892	...	...	...	...
	Southern Mahratta*	(f) 52,707	...	...	52,707	...	52,707	...	52,707	...	...	...	...
		1,153,164	...	6,751	1,159,915	1,572	1,158,343	435,744	722,599	...	...	...	...
	Total Imperial	88,159,492	2,049,139	4,442,324	90,552,677	434,805	90,117,872	47,487,043	42,630,829	3,418,774	5,264,762	49,450,669	31,983,667

(a) Includes Rx. 28,059, transferred from 41—Imperial.
(b) Includes Rx. 27, receipts on capital account.
(c) Includes Rx. 1,663 transferred from 41—Provincial.
(d) " " 25,809 " " 41—Provincial.
(e) " " 40,834 shown in Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India as exchange on expenditure in England.

* Abandoned project.

(f) Details as follows :—

	Rx.
Construction	61,476
Suspense accounts	13,262
	74,738
Less—Receipts on capital account	22,031
	52,707

Statement of net Capital Outlay from commencement of operations to end of the official year 1891-92—contd.

Railways.		Final heads of Account.	*Deduct*—Value of stores received from Guaranteed Companies on purchase of lines by the State.	Suspense Account.	Grand Total.	*Deduct*—Receipts on Capital Account.	Net Expenditure.	*Deduct*—Debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	Net Indian Outlay.	Classification of Total Outlay.			
										34.—Construction of Protective Railways.	37.—Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance).	49.—Capital expenditure on State Railways not charged against Revenue.	50.—Capital charges incurred in redemption of liabilities
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Provincial.												
I.—Burma	Burma	3,015,530	...	66,816	3,082,346	14,795	3,067,551	782,442	2,285,109	...	...	...	...
	Meiktila Branch	1,211	...	...	1,211	...	(a)1,211	...	1,211	...	...	...	...
		3,016,741	...	66.816	3,083,557	14,795	3,068,762	782,442	2,286,320	...	...	...	...
II.—Assam	Jorhat	73,491	...	1,988	75,479	312	75,167	...	75,167	...	...	...	...
	Cherra-Companyganj	77,554	...	...	77,554	171	77,383	...	77,383	...	...	...	...
		151,045	...	1,988	153,033	483	152,550	...	152,550	...	...	...	...
III.—Bengal	Eastern Bengal	8,115,578	72,788	221,137	8,263.927	51,689	8,212,238	3,482,855	4,729,383	...	...	...	...
	" Barsoi-Kissengunge Branch	87,420	...	...	87,420	...	87,420	..	87,420	...	...	...	...
	Tirhoot	2,123,623	...	(b)14,002	2,137,625	8,975	2,128,650	479.385	1,649,265	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga-Lairagnia Branch	232,577	...	55	232,632	179	232,453	...	232,453	...	...	...	...
	Nalhati	33,650	...	3,632	37,282	804	36,478	42,224	—5,746	...	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Dhurla	97,251	...	...	97,251	...	97,251	...	97,251	...	...	...	...
		10,690,099	72,788	238,826	10,856,137	61,647	10,794,490	4,004,464	6,790,026	...	...	...	...

IV.—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Lucknow-Bareilly	513,094	...	...	513,094	980	512,114	16,942	495,172	...	...	...	...
V.—Punjab	Amritsar-Pathankot	568,040	...	656	568,696	7,662	561,034	...	561,034	...	...	...	...
VI.—Madras	Mayavaram-Mutupet	32,424	...	39,048	71,472	198	71,274	...	71,274	...	...	...	...
VII.—Bombay	Hyderabad-Umarkot	120,520	...	342	120,862	1	(a)120,861	...	120,861	...	...	...	...
	Total Provincial	15,091,963	72,788	347,676	15,366,851	85,766	15,281,085	4,803,848	10,477,237	...	800,282	12,911,019	1,569,784
	GRAND TOTAL	103,251,455	2,121,927	4,790,000	105,919,528	520,571	105,398,957	52,290,891	53,108,066	3,418,774	6,065,044	62,361,688	33,553,451

(a) Includes Rx. 154 transferred from 41—Imperial.

(b) Suspense accounts up to end of 1891-92 . . Rx. 56,978
Less value of stores in hand of Bengal and North-Western Railway Company on 1st July 1890 42,976
14,002

(c) Includes Rx. 3,640 transferred from 41—Imperial.

SCHEDULE H.

Statement showing expenditure on lines not opened for traffic on 31st March 1892, on stores in reserve, and on abandoned projects, etc. (vide *para. 13*).

	Expenditure to 31st March 1892.
	Rx.
Lines under Construction—	
Godhra-Rutlam	290,904
Mu Valley (un-open section)	736,587
Meiktila Branch	1,211
Assam-Bengal	47,876
Barsoi-Kissengunj	87,420
Lucknow-Rai Bareli-Benares	31,855
Bareilly-Rampur-Moradabad	18,626
Mari-Attock	68,114
Mushkaf-Bolan	184,032
Dharmavaram-Hindupur	115,370
Mayavaram-Mutupet	71,274
Hyderabad-Umarkot	120,861
East Coast	1,620,485
Stores in Reserve—	
Peshawar Railway Reserve	35,750
Frontier Railways Reserve	391,888
At Ports and in transit	181,250
Projects in abeyance—	
Bilaspur-Etawa (Kutni-Etawa Survey)	7,514
Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	30,244
Vizagapatam-Raipur	24,504
Other items—	
Petroleum Operations	12,972
Nagpur-Chattisghur Railway Depreciation Account	75,298
Southern Mahratta (Depreciation)	52,707
TOTAL	4,156,742

SCHEDULE I.

Statements showing the financial results to the State of lines in the hands of Companies other than the old Guaranteed Railways.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Years.	Guaranteed interest paid in England.					Net receipts accruing to Government (b).	Net loss to the State (a−b).
	Sterling payments.	*Deduct*—Repayments by Company to the Secretary of State in England.	Net charge to State.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency (a).		
	£	£	£	s. d.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881-82	4,301	2,290	2,011	1 7·895	24,259	...	24,259
1882-83	13,320	3,680	9,640	1 7·522	1,18,512	...	1,18,512
1883-84	24,003	2,645	21,358	1 7·536	2,62,383	...	2,62,383
1884-85	29,675	202	29,473	1 7·308	3,66,352	...	3,66,352
1885-86	24,802	...	24,802	1 6·2541241	3,26,090	—5,842	3,31,932
1886-87	31,448	...	31,448	1 5·44103006	4,32,745	—87,758	5,20,503
1887-88	32,542	...	32,542	1 4·89891317	4,62,165	79,264	3,82,901
1888-89	35,625	...	35,625	1 4·3790907	5,22,010	2,12,424	3,09,586
1889-90	34,709	35	34,674*	1 4·56598718	5,02,340	2,73,427	2,28,913
1890-91	33,750	...	33,750	1 6·08930408	4,47,778	2,47,845	1,99,933
1891-92	33,750	...	33,750	1 4·73333812	4,84,063	1,91,094	2,92,969
TOTAL	2,97,925	8,852	2,89,073	...	39,48,697	9,10,454	30,38,243

* The Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India show the net charge only, and do not exhibit any amount under repayments.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

Year.	Guaranteed interest.					Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Loss to the State. (a—b).
	Amount paid in India.	Amount paid in England.			Total payments in England and India (a).		
		Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.	Equivalent in Indian currency.			
	Rs.	£	s. d.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	...	82,563	1 4·89891317	11,72,570	11,72,570	5,07,165	6,65,405
1888-89	1,94,153	161,293	1 4·3790907	23,63,400	25,57,553	3,64,588	21,92,965
1889-90	1,94,153	190,091	1 4·56598718	27,53,947	29,48,100	7,09,814	22,38,286
1890-91	1,94,153	228,570	1 6·08930408	30,32,554	32,26,707	8,45,094	23,81,613
1891-92	1,94,153	249,250	1 4·73333812	35,74,899	37,69,052	33,42,799	4,26,253
TOTAL	7,76,612	911,767	...	1,28,97,370	1,36,73,982	57,69,460	79,04,522

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

1885-86	...	22,263	1 6·2541241	2,92,707	2,92,707	.	2,92,707
1886-87	...	110,323	1 5·44103006	15,18,116	15,18,116	10,356	15,07,760
1887-88	...	118,252	1 4·89891317	16,79,426	16,79,426	1,04,648	15,74,778
1888-89	...	170,293	1 4·3790907	24,95,282	24,95,282	3,86,422	21,08,860
1889-90	20,495†	218,654	1 4·56598718	31,67,753	31,88,248	8,06,441	23,81,807
1890-91	...	242,661	1 6·08930408	32,19,507	32,19,507	7,77,616	24,41,891
1891-92	...	249,268	1 4·73333812	35,75,158	35,75,158	16,84,568	18,90,590
TOTAL	20,495	1,131,714	...	1,59,47,949	1,59,68,444	37,70,051	1,21,98,393

† Interest on overdrawn Capital.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

Year.	Guaranteed interest.						Net Traffic receipts accruing to Government (b).	Loss to the State (a—b).
	Amount paid in India.	Amount paid in England.				Total payments in England and India (a).		
		Sterling payments.	Rate of exchange.		Equivalent in Indian currency.			
	Rs.	£	s.	d.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	3,29,502	...		...	...	3,29,502	...	3,29,502
1883-84	8,53,957	...		...	...	8,53,957	—955	8,54,912
1884-85	11,81,696	...		...	...	11,81,696	613	11,81,083
1885-86	2,893	148,821	1	6·2541241	19,56,655	19,59,548	2,15,155	17,44,393
1886-87	3,472	153,860	1	5·44103006	21,17,215	21,20,687	* 5,67,209	15,53,478
1887-88	3,779	187,579	1	4·89891317	26,64,021	26,67,800	10,42,849	16,24,951
1888-89	2,878	219,271	1	4·3790907	32,12,958	32,15,836	10,08,415	22,07,421
1889-90	...	231,660	1	4·56598718	33,56,178	33,56,178	7,66,046	25,90,132
1890-91	...	239,122	1	6·08930408	31,72,553	31,72,553	12,04,207	19,68,346
1891-92	...	229,410	1	4·73333812	32,90,342	32,90,342	12,63,069	20,27,273
TOTAL	23,78,177	1,409,723		...	1,97,69,922	2,21,48,099	60,66,608	1,60,81,491

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.

1886-87	...	48,000	1	5·44103006	6,60,511	6,60,511	1,72,574	4,87,937
1887-88	...	48,000	1	4·89891317	6,81,701	6,81,701	90,551	5,91,150
1888-89	...	48,000	1	4·379	7,03,340	7,03,340	1,12,697	5,90,643
1889-90	...	48,000	1	4·56598718	6,95,401	6,95,401	1,05,582	5,89,819
1890-91	...	48,000	1	6·08930408	6,36,840	6,36,840	2,63,221	3,73,619
1891-92	...	48,000	1	4·73333812	6,88,446	6,88,446	3,14,232	3,74,214
TOTAL	...	288,000		...	40,66,239	40,66,239	10,58,857	30,07,382

The difference between the net receipts and interest *on the actual Capital expenditure incurred on the line* is recovered from the Mysore Durbar, and the balance, representing interest on the unexpended balance of capital retained in its hands, is borne by the State. The amounts so recovered from the Mysore Durbar are as follows :—

	Rs.
1886-87	15,840
1887-88	2,47,642
1888-89	4,27,681
1889-90	4,90,122
1890-91	3,05,052
1891-92	3,15,668

and deducting these amounts from the net charge for interest shown in the last column of the preceding statement, the balance will represent the charge borne by Government, as shown below :—

	Rs.
1886-87	4,72,097
1887-88	3,43,508
1888-89	1,62,962
1889-90	99,697
1890-91	68,567
1891-92	58,546
	12,05,377

LUCKNOW-BAREILLY.

	Interest				Net Receipts.	Net charge to the State.
	On outlay incurred by Government prior to transfer to Company.	On Company's Capital.	On advances by Government.	Total.		
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1889-90*	5,279†	‡	‡	5,279	2,928	2,351
1891-92	20,438	3,928	3,511	27,877	23,205	4,672
	25,717	3,928	3,511	33,156	26,133	7,023

* From 1st January to 31st March 1891.
† One-fourth of interest charge for the year.
‡ Interest charged to Capital during construction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first two months of the official year 1893-94, and of the twenty-two preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

YEAR.	FOR THE TWO MONTHS, APRIL AND MAY.																									YEAR.
	BENGAL.				BOMBAY.				SINDH.				MADRAS.				BURMA.				TOTAL BRITISH INDIA.					
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72	1,66	11,62	3,51	16,79	1,46	4,93	88	7,27	18	15	24	57	57	2,06	2,88	5,51	25	73	6,01	6,99	4,12	19,49	23,61	13,52	37,13	1871-72
1872-73	2,17	9,94	4,21	16,32	91	7,09	98	8,98	18	16	72	1,06	66	2,19	2,23	5,08	67	87	8,22	9,76	4,59	20,25	24,84	16,36	41,20	1872-73
1873-74	1,57	9,48	2,67	13,72	98	5,94	86	7,78	15	9	22	46	78	2,11	2,71	5,60	62	80	9,04	10,46	4,10	18,42	22,52	15,50	38,02	1873-74
1874-75	1,64	10,45	2,21	14,30	1,16	5,08	88	7,12	22	8	22	52	56	2,39	2,08	5,03	74	1,10	6,95	8,79	4,32	19,10	23,42	12,34	35,76	1874-75
1875-76	1,67	12,73	2,95	17,35	1,23	6,50	2,31	10,04	18	20	54	92	63	2,33	2,79	5,75	79	71	11,94	13,44	4,50	22,47	26,97	20,53	47,50	1875-76
1876-77	2,28	10,33	1,73	14,34	1,41	6,75	38	8,54	23	9	7	39	95	2,13	1,31	4,39	97	92	8,50	10,39	5,84	20,22	26,06	11,99	38,05	1876-77
1877-78	2,61	12,61	2,20	17,42	1,89	8,17	43	10,49	45	15	12	72	92	1,41	34	2,67	98	1,08	7,14	9,20	6,85	23,42	30,27	10,23	40,50	1877-78
1878-79	2,31	12,38	1,98	16,67	1,55	7,80	49	9,84	39	9	8	56	1,02	1,85	82	3,69	1,45	1,21	7,94	10,60	6,72	23,33	30,05	11,31	41,36	1878-79
1879-80	1,75	11,13	1,37	14,25	1,75	6,38	55	8,68	46	11	7	64	85	1,38	73	2,96	1,31	94	9,82	12,07	6,12	19,94	26,06	12,54	38,60	1879-80
1880-81	2,26	8,39	1,02	11,67	1,68	7,60	44	9,72	88	16	7	1,11	95	1,67	1,68	4,30	85	1,29	9,10	11,24	6,62	19,11	25,73	12,31	38,04	1880-81
1881-82	2,52	9,27	1,97	13,76	1,89	7,56	51	9,96	84	22	10	1,16	75	1,64	1,55	3,94	1,30	1,30	11,24	13,84	7,30	19,99	27,29	15,37	42,66	1881-82
1882-83	2,55	4	2,26	4,85	2,07	—36*	45	2,16	62	2	16	80	86	...	67	1,53	1,80	1	13,64	15,45	7,90	—29*	7,61	17,18	24,79	1882-83
1883-84	2,51	...	3,09	5,60	1,99	12	29	2,40	74	...	12	86	84	...	1,90	1,84	1,65	4	13,49	15,18	7,73	16	7,89	17,99	25,88	1883-84
1884-85	2,17	7	1,59	3,83	2,01	11	43	2,55	89	2	13	1,04	89	3	1,42	2,34	1,51	3	9,27	10,81	7,47	26	7,73	12,84	20,57	1884-85
1885-86	2,16	3	2,05	4,24	2,03	12	23	2,38	82	...	19	1,01	92	1	38	1,31	1,16	2	11,15	12,33	7,09	18	7,27	14,00	21,27	1885-86
1886-87	2,20	3	2,00	4,23	2,00	12	35	2,47	73	2	25	1,00	1,14	1	86	2,01	1,64	—2*	10,79	12,41	7,71	16	7,87	14,25	22,12	1886-87
1887-88	1,96	7	2,19	4,22	2,73	10	42	3,25	98	2	19	1,19	1,50	...	86	2,36	2,27	...	11,51	13,78	9,44	19	9,63	15,17	24,80	1887-88
1888-89	2,39	64	2,97	6,00	2,72	1,11	45	4,28	91	17	16	1,24	1,66	15	75	2,56	1,77	17	6,91	8,85	9,45	2,24	11,69	11,24	22,93	1888-89
1889-90	2,27	1,15	2,24	5,66	2,97	95	53	4,45	1,08	20	20	1,48	1,68	...	1,02	2,70	1,48	54	11,54	13,56	9,48	2,84	12,32	15,53	27,85	1889-90
1890-91	2,37	90	2,79	6,06	2,89	1,87	45	5,21	1,19	8	25	1,52	2,08	15	76	2,99	1,63	1	12,74	14,38	10,16	3,01	13,17	16,99	30,16	1890-91
1891-92	2,73	1,15	2,36	6,24	3,10	1,56	31	4,97	96	38	19	1,53	1,66	38	61	2,65	1,43	17	12,19	13,79	9,88	3,64	13,52	15,66	29,18	1891-92
1892-93	2,76	1,71	2,24	6,71	2,98	1,66	41	5,05	90	5	20	1,15	1,83	9	65	2,57	1,86	7	7,50	9,43	10,33	3,58	13,91	11,00	24,91	1892-93
1893-94	2,56	1,02	2,80	6,38	3,01	2,22	49	5,72	1,06	21	13	1,40	1,48	28	74	2,50	1,57	1	10,42	12,00	9,68	3,74	13,42	14,58	28,00	1893-94

* The amount refunded was greater than the duty collected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT
(*Statistical Branch*);
Calcutta, 15th June 1893.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 10th, 1893.

The unsettled weather which prevailed over nearly the whole of India during the previous week ceased over a large part of the country during the week under review. Intermittent and generally feeble advances of monsoon winds gave rain during the week to the west of the Peninsula, to Burma, and to North Bengal, but in other parts of the Indian region the weather was generally fine. The general distribution of pressure was fairly steady and fairly normal throughout the week, but readings were unusually uniform over the Peninsula. Owing to the cessation of rain over a large part of India, the weather became very generally and very decidedly warmer than it was last week, and the mean temperature of the whole of India for the whole week was only 0·3° below the normal average as compared with 3·7° in the previous week.

On the 4th pressure was rising over North-Eastern India and the Peninsula and falling elsewhere. Readings were lowest along the foot of the Himalayas and highest over the Peninsula and the Bay. The wind was westerly and west-south-westerly over the greater part of the country, and was abnormally light at most stations. Showers of rain were reported from several southern stations and from a few central and north-eastern stations. The only heavy fall was 3·56 inches at Silchar. The chart of the 5th showed that pressure was falling, except in West Bengal and the adjoining districts. Pressure was low over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain and high over the west of the Peninsula and the Bay. Readings were very uniform over the Peninsula, and the pressure differences were generally small. Moderate winds of somewhat variable directions prevailed generally, and the weather was showery over the south-west of the Peninsula and over Burma and Bengal. The heaviest falls of rain were 2·70 inches at Calicut and 1·32 inches at Tinnevelly. On the morning of the 6th the barometer was rising briskly along the foot of the hills and changing by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure remained low over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain and high over the west of the Peninsula, the Bay, and Burma. The pressure differences remained abnormally small for the time of year, and the barometer read above the normal average, except in the extreme south and south-east. Light or moderate winds, rather variable in direction, prevailed over the greater part of the country. In the north of the Gangetic plain easterly winds were extending. Rain had been fairly general over the west of the Peninsula, and a few scattered showers had occurred in North-Eastern India. The heaviest amounts were Chitaldroog 2·48 inches, and Colombo, Mangalore, Mercara, Mysore, Bangalore, and Bellary about 1¼ inch. The chart of the 7th showed that pressure had decreased briskly over the Peninsula, but had continued to change by small amounts elsewhere. The distribution of pressure was again very little changed, and the abnormal excess of pressure in all parts of India, except the south of the Peninsula, was nearly as marked as on the previous day. The wind was unusually northerly over parts of Western and Central India, but blew from about normal directions elsewhere. The force remained moderate. Scattered rainfall had occurred over the west of the Peninsula and in North-Eastern India. The amounts were generally small, but Moulmein and Minbu received

over 2 and Mandalay, Trivandrum, and Cochin over 1 inch. On the 8th the barometer was falling over a considerable part of North-Western India and of the Gangetic plain and was rising elsewhere. Consequently, while the relative positions of the areas of high and of low pressure were generally unaltered, the barometric gradient over a large part of the country had increased. Over the Peninsula, however, pressure remained very uniform. The winds blew from about normal directions, and the force was increasing over the Bay and in parts of Western India. Rain had fallen over the west of the Peninsula as well as at several central and north-eastern stations and at one or two places in the Punjab. Cochin and Calicut received over two and Poona, Ahmednagar, Bellary, Tavoy, and Mymensing over one inch. On the 9th pressure was rising almost everywhere. Pressure was low over North-Western and Central India; high over Assam and Burma. Pressure differences were generally small, but particularly over the Peninsula. The winds varied very considerably in direction over a large part of the country, but over the north of the Bay the southerly and over the north of the Gangetic plain the easterly current held steadily. On Saturday, the 10th, except that pressure was unusually uniform over Bombay, the general distribution was fairly normal, readings being highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain, with moderate intervening gradients The wind directions also, except on the Bombay Coast, were fairly normal. Rain had fallen over the west of the Peninsula, at a few central stations, and at several places in Burma and Bengal. The fall was not heavy, except on the West Coast, where 4·50 inches were reported at Cochin, 3·19 inches at Calicut, 2·58 inches at Trevandrum, and 2·47 inches at Bombay.

Temperature.—Owing to the cessation of the rain over a considerable portion of India and the lightness of the fall in other parts, there has occurred a marked rise of temperature as compared with that recorded last week over India.

The following table shows the variation of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the principal Provinces of India:

Province.	June.							Mean variation of week.
	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th	8th.	9th.	10th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·7	+2·6	+3·4	+1·5	+0·9	+0·8	+2·6	+2·1
Bengal and Assam	—0·2	—1·2	—0·1	—0·4	+0·2	—1·0	—1·3	—0·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	—5·0	—2·4	—0·9	+0·8	+1·9	—1·8	—1·6	—1·3
Punjab	—4·2	—1·9	+0·5	+1·9	+2·0	+0·9	+0·5	0
Bombay	—0·9	+0·4	+1·5	+1·2	+0·9	+1·1	+0·8	+0·7
Central Provinces and Berar	—4·2	—3·5	—2·1	—0·5	+0·9	0	+1·1	—1·2
Central India and Guzerat	—3·8	—2·6	—1·7	+0·4	+1·4	+0·6	+3·3	—0·3
Sind and Rajputana	—2·9	—0·7	+0·6	+0·6	+0·7	—1·6	+0·9	—0·3
Madras	—2·3	—1·4	—1·2	—0·6	—1·2	—1·8	—1·1	—1·4
Mean for whole India	—2·3	—1·2	0	+0·5	+0·9	—0·3	+0·6	—0·3

From the above it will be seen that the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was only 0·3° below the normal, and that on three days of the week, *viz.*, the 7th, 8th, and 10th, the mean exceeded the normal. In Burma the mean temperature of the week was 2·1° and in Bombay 0·7° above the average,

but in all the other Provinces the mean showed a deficiency, though in most cases the variation was only trifling.

Rain.—During the week under review there has been no rain in the western division of the North-Western Provinces, in the central and western division of the Punjab, in Sind, in the Rajputana divisions, or in Central India (West); while in the Oudh divisions, in the North-Western Provinces (Central), in the remaining Punjab divisions, in Kathiawar, and in the East Coast (North *a*) the average actual rainfall of each division has been less than one-tenth of an inch. In all the other divisions into which India is divided the rainfall has been effective, the average actual rainfall per division ranging from 5·82 inches in Assam (Surma) and 5·72 inches in Malabar to 0·12 inch in the North-Western Provinces (East). The above shows that there was generally very little rain over Northern India and moderate rain over North-Eastern India, the Central Provinces, and the Peninsula. The third column of the rainfall table shows that it was only in the central parts of the Peninsula, comprising the following divisions, *viz.*, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad (South), Madras (Central, South-Central, and South), and the East Coast (South) that there was any excess. This excess amounted to 1·56 inch in Mysore, to 0·78 inch in Madras (Central), to 0·70 inch in Madras (South), and to less than ½ an inch elsewhere. In all other parts of the country the average actual rainfall of the week was deficient. In Burma this deficiency was large, on the West Coast it was considerable, in Bengal and Assam moderate, and elsewhere only slight. Tenasserim received only an average fall of 1·66 inches instead of 9·42 inches, Arakan only 4·91 inches instead of 12·30 inches, Malabar 5·72 inches instead of 10·03 inches, and the Konkan 1·20 inches instead of 5·63 inches. This deficiency of rainfall was attributable to the weakness of the monsoon currents resulting from the premature advances which accompanied the severe cyclone which passed from the Bay into Bengal at the end of May. This cyclone produced abnormally steep barometric gradients and a strong flow of monsoon winds to both sides of India abnormally early in the season; but with its disappearance there occurred a very rapid recovery of the barometer, which resulted in the establishment of a large area of excessive pressure over Northern India. This excessive pressure prevented the free flow northward of monsoon winds, and hence there occurred at the time, when in ordinary years the first burst of the monsoon takes place, a period of feeble air movement and of partial and light rainfall.

The three concluding columns of the table show that during the fortnight May 28th to June 10th, 1893, the total rainfall received has been excessive in twenty-three divisions, deficient in nineteen divisions, and about normal in nine divisions. The deficiency is generally in Burma and parts of North-Western India. In the Gangetic plain there has been a large excess.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
Lower Burma	Maubin	Pyapon	6·05 inches.
Arakan	Sandoway	Sudder	7·07 "
Assam	Sylhet	Ditto	11·51 "
North Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Debiganj	17·19 "
Malabar	Calicut	Trichur	16·72 "
Mysore	Mysore	Seringapatam	8·25 "
Deccan	Dharwar	Mugud	6·30 "
Madras	Anantapur	Hindupur	5·50 "
East Coast	Trichinopoly.	Pudukotah	4·96 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 10TH.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 28TH TO JUNE 10TH, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	Tenasserim	1·66	9·42	— 7·76	5·84	17·53	— 67
	Lower Burma	1·30	4·50	— 3·20	4·31	8·72	— 51
	Central Burma	1·57	4·64	— 3·07	6·16	8·20	— 25
	Upper Burma	1·85	?	?	2·02	?	?
	Arakan	4·91	12·30	— 7·39	19·07	20·95	— 9
BENGAL AND ASSAM	Eastern Bengal	1·24	4·43	— 3·19	7·73	6·96	+ 11
	Assam (Surma)	5·82	7·33	— 1·51	25·80	14·04	+ 84
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	1·39	3·52	— 2·13	4·61	6·32	— 27
	Deltaic Bengal	0·60	2·39	— 1·79	3·64	4·03	— 10
	Central Bengal	0·61	1·92	— 1·31	4·51	3·66	+ 23
	North Bengal	3·84	4·55	— 0·71	13·33	8·13	+ 64
	Orissa	0·48	1·18	— 0·70	1·80	2·34	— 23
	Chota Nagpur	1·00	1·02	— 0·02	3·53	1·88	+ 88
	Behar (South)	0·26	0·39	— 0·13	1·74	1·10	+ 58
	Do. (North)	0·63	0·86	— 0·23	1·61	1·92	— 16
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·12	0·21	— 0·09	1·44	0·43	+ 235
	Do. (Submontane) (*a*)	0·26	0·38	— 0·12	1·89	0·79	+ 139
	Oudh (South)	0·01	0·22	— 0·21	2·65	0·39	+ 579
	Do. (North)	0·04	0·36	— 0·32	1·74	0·67	+ 160
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·08	0·18	— 0·10	1·81	0·31	+ 484
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·18	— 0·18	0·52	0·34	+ 53
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (*b*)	0·23	0·45	— 0·22	0·88	0·85	+ 4
PUNJAB	Punjab (South)	0·02	0·20	— 0·18	0·26	0·34	— 24
	Do. (Central)	0	0·22	0·22	0·23	0·41	— 44
	Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0·26	— 0·25	0·28	0·46	— 39
	Do. (Hill Districts)	0·01	0·89	— 0·88	0·49	1·16	— 58
	Do. (North-West)	0·04	0·18	— 0·14	1·00	0·38	+ 163
	Do. (West)	0	0·06	— 0·06	0·31	0·16	+ 94
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	Malabar	5·72	10·03	— 4·31	9·99	14·16	— 29
	Madras (South Central)	2·20	1·20	+ 1·00	3·73	2·27	+ 64
	Coorg	2·38	6·23	— 3·85	6·14	8·96	— 33
	Mysore	2·72	1·16	+ 1·56	3·81	2·11	+ 81
	Konkan	1·20	5·63	— 4·43	5·98	7·12	— 16
	Bombay Deccan	2·17	1·70	+ 0·47	4·40	2·59	+ 70
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandeish	0·92	1·46	— 0·54	4·08	2·34	+ 74
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	Berar	0·43	1·96	— 1·53	2·02	2·87	— 30
	Central Provinces (West)	0·36	1·00	— 0·64	1·86	1·48	+ 26
	Ditto (Central)	0·17	0·60	— 0·43	0·87	0·95	— 8
	Ditto (East)	0·54	0·93	— 0·39	2·70	1·37	+ 97
BOMBAY (NORTH)	Guzerat	0·32	0·54	— 0·22	0·34	0·69	— 51
	Kathiawar	0·02	0·21	— 0·19	0·02	0·32	— 94
	Sind	0	0·03	0·03	0·11	0·06	+ 83
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	Central India (East)	0·13	1·27	— 1·14	1·39	2·01	— 31
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0	0·65	— 0·65	0·44	1·23	— 64
	Rajputana (West)	0	0·21	— 0·21	0	0·39	— 100
MADRAS	East Coast (North)	0·18	0·72	— 0·54	0·87	1·35	— 36
	Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·05	2·22	— 2·17	2·10	3·32	— 37
	Hyderabad (South)	1·03	0·88	+ 0·15	2·13	1·98	+ 8
	Madras (Central)	1·46	0·68	+ 0·78	2·19	1·24	+ 77
	East Coast (Central)	0·53	0·69	— 0·16	1·19	1·05	+ 13
	Ditto (South)	0·93	0·59	+ 0·34	1·58	1·09	+ 45
	Madras (South)	1·08	0·38	+ 0·70	1·47	0·72	+ 104

SIMLA, *15th June, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rainfall good in the Deccan, Central, West Coast, and most of the Southern districts, and showers elsewhere. Cultivation and sowing proceeding actively where rain has fallen. Standing crops generally thriving. Pasture, fodder, and drinking water sufficient, and condition of cattle good. General prospects favourable. Prices almost stationary at former high rates.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rain almost throughout the Presidency Proper. Standing crops in good condition. Preparations for next season progressing in parts of twelve, and sowing in parts of fifteen, districts. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock in good condition and fodder adequate, but water deficient in two districts of Sind.

Bengal.—*For week ending 10th June.*—There were occasional showers of rain over the whole Province during the week, except in and around Calcutta and in parts of Behar and Orissa; but the total falls for the week were below the normal in all districts. Cultivation is generally well forward, but in Behar some more rain is now required in places. All standing crops, including autumn rice and jute, are doing well. Spring rice, sesamum, and millets are being harvested with good results Prices are generally steady. Cattle are in good condition, and there is sufficient supply of fodder and water in all districts. There was a flight of locusts in Gya during the week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Showers have fallen in places and somewhat heavy rain in the Oudh districts and Moradabad. Fields are being prepared for the autumn crop sowings. Sugarcane flourishing. Irrigation of summer crops in progress. Supplies sufficient. Prices generally steady. Locusts appeared in the Banda district, but no damage was done.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Slight rain has fallen in four districts. Threshing of spring crops in progress; outturn generally good. Extra spring crops doing well. Ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops going on. Cotton and sugarcane crops are thriving. Locusts appeared in parts of the Hissar, Ferozepore, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, but no damage was done, except to the canal crops in the first named district. Condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder sufficient throughout the Province. Poppy outturn is said to be good. Prices rising in one district, falling in three others, unsettled in one, and stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Report not received.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Rain fell in all districts. Ploughing for wet-weather crops is progressing favourably throughout Upper Burma. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy has begun, while in two districts sowing of cotton and sesamum is progressing. The price of paddy has fallen in five districts and has risen in only one. The number on relief works in the Meiktila district was 247.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Rain wanted in parts of the Assam Valley. Planting of late rice progressing. Fodder sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall general and good. Crops and prospects favourable. Sowing operations in progress. Prices fallen in one district.

COORG: Rainfall good. The south-west monsoon has set in. Ploughing of rice fields and preparing of nurseries in progress. Planting of coffee commenced. Prices stationary. Fodder and water-supply for cattle sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land continues. Sowing of cotton commenced in parts. Water sufficient, but fodder inadequate in two talukas. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall moderate. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rain fell in most parts of Central India. Weather cloudy and warm. More rain wanted in Bhopal. Agricultural operations are in progress in some parts and commenced in others. Stock in fairly good condition. Pasturage sufficient. Prices of food-grains still fluctuating in Gwalior, rising in Goona, and steady or high elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th June.*—Rainfall good in part of Bikanir and showers reported in four other States. Spring crops being reaped in Bikanir. Harvest outturn and agricultural stock generally good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in Dholpur, where fodder is reported to be failing. Prices rising in three States, falling in two, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 13th June.*—Standing crops generally in good condition. Threshing of spring crops going on in the Muzaffarabad district. Reaping commenced in Uri and Rampur. Prices falling.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th June.*—Occasional showers. Prospects normal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{1896}{47}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 16th June, 1893.

Read the following :—

Prospectus of the International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, Queen's Domain, Hobart, Tasmania, 1894-95.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART, QUEEN'S DOMAIN, HOBART, TASMANIA, 1894-95, UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.

PRESIDENT:

THE HON WM. MOORE, M.L.C.

(President of the Legislative Council).

DIRECTORS:

MESSRS. ABBOTT, FRANCIS
BENNISON, THOMAS
CRISP, GEORGE
DAVIES, JOHN GEO., M.H.A.
EVANS, CAPTAIN J. W.
FISHER, E. M.
GIBSON, W. G.
HON. CHAS. GRANT, M.L.C.
MESSRS. HALL, JAMES
HOLDSWORTH, CHARLES
MESSRS. KENNEDY, MALCOLM
MORTON, ALEXANDER
HON. W. MOORE, M.L.C.
MESSRS. MULCAHY, EDW, M.H.A.
MURRELL, JOHN
PIESSE, FREDK. WM.
REYNOLDS, THOS. AUGUSTUS
SIMMONS, REV. J. W.
SYME, JOHN WEMYSS
WALCH, CHARLES E.

BANKERS:

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITOR:

MR. RUSSELL YOUNG.

ARCHITECT:

MR. THOS. SEARELL, F.R.V.I.A., M.S.A.

CONTRACTORS:

MESSRS. J. & R. DUFF.

GENERAL MANAGER:

JULES JOUBERT.

HON. TREASURERS:

T. BENNISON.
E. M. FISHER.

AUDITORS:

PETER FACY.
R. J. ELLIS.

SECRETARY:

THOS. C. JUST.

OFFICES:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MACQUARIE STREET, HOBART.

PROSPECTUS.

It has been decided to hold an International Exhibition in Hobart during the summer of 1894-95, and the Government of Tasmania has been pleased to grant their official patronage to the undertaking.

The proposal has been taken up by the people of Tasmania and the adjacent Colonies with such general approval that the necessary capital has been most readily subscribed.

The City of Hobart is most favourably situated. The Colony of Tasmania has a population of 150,000, and with the neighbouring Colonies the total population numbers about 4,000,000 inhabitants. Launceston and other centres are within a few hours by rail. The Australian Colonies are easy of access by steam, and the tourists' routes to all places of interest radiate from Hobart.

The objects of the Exhibition are to promote and foster industry, science, and art by inciting the inventive genius of our people to a further improvement in arts and manufactures, as well as to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations to exhibit their products both in the raw and finished state. Samples of the products, for which this and the other Australasian Colonies have become famous, will be exhibited with a view to increase the development of their natural resources.

Similar and more varied exhibits may be expected from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, India, Canada, the Cape, and other Colonies, to which the Government of Tasmania have forwarded an official invitation to grant their substantial support to the undertaking.

A Fine Art Section will form an important and attractive department of the Exhibition. For the accommodation of the art treasures and historical objects a special block of the building will be reserved, and the most ample precautions will be taken for the security of valuable property lent for the purposes of the Exhibition.

Two sections, *viz.*, the Women's Industrial and the Artisan Section, will be particular features. Special arrangements will be made for the management of these.

The site which has been granted by the Government for the Exhibition buildings covers about eleven acres. It is one of exceptional beauty and convenience, being that portion of the Queen's Domain adjoining the Battery and the Central Railway Station.

The buildings which it is proposed to erect will be constructed according to plans prepared by competent architects. The ornamental flower plots, shrubberies, fountains, etc., will be enclosed in the Exhibition grounds, where musical promenades and other entertainments will be provided for the enjoyment of visitors.

The situation of the Exhibition buildings is specially convenient of access for Exhibitors by means of the lines of rail which can be made use of day or night for the passage of railway trucks. Heavy goods can be delivered at a minimum cost and with the least possible amount of risk. In addition to this, the port of Hobart offers a cheap and ready means for the receiving and delivery of all sea-borne goods.

It is intended to afford full postal, telephonic, telegraphic, and banking facilities within the Exhibition buildings, so that all necessary business may be conducted by Exhibitors and others without leaving the premises.

The whole arrangements are in the hands of a powerful Directorate, and everything will be done to facilitate the work of Exhibitors, and minimise their outlay.

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

1. An International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, under the immediate patronage of the Government of Tasmania, will be held in Hobart in 1894-95.

2. The Exhibition will be opened on the 15th day of November 1894, and will continue open during the day and evening for a period of about six months.

3. The principal objects to be exhibited are comprised in the accompanying classification, which must not be considered to be exhaustive.

4. Certificates of Merit will be awarded by competent juries in every section, special certificates being given for exhibits showing superlative merit.

5. Charge will be made for space, except in special cases, to be determined by the Directors. The charge for space inside the building will be 2*s.* per square foot, with a minimum charge of £2 10*s* Space in main avenues will be charged extra according to position; and wall space, which must be mentioned when making application, will be charged according to location. In all cases the amount of space money must accompany the Application Form, and no exhibits can be admitted unless all payments for space have been made. Spaces not occupied within fourteen days previous to the opening of the Exhibition will be otherwise allotted, and all payments made in respect thereof absolutely forfeited. Exhibitors will have to pay all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing, and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of all fixtures, screens, and

counters when required; and they must personally, or by a representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and (at the close of the Exhibition) the removal of their goods. The Executive Committee reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the Exhibitor, unless this regulation is strictly complied with. Should any goods be deposited in the Exhibition premises during the absence of the Exhibitor or his representative, the Directors will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.

6. Motive power, steam, gas, or water, will be supplied by the Directors at cost price and subject to certain regulations. Exhibitors requiring such motive power must fill up the Special Application Form which has been prepared for that section, and which will be supplied on application. Exhibitors requiring counters, shafting, pulleys, and belting must supply them at their own expense.

7. Schedules and Applications for Space may be had from the Secretary or any of the Official Agents. These must be filled up and returned on or before the 1st of September 1894 to ensure the exhibits being entered in the Official Catalogue.

8. The nature of the articles which it is proposed to exhibit must be fully specified in the Form of Application for Space, and no article which is not clearly described in the Application Form will be allowed in the Exhibition without the special permission of the Directors.

9. The Directors reserve the right to refuse any exhibit without stating any reason for so doing.

10. Foreign and Colonial Commissioners or Official Agents are invited to communicate with the Secretary. The Directors will place at their disposal all information, plans, or documents that may be useful to them.

11. Applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner or Official Agents have been appointed will correspond direct with the Secretary.

12. The Directors will endeavour to obtain from the various railways, carriers, and steamship companies special terms for the conveyance of Exhibitors' goods to and from the Exhibition, and these arrangements will be communicated to intending Exhibitors.

13. All packages containing goods for the Exhibition must have painted on two sides the distinctive mark

with the name and address of the Exhibitor. Labels for this purpose will be supplied to each Exhibitor applying for same.

14 Packages from foreign countries must likewise have painted on two sides the distinctive mark

They must also be marked in such a way as to show distinctly the name of the Exhibitor and the country from whence they came.

15. No case, counter, platform, screen, or partition, must (without special permission) exceed the following dimensions:—

Show cases and partitions	10ft. above the floor.
Counters	2ft. 6in. " "
Platforms	1ft. " "

16. Exhibitors may erect railings around their stands, and provide canopies, subject to approval; in every instance these railings and canopies must be within the area of the space allotted. In the case of machinery in motion, it is imperative that it be sufficiently railed.

17. The flooring must not be cut, altered, removed, or strengthened, except by sanction of the Executive Committee, and at the expense of the Exhibitor.

18. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light, or project beyond the space allotted, or impede the view along the open spaces, or occasion injury or inconvenience to other Exhibitors.

19. In order to ensure uniformity of decoration, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without permission; and for covering counters, screens, or partitions a uniform material will be selected, which may be bought by Exhibitors at the building.

20. All signs or name boards, which must be new and clean and of approved size, must be placed to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, and must in no case interfere with the lighting. They must be black or maroon with gold letters.

21. All hand-bills, circulars, etc., connected with exhibits, and intended for gratuitous distribution in the Exhibition, must be printed at the Exhibition by the party to whom that special privilege has been granted by the Directors.

22. Cases must be unpacked immediately on arrival, under the supervision of the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, and all empty cases removed by the Exhibitors or their Agents. The Directors cannot accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the buildings at the expense of the Exhibitors.

23. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance, and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition. The Directors reserve the right to impose a penalty for a breach of this regulation, and to order the removal of any attendant whose behaviour they consider unseemly.

24. No Exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any portion of the space allotted to him, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Directors.

25. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the individual or firm signing the Application Form.

26. Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling price of all articles exhibited for the information of visitors, to whom they may explain their exhibits; but they will in all cases be forbidden, unless special permission in writing has been obtained from the Directors, to invite or to allow visitors to purchase goods for removal at the time of purchase, the Exhibition being intended for the purpose of display. Orders can be taken within the Exhibition, but goods must be delivered from establishments outside. Special regulations will be made for perishable articles or goods manufactured in the Exhibition.

27. No exhibit, or part thereof, can be removed before the close of the Exhibition without the special permission of the Executive Committee. Exhibits not removed within fifteen days after the close of the Exhibition will be warehoused at the cost and risk of the owners, and whatever may remain after three months will be sold by auction, and the proceeds applied to defray expenses.

28. No goods will be received prior to the 1st of September 1894 without the special permission of the Directors, nor after the 1st of November, but arrangements may be made for motors, heavy machinery, boilers, or any exhibit requiring under-building.

29. Special care will be required in cases where fire or gas is used by Exhibitors, and a responsible officer will be appointed to carry out the injunctions of the management in this respect. Exhibitors will require to effect their own insurance on their exhibits.

30. No explosives, or any substance which, in the judgment of the Directors, are dangerous, will be admitted, but they may be represented by models.

31. Spirits, oils, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be exhibited in solid and suitable vessels.

32. The Directors reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing any of the exhibits. If any damage or injury shall be occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, then the Exhibitor to whom such machine, implement, or article may belong shall be responsible for in the first instance, and shall besides indemnify and hold harmless the said Directors from or against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused.

33. No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn, or reproduced in any manner without the special permission of the Exhibitor and of the Directors.

34. Photo. passes will be issued to Exhibitors whose exhibits will need daily personal attention, and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes be used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.

35. The Directors reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling and printing a Catalogue of Exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified.

36. The Directors do not undertake any responsibility for damage or loss, however caused.

37. The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of these rules is reserved by the Directors.

38. All who become Exhibitors shall be held by so doing to signify their compliance with the whole of these regulations, together with such other regulations as the Directors may issue from time to time.

39 The Directors reserve the right to remove the exhibits and cancel the admission ticket of anyone who does not conform with the regulations.

40 The Directors reserve the power to remove any exhibit from one part of the buildings to another should it in their judgment be incongruous or out of place.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

The following are the headings of the Classification :—

GROUP I.—Fine Arts (including Photography, Engravings, etc.)
" II.—Music and Musical Instruments.
" III.—Education and Apparatus for Physical Training.
" IV.—Furniture, Decoration, Fancy Goods.
" V.—Pottery and Glass.
" VI.—Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.
" VII.—Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery.
" VIII.—Textile Fabrics, Leather, India-rubber Goods, Clothing.
" IX.—Food, including Drinks.
" X.—Chemistry, Apparatus and Processes, Philosophical Instruments.
" XI.—Electricity.
" XII.—Gas and Lighting other than Electricity.
" XIII.—Heating and Cooking Apparatus.
" XIV.—Cutlery, Ironmongery, Firearms, Military Weapons.
" XV.—Road Carriages, Bicycles, Tricycles, Ambulance.
" XVI.—Machinery, Machine Tools, Hydraulic Machines, and Machines for raising Heavy Weights; Elements of Machines; Furnaces.
" XVII.—Prime Movers, and means of distributing their Power; Railway Plant.
" XVIII.—Naval Architecture and Engineering.
" XIX.—Civil Engineering, Construction, and Architecture, Sanitary Appliances, Aeronautics, etc.
" XX.—Mining and Metallurgy, Minerals, Quarrying, and Fuel.
" XXI.—Agriculture, Horticulture, Arboriculture.
" XXII.—Fisheries.
" XXIII.—Women's Industries.
" XXIV.—Artisan Section.

N.B.—In Groups I, XXIII, and XXIV the space will be free. In all other groups the charge will be at the minimum rate of 2*s.* per foot.

GROUP I.

FINE ARTS.

Class 1.—Sculpture.
Class 2.—Oil paintings.
Class 3.—Water-colour drawings.
Class 4.—Etchings and engravings.
Class 5.—Works in black and white.
Class 6.—Architectural drawings.
Class 7.—Photographs.
Class 8.—Archæology.
Class 8½.—Philatology.

GROUP II.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Class 9.—Organs, harmoniums.
Class 10.—Pianofortes.
Class 11.—Harps.
Class 12.—Ancient, rare, and valuable instruments.
Class 13.—Solo, orchestral, and military instruments.
Class 14.—Musical apparatus and instruments.
Class 15.—Books on methods of teaching music.
Class 16.—Music, engraving, and printing.

GROUP III.

EDUCATION AND APPARATUS FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Class 17.—*Crèches and Infant Schools*—Apparatus and fittings; games, toys, Kindergarten amusements; models and appliances for teaching; examples of school work.

Class 18.—*Primary and Secondary Schools*—Apparatus and fittings; models and appliances for teaching; text-books, diagrams, and examples; specimens of school work.

Class 19.—*Science and Technical School Appliances*—Apparatus and fittings for elementary trade teaching in schools; apparatus and models for science instruction in schools; diagrams, copies, text-books, apparatus, and examples used in schools for teaching handicrafts; models, plans, and designs for the fitting-up of workshops and technical schools; specimens of work done in schools.

Class 20.—*Art Teaching*—Apparatus, models, and fittings for art instruction; diagrams, copies, text-books; specimens of drawing, painting, modelling, designing.

Class 21.—*Schools for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb*—Books, apparatus, and examples of teaching; specimens of work.

Class 22.—*Physical Training and Sports*—Gymnastic apparatus for exercise, drill, etc.; apparatus for cricket, football, tennis, golf, curling, etc.

GROUP IV.

FURNITURE, DECORATION, FANCY GOODS

Class 23.—*Furniture and Upholstery*—Household furniture; office and library furniture; church furniture; inlaid and carved furniture; upholstery; the nursery and accessories.

Class 24.—*House Decoration applied to Rooms*—Decorated and furnished rooms; japanned-ware; cornices, brackets, screens, picture-frames, mirrors, parquet flooring, and wood-panelling; wooden overmantels.

Class 25.—*Wall Coverings*—Wall papers; leather and canvas embossed wall coverings; wall tapestry.

Class 26.—*Artistic and Ornamental Metal Work*—Artistic and ornamental metal work for house decorations and furnishings; ornamental overmantels.

Class 27.—*Marble Furniture*—Marble furniture, staircases, overmantels; marble wall decoration.

Class 28.—*Basket Work and Basket Furniture*—Basket chairs, tables, and sofas; baskets for travelling purposes; baskets for house use; clothes baskets; and all other basket-ware

Class 29.—*Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking-sticks.*

Class 30.—*Stained Glass for Window Decoration*—Stained and enamelled, cut and engraved, window glass.

Class 31 —*Fancy Articles for House Decoration.*

Class 32.—*Brushes and Combs*—Toilet brushes; combs of all kinds; toilet cases and bags; brushes for household use; stable and horse brushes; brooms; boot-brushing machines.

Class 33.—*Trunks and Portmanteaux*—Trunks and portmanteaux of all kinds; bags for travelling, outdoor, and household use; patent fastenings for trunks and bags.

GROUP V.

POTTERY AND GLASS.

Class 34.—*Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, Terra Cotta and Stoneware, Architectural Pottery*—Fireclay goods, crucibles, pots, furnaces, chemical stoneware, plain and enamelled encaustic tiles, stoneware.

Class 35.—*Porcelain, Majolica, Artistic Pottery*—Pottery, porcelain, china, earthenware for table or toilet use and for decorations; Majolica, Wedgwood, and Palissy ware; artistic pottery of all kinds.

Class 36.—*Crown, Sheet, and Plate Glass*—Glass used in construction and for mirrors; window glass; plate glass.

Class 37.—*Bottle and Table Glass*—Bottles and bottle glass; patent stoppers and patent bottles for aërated waters; chemical and pharmaceutical glassware, vials, and bottles; table glass of all kinds; cut and engraved glass.

Class 38.—*Artistic Glass for House Decoration, Plaques, etc.*—Decorative glass of all kinds; painted glass; cameo and intaglio in glass.

GROUP VI.

JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, ETC.

Class 39.—*Jewellery and Personal Ornaments*—Gold and silver jewellery and ornaments, inlaid, filigree; diamond jewellery; gems and precious stones; rings and chains.

Class 40.—*Gold and Silver Work*—Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, both ancient and modern; shields, trophies, flasks, and cups, and other samples of work; medals, dies, gold leaf.

Class 41.—*Clocks*—Chronometers, astronomical clocks, church and turret clocks, clocks of ancient design, clocks for household and general use; hour glasses, sun dials, metronomes, watchmen's clocks.

Class 42.—*Time Signals*—Methods of controlling clocks; apparatus for the distribution and signalling of time.

Class 43.—*Watches and Chronometers*—Machine and hand-made watches; examples illustrative of the stages of manufacture of watches and chronometers; keyless chronographs; repeating, calendar, and other forms of watches.

GROUP VII.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

Class 44.—*Paper, and Materials for Manufacture of Paper*—Paper of all kinds, wrapping, writing, drawing, printing; mounting boards, millboards, papier maché, imitation of leather and wood, etc.; tracing paper, tracing cloth.

Class 45.—*Letter-press and other Printing*—Specimens of printed and illustrated books; samples of type-printing by hand and machine; lithographic printing, colour printing, copper-plate printing; specimens of ruling; specimens of commercial book printing and billheads; posters and printing of same.

Class 46.—*Bookbinding*—Bookbinding in every form; samples of special designs for bindings; bound books, account books, etc.

Class 47.—*Artists' Materials and Instruments*—Easels, stools, palettes, palette knives, drawing boards, drawing instruments, pencils, brushes, colours and varnishes, water-bottles; new inventions in connection with the same.

Class 48.—*Writing Materials and Stationery*—Stationery for the desk; stationers' articles, pens, pencils, inkstands; playing cards; typewriters, manifold writers, copying presses, sealing wax.

GROUP VIII.

TEXTILE FABRICS, LEATHER, INDIA-RUBBER GOODS, CLOTHING.

Class 49.—*Raw Materials*—Cotton, flax, jute, hemp, wool, silk.

Class 50.—*Textile Materials*—Woven fabrics, wire cloth, sieve cloth, asbestos fibre (spun and woven), mats and matting, cotton yarns, sheetings and shirtings, cotton fabrics, dyed and printed cottons and muslins, linen yarns and threads, linen fabrics manufactured from jute, yarns, bagging, carpeting, rugs.

Floorcloth, oilcloth, linoleum, yarns and worsteds, wool fabrics, broadcloth, coatings, flannel, blankets, rugs and shawls, merinoes, cashmere, serges, dress goods of wool and cotton mixture, tweeds and other woollen materials.

Carpets of all kinds; felted goods; printed and embossed woollen cloths; silk and silk fabrics of all kinds.

Class 51.—*Gutta-percha, India-rubber*—Gutta-percha and India-rubber goods and manufactures; waterproof clothing.

Class 52.—*Leather and Shoe-making*—Leather of all kinds (except driving bands for engines); boots and shoes; trunks and bags; fancy leather work.

Class 53.—*Dyeing and Tanning Materials.*

Class 54.—*Felt-making and Hat-making*—Materials used in manufacture of straw, felt, and silk hat-making; process of hat-making shown in operation; manufactured hats or caps of all kinds.

Class 55.—*Lace-making*—Laces of all kinds; manufactures of lace by machinery or hand.

Class 56.—*Costumes for all Ages and Climates*—Costumes of all kinds; clothing, ladies' mantles, caps, gloves, millinery, furs, and skins; men's and youths' clothing of all kinds.

Class 57.—*Sewing Machines, Knitting Machines, Weaving Machines not requiring power.*

GROUP IX.

FOOD, INCLUDING DRINKS.

Class 58.—*Grain and Raw Materials*—Samples of grain of all kinds; casts of vegetables, grass seeds, and other seeds; flour, oatflour, oatmeal, and all other meals; pearl barley, etc.

Class 59.—*Manufactured Articles of Food*—Bread, biscuits, cakes, and confectionery; mustard, gelatine, isinglass, starch, arrowroot, sugar, syrups.

Class 60.—*Preserved Food, including Fish Products*—Tinned meat; smoked, salted, compressed animal food; honey; tinned, dried, and compressed fruit and vegetables; food for infants; food for invalids; concentrated foods of all kinds.

Class 61.—*Beer, Wines, and Spirits*—Beer, ale, and porter in casks or bottled; colonial, foreign, and English wines, whisky, brandy, liqueurs, gin, rum, cordials, bitters, cider, perry; other fruit wines; apparatus for manufacture of same in coopers' works, stills, etc.

Class 62.—*Aërated Waters, Mineral Waters*—Soda and aërated waters; natural mineral water; manufactured mineral waters.

Class 63.—*Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Apparatus used in the Process of Infusion.*

Class 64.—*Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes; Machinery and Appliances for Manufacture of same.*

GROUP X.

CHEMISTRY AND APPARATUS; PROCESSES AND APPLIANCES CONNECTED WITH APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

Class 65.—*Inorganic Products, Acids, and Alkalies*—Mineral, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric acids; ammonia and other alkalies, potassium, sodium, magnesium; printing, and writing inks; bleaching agents, salts, white lead; paints and pigments, phosphorus, sulphur, selenium, bromine, iodine, kelp, charcoal; disinfectants; yeast and baking powders.

Class 66.—*Organic Products, Coal and Wood, Tar Products, Oils, Soaps, Varnishes*—Creosote, wood spirit, pyroligneous acids; oils from mineral, animal, and vegetable sources; refined oils; lubricating oils; candles, soaps, and detergents; varnishes, resins, dyes and colours, yellow, red prussiate of potash, Prussian blue, cyanide of potassium.

Class 67.—*Chemical Apparatus*—Chemical apparatus of all kinds; balances, scales, and graduated beams; laboratory fittings and instruments and apparatus.

Class 68.—*Pharmaceutical Products*, including perfumes of all kinds.

Class 69.—*Optical Apparatus*—Optical and thermotic instruments and apparatus; lenses and prisms; spectacles and eye glasses; field and opera glasses.

Class 70.—*Instruments (except Naval)*—Astronomical instruments and accessories, transits, equatorials, etc.; instruments for surveying; levelling instruments and apparatus; meteorological instruments; thermometers, barometers, hygrometers; rain gauges, maps, weather bulletins; mathematical machines, calculating machines, viameters, pedometers; weights, measures, and weighing machines; biological instruments; spectroscopes and accessories for spectrum analysis.

Class 71.—*Photographic Apparatus*—Processes, gelatine, bromide, plate-making; printing processes, silver, carbon, woodbury-type, platinotype, etc.; cameras, shutters, changing boxes, slides, tents, lamps, etc.

GROUP XI.

ELECTRICITY.

Class 72.—*Generators*—Dynamos, primary and secondary batteries; thermo-electric battery.

Class 73.—*Conductors*—Submarine cables and apparatus for laying them; äerial wires and underground cables, insulators, and poles; insulating and coating materials; joints and connections, pipes, tubes, troughs, electric light leads.

Class 74.—*Testing and Measuring Apparatus*—Galvanometers, magnetometers, dynamometers, voltmeters, current meters.

Class 75.—*Telegraphic and Telephonic Apparatus*—Needle instruments, A. B. C. instruments, sound instruments, Morse instruments, type printers, relays, duplex and quadruplex apparatus, keys, recording instruments, automatic transmitters, electric bells, indicators, telephones and fittings, microphones, lightning conductors and protectors.

Class 76.—*Electric Lighting Apparatus*—Lamps, resistance coils, cutouts, safety catches, switches, fittings for lamps.

Class 77.—*Distribution or Utilisation of Power*—Electric railways, electric motors, boats, tricycles, and other conveyances driven by electricity; systems of distribution; domestic electric lighting applied to apartments.

Class 78.—*Electric Signalling*—Fire and burglar alarm; railway, ship, and time tables; water level and wind indicators; tell-tales, electric clocks, and chronoscopes.

Class 79—*Electro-Thermic Apparatus.*

GROUP XII.

GAS AND LIGHTING (OTHER THAN ELECTRICITY.)

Class 80.—*Coal and other Gas*—Manufacture, purification, storage, and distillation of coal gas; treatment of residue; water gas, oil gas, carburetted air.

Class 81.—*Tests and Photometrical Apparatus*—Chemical tests, standards of light, measurement of light.

Class 82.—*Burners and Fittings*—Gas fittings; burners for illuminating gas, globes and brackets, reflectors, and other methods of imparting greater light; gas meters, regulators, governors; methods of lighting gas.

Class 83.—*Candle Holders* and fittings of all kinds.

Class 84.—*Lamps for Oil and Spirits*—Lamps for burning oil; safety lamps, firemen's lamps, railway lamps.

GROUP XIII.

HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS.

Class 85.—*Stoves for Coal, Gas, or Oil; Grates, Ranges, Heating Apparatus, etc.*

Class 86.—*Cooking and Pantry Utensils*—Tinware and enamel-ware used in cooking and storing food.

GROUP XIV.

CUTLERY AND IRONMONGERY, FIREARMS, MILITARY WEAPONS.

Class 87.—*Cutlery and Hand-tools*—Hand-tools and instruments of every description used by artificers; cutlery for table use; knives, penknives, scissors, razors, and implements sold by cutlers.

Class 88.—*Surgical Instruments and Appliances.*

Class 89.—*Hardware and Hollow-ware*—Metal hollow-ware, screws, nails, spikes, bolts, locks, and latches; hinges; pulleys for house fittings; window and door furniture; plumbers' and gasfitters' hardware; ship's hardware; saddler's hardware; harness fittings.

Class 90.—*Galvanised Ironwork and Wirework.*

Class 91.—*Pewter and Britannia Metal, German Silver, Nickel-wares, Bronze, Solder.*

Class 92.—*Ordnance, Small-Arms and Weapons; also Sporting Guns*—Heavy guns and means of working them; gun carriages and accessories; siege, field, and mountain guns; machine and automatic guns; shell and shot, fuses and detonators; guns, rifles, and pistols; swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and ammunition.

GROUP XV.

ROAD CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, TRICYLES, AMBULANCE.

Class 93.—*Road Carriages and Accessories*—Pleasure and travelling carriages; cabs, omnibuses, hearses, trucks, and carts; carriage lamps; carriage fittings; methods and means of propulsion; perambulators.

Class 94.—*Bicycles, Tricycles, and Accessories*—Cycles of every description, and fittings for same.

Class 95.—*Saddlery and Harness*—Horse clothing, whips, spurs; means and methods of breaking-in horses; disengaging appliances for run-away horses; horse-shoes; methods of roughing horses; horse clippers; grooming apparatus.

Class 96.—*Ambulance*—Ambulance carriages, stretchers; aid to sick and wounded in war; aid to sick and wounded in peace; furniture and fittings for sick-room; bath chairs.

GROUP XVI.

MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, HYDRAULIC MACHINES, AND MACHINES FOR RAISING WEIGHTS; ELEMENTS OF MACHINES; FURNACES.

Class 97.—*Metal-working Machines*—Machinery for the manufacture of rivets, nails, bolts, screws, tacks, pins, and needles; machines for planing, drilling, slotting, turning, shaping, boring, punching, stamping, and cutting-metal; wheel cutting and dividing machines; emery wheels, drills, gauges, and dies.

Class 98.—*Steam Hammers*—Steam, trip, and other hammers; anvils, forges, bellows.

Class 99.—*Wood-working Machines*—Machines for planing, sawing, turning, veneering, and grooving; machines for tonguing, cutting, moulding, stamping, carving, cask-making, cask-cutting.

Class 100.—*Stone-working Machines*—Machines for sawing, planing, dressing, shaping, and polishing stones; sand blast, grindstones.

Class 101.—*Watch-making Machinery.*—Lathes and mandrils; wheel-cutting engines; machine tools used in the manufacture of watches and watch cases; also hand-tools and gauges.

Class 102.—*Machines for Coining Metals.*—Drop-die and stamping machines.

Class 103.—*Textile Machinery*—Machines for the manufacture of silk goods, cotton goods, woollen goods, carpets, tapestry, jute, linen goods; lace machines; embroidery, hair, and ribbon machines; leather, boot, and shoe-making machines; machines for making buttons, rope, twine, and miscellaneous fibrous materials; floorcloth, kemptulicon, wire cloth, and netting machines; India-rubber and asbestos machines.

Class 104.—*Washing Machines*—Machines for washing, scouring, ironing, drying, cleaning, and dyeing.

Class 105.—*Paper-making Machinery*—Washing, beating, and bleaching machines; agitators, strainers, moulds.

Class 106.—*Printing Machinery*—Type-casting machines and apparatus for stereotyping and electrotyping; type-setting, printing, stamping, embossing, and lithographic machines; bookbinding machines; paper-folding machines; paper and card-cutting machines; paper-box machines; envelope machines; wall-paper printing machines; steel pen and pencil machines.

Class 107.—*Machinery used in the Manufacture of Glass and Pottery*—Bricks, pottery, drain-pipes, tiles, and artificial stone machines; furnaces, moulds, and blow-pipes for making glass and glassware; machines for grinding, cutting, and polishing glass.

Class 108.—*Cranes and Other Lifting Apparatus; Hydraulic Machines and Presses*—Pumps and apparatus for lifting and moving liquids (air or gas); blowers and ventilators; hydraulic engines, accumulators, cranes, jacks, presses, elevators, lifts; pile-driving machines.

Class 109.—*Sugar and Sweetmeat Machinery*—Sugar-refining machinery; sweetmeat-making machines.

Class 110.—*Baking and Machinery*—Bread and biscuit or pie machinery of all kinds.

Class 111.—*Machines for the Manufacture of Aërated Waters.*—Machinery of all kinds for the manufacture of soda and aërated waters; bottling and corking apparatus; ice-making machines.

Class 112.—*Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus*—Steam fire-engines; hand, chemical, compressed air fire-engines; hose, ladders, fire escapes.

Class 113.—*Weighing Machines for Commercial Purposes*—Beam and scale machines; machines for weighing trucks and carts; weighing machines of all kinds (other than chemical and other scientific balances).

Class 114.—*Furnaces for Manufacturing Purposes*—Furnaces and moulding machines; bloom-squeezers; blowing fans; apparatus for casting metal, Bessimer, Siemens, Martin, and other processes.

Class 115.—*Machine, Tools, and Apparatus for Mining and Extractive Arts*—Rock drills; well and shaft boring machines; machines and apparatus for working and hauling coal; coal-washing machines; machines used for crushing, grinding, sorting, and dressing; breakers, stamps, mills, pans, screens, sieves, gigs, amalgamators, and concentrators.

Class 116.—*Machines and Apparatus for Chemical Manufactures*—Electroplating; paint and powder mills; soap and candle making machinery; plant for manufacturing sulphuric and other acids.

GROUP XVII.

PRIME MOVERS AND MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THEIR POWER; RAILWAY PLANT.

Class 117.—*Steam Engines and Boilers*—Boilers; fixed and portable steam engines; methods and means of preventing corrosion and incrustation.

Class 118.—*Gas and Hot Air Engines; Compressed Air Engines*—Gas engines; hot air engines; air compressors; compressed air engines; vapour engines.

Class 119.—*Turbines, Water-wheels, Hydraulic Rams, Windmills*—Means of utilising wave power, hydraulic rams, water pressure engines, windmills, solar engines.

Class 120.—*Means of Transmitting Power and Accessories of Engines and Boilers*—Belting, pulleys, shafts, gearing, clutches, fire feeders, smoke-consuming apparatus, valves and valve gear, steam joints, governors, injectors, pumps, bearings, lubricators, indicators, gauges.

Class 121.—*Rails, Switches, Signalling Apparatus for Rail or Tramways*—Crossings, turntables, communications in trams and with trams, modes of water-supply, signals and points, fixed and rolling stock for tramways.

Class 122.—*Brakes, Hand and Automatic*—Screw, chain, compressed air, vacuum, steam, electrical.

Class 123.—*Atmospheric Railways and Portable Railways*—Rope railways and tramways; pneumatic railways.

GROUP XVIII.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING.

Class 124.—*Ship and Boat building*—Models of ships and vessels of all kinds; also of boats for commerce or pleasure.

Class 125.—*Construction*—Materials used in the construction of wood, iron, or steel vessels, armour plating, submarine armour, sternpost, etc.

Class 126.—*Ship's Fittings*—Masts, sails, canvas and rope, wire rigging, anchors and chains, boat-lowering apparatus, pumping and ventilating apparatus, winches and capstans, steering gear, indicators and engine-room telegraphs, compasses, sextants, quadrants, repeating circles, ships' logs, instruments connected with ships and machinery.

Class 127.—*Marine Propulsion*—Marine engines, full size and in models, from their first introduction to the present time; propellers, paddles, hydraulic propulsion, shafting, and gear.

Class 128.—*Life-saving Apparatus*—Life-boats, life-rafts, deck-seats, belts, and life-saving clothing of all kinds.

Class 129.—*Armament*—Heavy guns and fittings; torpedoes, torpedo catchers, machine guns

GROUP XIX.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE, SANITARY APPLIANCES, AERONAUTICS.

Class 130.—*Road-sweeping Machines*—Rollers; apparatus for removing mud or snow; water-carts, etc.; construction and maintenance of roads and streets.

Class 131.—*Bridges and Viaducts*—Models, plans, apparatus used in construction; submarine construction.

Class 132.—*Docks and Harbours*—Plans and designs, diving apparatus, dredging machines, pile drivers, caissons; hydraulic apparatus for working docks.

Class 133.—*Lighthouses*—Models and plans of lighthouses.

Class 134.—*House Construction and Building Materials (other than Stone)*—Fire-proof structures; materials for sanitary house construction, roofs, walls, damp courses, solid floors, cements, damp-proof wall coverings.

Class 135.—*Water Supply and Sewerage*—Meters, filters, water fittings, house drains; their construction and ventilation; water and earth closets; ventilators, lavatories, baths, and bath fittings.

Class 136.—*Military Engineering*—Models of bridges and fortifications, intrenching tools, field kitchens, field telegraphs, camp and bivouacking appliances, military clothing and accoutrements, transport arrangements, explosives for demolitions, submarine mine cases, and relative electrical apparatus, aeronautics.

GROUP XX.

MINING AND METALLURGY, MINERALS, QUARRYING, AND FUEL.

Class 137.—*Coal*—Anthracite and bituminous, with samples showing thickness of seam; bitumen, kerosene, and other oil shales; pressed coal and coke.

Class 138.—*Building and other Stone*—Rough, hewn, sawn, or polished stones; white, black, or coloured marbles, granite, and other ornamental stones in blocks or slabs; lithographic stones; hones, grindstones, whetstones.

Class 139.—*Iron, Lead, Copper Ore, etc.*—Iron ores; copper and lead ores.

Class 140.—*Pig-iron, Wrought-iron, and Steel*—Iron and steel in pig, ingot, bars, plates, and sheets.

Class 141.—*Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Brass in Process of Manufacture*—Lead, graphite, copper in cakes, tiles, ingots, bars; tin, zinc, antimony, bismuth, brass, gun metal.

Class 142.—*Gold, Silver, Platinum*—Samples of reef and alluvial gold and silver ores; gems and precious stones; collections of minerals.

N.B.—Machinery and appliances used in the production or manufacture of the above will be placed in the Machinery Section.

GROUP XXI.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND ARBORICULTURE.

Class 143.—*Field Implements*—Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, rollers, presses, spades, forks, hoes, draining tools, sowing machines for grain and other farm seeds, manual distributors, reapers, mowers, binders, root thinners and raisers, potato planters.

Class 144.—*Barn and Farmyard Implements*—Traction and other agricultural engines; threshing machines, winnowers, grain and seed cleaners and dressers; hay and straw elevators; trussers, compressors, root and chaffcutters; grist mills, crop dryers, sheep dippers; barn requisites.

Class 145.—*Dairy and Poultry Farm Appliances and Bee-keeping*—Complete working dairies; dairy appliances, implements and utensils, cream separators, churns, cheesemaking apparatus, incubators, apiarian appliances.

Class 146.—*Farm and Dairy Produce*—All grain, roots and seeds; dairy produce, butter, cheese, preservatives, colouring.

Class 147.—*Agricultural Construction*—Models, plans, and designs for farm buildings; silos, rick stands, byre and stable fittings and requisites; field and other gates, hurdles, fencings, etc.

Class 148.—*Manures, Cattle Food, etc.*—Artificial manures, cattle and poultry foods, sheep dips, materials, processes, etc.

Class 149.—*Horticulture and Floriculture*—Ornamental trees, shrubs, coniferæ, flowers, ferns; illustrations of and materials used in floral designs, etc.; hothouses, conservatories, vineries, garden implements, vases, flower pots, etc.; borderings for walks and flower beds, park seats, chairs, garden statuary, fountains, rustic arbours, houses, chairs, bridges, etc.

Class 150.—*Arboriculture*—Timber and trunks of trees, abnormal growths; specimens of barks, leaves, flowers, and seeds; ship timber, shingles, laths, staves; wood for street paving; ornamental woods used in design and furniture; dye woods; preservation of timber; illustrations of planting and protecting forests; collections, illustrations, and descriptions of destructive insects.

GROUP XXII.

FISHERIES, INCLUDING NATURAL HISTORY BEARNING THEREON.

Class 151.—Nets, rods, tackles, weirs, dams, passes; fish-breeding ponds and sluices; vessels for transporting ova and spawn; fish culture.

GROUP XXIII.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRY.

Class 152.—*Needlework and Knitting.*—Plain needlework; ladies' and children's undercloth-ing; white embroidery on muslin and linen; plain knitting, fancy knitting, art embroidery.

Class 153.—*Mechanical Work.*—Straw and basket work; brush making; filigree work; feather dressing; spinning, glove making, flower making, toy making; fishing tackle and fly dressing; bookbinding.

Class 154.—*Decorative Work and Furnishings, Carving on Wood, etc.*—Wall decorations; curtains, furniture screens, carved fret or painted work, brass work.

Class 155.—*Painting, Drawing, and Engraving.*—Painting on fabrics, china, glass; missal painting; Christmas card and fan painting; wood and steel engraving; lithography; designs for wall and floor coverings; designs for art embroidery, etc.

GROUP XXIV.

ARTISAN SECTION.

Class 156.—Specimens of handicraft of all kinds of work executed by artisans, apprentices, and pupils of Technical schools; models, drawings, carvings, castings, etc., etc.

Ordered, that the Prospectus be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. IX OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 4th June 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 4th June 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 4th June 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 3rd June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 3rd June 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 3rd June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 4th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd June 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,634	11,00,464	673	1,634	10,68,020	654	1,08,35,738	97,94,219	...	10,41,519
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,05,000	126	862	1,23,484	143	14,11,407	15,02,131	90,724	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,07,129	142	752	1,01,377	135	12,34,111	11,12,074	...	1,22,037
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	1,151	55	112	6,034	59	11,567	67,005	55,438	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	5,82,055	348	1,699	4,97,910	293	48,50,378	49,28,632	78,254	...
South Indian	139	1,079	1,58,955	147	1,043	1,84,439	177	13,65,114	15,03,096	1,37,982	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	95,110	91	1,156	1,40,209	121	8,72,033	12,70,857	3,98,824	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	1,21,583	161	756	1,20,170	159	13,19,159	12,00,127	...	1,19,032
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	13,730	69	223	15,407	69	1,43,091	1,51,805	8,714	...
TOTAL	243	7,989	22,85,177	286	8,237	22,57,650	274	2,20,42,598	2,15,29,946	...	5,12,652
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,27,965	215	2,509	5,71,808	228	49,22,635	51,41,467	2,18,832	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,87,659	271	692	1,87,135	270	20,93,362	19,07,442	...	1,85,920
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,71,391	221	777	1,73,250	223	15,43,911	16,63,012	1,19,101	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	18,178	145	125	12,360	99	1,30,159	1,30,645	486	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,29,258	181	728	1,17,500	161	13,87,546	12,75,606	...	1,11,940
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,958	78	25	1,684	67	10,767	11,553	786	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	352	44	8	292	37	2,756	4,322	1,566	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	10,36,761	216	4,864	10,64,029	219	1,00,91,136	1,01,34,047	42,911	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	9,37,433	628	1,490	8,55,406	574	1,03,27,656	92,84,304	...	10,43,352
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	4,42,882	961	461	4,12,000	894	38,95,138	39,84,929	89,791	...
Madras	226	840	2,02,366	241	840	2,14,742	256	16,40,049	18,10,918	1,61,869	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	15,82,681	567	2,791	14,82,148	531	1,58,71,843	1,50,80,151	...	7,91,692
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,574	49,04,619	315	15,892	48,03,827	302	4,80,05,377	4,67,44,144	...	12,61,433
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,450	120	161	21,273	132	2,04,423	2,30,961	26,538	...
Tarkessur	252	22	5,883	267	22	4,630	210	60,683	62,499	1,816	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,745	160	67	9,380	140	1,01,817	1,00,545	...	1,272
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,284	132	78	11,365	146	97,807	95,104	...	2,703
TOTAL	135	329	46,362	141	328	46,648	142	4,64,730	4,89,109	24,379	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	53,115	159	333	50,787	153	4,96,080	5,50,496	54,407	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,468	113	13	1,210	93	15,038	12,007	...	3,031
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	10,800	100	108	17,401	161	97,127	1,29,941	32,814	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	27,234	88	331	35,430	107	2,15,810	2,68,763	52,953	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	6,188	67	93	8,230	88	60,902	80,595	19,693	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,723	59	29	2,412	83	16,882	18,622	1,740	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	6,506	90	72	5,730	80	73,337	61,467	..	11,870
TOTAL	107	959	1,07,034	112	979	1,21,200	124	9,75,185	11,21,891	1,46,706	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	338	52,909	157	334	65,027	195	4,56,908	5,48,895	91,987	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	3,061	67	...	(*i*) 22,233	22,233	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	23,604	81	364	17,000	47	1,80,977	1,57,980	...	22,997
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	9,808	104	94	7,341	78	71,726	62,308	...	9,418
TOTAL	80	724	86,321	119	838	92,429	110	7,09,611	7,91,416	81,805	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,586	51,44,336	293	18,037	50,64,104	281	5,01,55,103	4,91,46,560	..	10,08,543

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 3rd June 1893.

SIMLA, *the 15th June 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 25.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1893.

No. 19.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section 4, of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., Chap. 14), the Governor General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, made the following Regulations for the nomination of Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General of India:

I.—Of the persons to be nominated Additional Members of Council by the Governor General for his assistance in making Laws and Regulations not more than six shall be officials.

II.—The nominations to five seats shall be made by the Governor General on the recommendation of the following bodies respectively, namely,—

A.—The non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St George.

B.—The non-official Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

C.—The non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

D.—The non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

E.—The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce.

III.—The Governor General may at his discretion nominate persons to such of the remaining seats as shall not be filled by officials in such manner as shall appear to him most suitable with reference to the legislative business to be brought before the Council and the due representation of the different classes of the community.

IV.—When a vacancy occurs, and is to be filled under Rule II of these Regulations, the Governor General shall cause the proper body to be requested to recommend a person for nomination by the Governor General.

V.—The recommendation shall be made—

(*a*) in the case of the non-official Additional Members or non-official Members of a Local Council, by a majority of votes of such members;

(*b*) in the case of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, in the manner laid down in the rules of the Chamber for carrying resolutions or recording decisions upon questions of business brought before it.

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by the non-official Additional Members or non-official Members of a Local Council that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the province for which such Council is appointed.

VII.—If within two months after receiving the request of the Governor General as provided by Rule IV the body fails to make a recommendation, the Governor General may nominate at his discretion a person belonging to the province or class which the body is deemed to represent.

VIII.—If the Governor General shall decline to nominate any person who has been under these Regulations recommended for nomination, a fresh request shall be issued as provided in Rule IV, and the procedure laid down in Rules V and VII shall apply.

IX. (*a*) As soon as conveniently may be after these Regulations come into force, five of the seats held by non-official persons shall be filled up by recommendation under Rule II.

(*b*) If there shall not be the full number of five vacancies available at once for this purpose, the Governor General shall determine at his discretion which of the bodies or groups mentioned in Rule II shall be requested to recommend the persons to fill up such vacancies as may then be available, and so whenever and as often as any further vacancies among non-official Members become available, until the full number of five has been completed.

No. 20.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 24 & 25 Vict., Chap. 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Monday, the 26th instant, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

No. 21.—His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 & 25 Vict., Chap. 67, section 10, and the Statute 55 & 56 Vict., Chap 14, section 1, has been pleased to nominate Mr. William Mackworth Young, M.A., C.S.I., Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 19th June, 1893.

No. 846.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following forms shall be substituted for Forms VI, VII and VIII of the forms of licenses prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted:

No. 2100, dated 23rd December 1881.
" 474, dated 22nd March 1882.
" 1195, dated 10th July 1885.
" 2195, dated 16th August 1888.
" 2443, dated 19th December 1889.

FORM VI.

FEE TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms		Description of ammunition or military stores		Date on which license expires.
			to be manufactured or converted.	to be sold or kept for sale.	to be manufactured.	to be sold or kept for sale.	
							The 31st of December 189 .

_____ District
_____ 189

Seal.

(Signature.)
_____ of _____

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such forms as the Local Government may direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.*

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters in English and in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" (or "Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition, and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; and (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N.B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same, but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall without unnecessary delay give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * he is required to keep;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * * he is required to exhibit; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by * * section 16,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same; or

delivers any arms or ammunition or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage-animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM VII.

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores.

Serial No. of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business.	Description of		Date on which license expires.	
			Arms.	Ammunition or military stores.		
					The 31st of December 189 .	

_____ District.

_____ 189 .

Seal.

(Signature.)

_____ *of* _____

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The attention of the holder is drawn to the sections of the Act quoted separately below.

2. He shall keep registers of all arms and ammunition in stock and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest police station.*

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores." He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act either in the Vernacular of the district or in English.

6. He shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold; (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold; (3) the date of sale; and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The licensee shall not sell arms to a soldier of the Native Army unless he produces a written pass or permit signed by his Commanding Officer, and then only to the extent and on the conditions specified in such pass.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued, but the licensee can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N. B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

Sections of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, referred to in Condition No. 1.

5. No person shall manufacture, convert or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except under a license, and in the manner and to the extent permitted thereby.

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from selling any arms or ammunition which he lawfully possesses for his own private use to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same; but every person so selling arms or ammunition to any person other than a person entitled to possess the same by reason of an exemption under section 27 of this Act shall without unnecessary delay give to the Magistrate of the district or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address.

16. Any person possessing arms, ammunition, or military stores, the possession whereof by him has in consequence of the cancellation or expiry of a license * * * * * * * * * * become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police station.

If the owner of anything deposited under this section does not within three years from the date on which such thing is so deposited produce a license authorizing him to possess the same and apply for delivery of the same, such thing shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

19. Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

(*a*) manufactures, converts or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale, any arms, ammunition, or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 5;

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section;

* * * * * * * * * * * *

(*g*) intentionally makes any false entry in a record or account which by a rule * * he is required to keep ;

(*h*) intentionally fails to exhibit anything which by a rule * * * he is required to exhibit ; or

(*i*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition, or military stores as required by * * section 16,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

20. Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*) * * * of section 19 in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or to any person employed upon a railway, or to the servant of any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section 25, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition, or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

21. Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section 19 or section 20, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

22. Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition, or military stores from any person not licensed or authorized under the proviso to section 5 to sell the same ; or

delivers any arms, ammunition, or military stores into the possession of any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

23. Any person violating any rule made under this Act, and for the violation of which no penalty is provided by this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

24. When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act, committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition, or military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the convicting Court or Magistrate further to direct that the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition, or military stores, and any vessel, cart or baggage animal used to convey the same, and any box, package or bale in which the same may have been concealed, together with the other contents of such box, package or bale, shall be confiscated.

FORM VIII.

FEE EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection, or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license (Rule 24).	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
						The 31st of December 189 .

The ———— *of* ———— *189* . } Seal.

(Signature.)

———— *of the* ————

Form of renewing the License.

Date and year of renewal.	Date on which the renewed license expires.	Signature of Commissioner of Police or Magistrate.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named therein.

4. It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

5. It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, or to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

6. The license-holder when purchasing any new arms or ammunition shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7. If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest police station.*

8. The special attention of the license-holder is drawn to the following sections of the Act:

Section 13—No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted thereby.

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate, Police officer, or other person empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office.

Section 19.—Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely):

* * * * * * * * *

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section 13;

* * * * * * * * *

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

9. This license expires on the 31st December of the year in which it is issued. The license-holder can have it renewed by filing an application for its renewal on stamped paper of the prescribed value.

* *N.B.*—This condition may be omitted at the discretion of the Local Government.

No 847.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 11 of the Rules published in paragraph VI of the Notification of the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

11. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep, and sell arms or ammunition or military stores may be granted by Commissioners of Police in the Presidency towns, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns. They shall be in forms VI and VII appended to these rules. The fee, payable in stamps, shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture, convert, and sell, and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition, or military stores Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition, and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix, on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters in English or in the Vernacular of the district his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture" or "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition, and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act either in the Vernacular of the district or in English.

The 22nd June, 1893.

No. 876.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the words "(including members of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department)" shall be inserted after the word "Police" in clause 3, paragraph 1, of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, as amended by the Notifications marginally noted.

No. 1012, dated 29th February 1892.
No. 136, dated 2nd February 1893.
No. 684, dated 18th May 1893.

MEDICAL.

The 22nd June, 1893.

No. 324.—The services of the undermentioned medical officers, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, which were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal by the Notifications in the Home Department marginally noted, are placed permanently at the disposal of that Government:

No. 228, dated the 26th April 1892.
No 269, dated the 20th May 1892.
No. 752, dated the 26th November 1891.

Surgeon-Captain F. A. Rogers, D.S.O.
Surgeon-Captain T. Grainger, M.D.
Surgeon-Captain C. R. M. Green.

No. 328.—The services of Surgeon-Captain A. Coleman, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

The 23rd June, 1893.

No. 333.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. Hudson, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 15th December 1892.

No. 336.—The services of Surgeon-Captain C. H. James, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

SANITARY.

The 23rd June, 1893.

No. 103.—The following Rules for Quarantine against cholera, which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by Section I, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The Rules have effect from the 9th June 1893, as a temporary measure, in the ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast:

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving from Arabian ports shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and, after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to

take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and susceptible goods.

IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale:

After eight days of voyage	Six days of quarantine.
Do. nine ditto	Five ditto.
Do. ten ditto	Four ditto.
Do. eleven ditto	Three ditto.
Do. twelve ditto	Two ditto.
Do thirteen ditto and upwards . . .	Twenty-four hours of quarantine.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of 15 days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from Arabian ports shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast from Arabian ports.

X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their bills of health.

C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL.

Simla, the 22nd June, 1893.

No. 1976—96.—Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S., whose appointment as Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department was notified in Notification No. 1372, dated 4th May 1893, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd April 1893.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th June, 1893.

No. 1041-*G*.—With reference to Foreign Department notification, No. 1148-G., dated the 27th June, 1892, Mr. George Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 29th May, 1893.

The 19th June, 1893.

No. 1049-*G*.—Mr. D. E. McCracken is appointed to officiate, in addition to his other duties, as a Resident of the 2nd Class and as General-Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Lethbridge, C.S.I., M.D., or until further orders.

No. 1053-*G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the *ad interim* appointment of Mr. G. Oesinger as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

The 21st June, 1893.

No. 1066-*G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M. Luiz Filippe Rosario, Acting Vice-Consul, as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Bombay.

The 22nd June, 1893.

No. 1069-*G.*—Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 1st Class and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th July, 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1071-*G.*—Colonel E. S. Reynolds, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Officiating Resident at Gwalior, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st Class and as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I., or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. C. Martelli, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Resident of the 2nd Class and Officiating Resident in Meywar, is appointed to officiate as Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel Reynolds.

No. 2196-*I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 3478-I., dated the 9th September 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following criminal application for revision pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

Criminal application for revision No. 8 of 1893.	Nawab Mehdi Hassan *versus* the judgment of the Superintendent, Residency Bazaars, in Criminal Case No. 287 of 1892.

The 23rd June, 1893.

No. 1078-*G.*—The following appointments are made in the Central India Horse :

1st Regiment.

Captain C. J. B. H. Dressner, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain C. P. Campbell, appointed Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, and with effect from the 1st April, 1892.

Lieutenant A. P. Browne, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain E. C. B. Cotgrave, seconded for employment as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India States Imperial Service Cavalry, and with effect from the 1st November, 1892.

2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant G. R. deH. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Dressner, and with effect from the 1st April, 1892.

Captain E. E Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, to be Squadron Commander and 2nd-in-Command, substantive *pro tempore, vice* Major A. Masters, appointed Commandant, substantive *pro tempore,* and with effect from the 4th October, 1892.

Captain C. V. F. Townshend, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, to be Squadron Commander, substantive *pro tempore, vice* Captain Robertson, and with effect from the 4th October, 1892.

Lieutenant G. R. deH. Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Bhopal, and with effect from the 8th November, 1892.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1893.

No. 2644-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

May 1893. (Lakhs of Rupees.)

—	In May.		To end of May.		Whole year.	
[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India* dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	1893-94.	1892-93.	1893-94	1892-93.	Budget, 1893-94.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1892-93.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,35	2,29	4,13	3,92	25,98	25,55
Opium	51	63	1,07	1,23	7,32	7,99
Salt	79	89	1,61	1,70	8,59	8,66
Stamps	39	37	82	75	4,43	4,45
Excise	42	39	84	80	5,14	5,24
Provincial Rates	48	43	74	69	3,71	3,75
Customs	13	11	29	26	1,66	1,61
Assessed Taxes	9	8	15	13	1,57	1,56
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	3	5	5	54	45
Registration	4	4	7	7	43	43
Tributes from Native States	6	7	11	12	77	79
Other Civil Revenue	31	22	63	59	3,76	3,65
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,60	5,55	10,51	10,31	63,90	64,13
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 60	— 53	— 71	— 93	— 4,11	— 4,25
Opium	— 46	— 33	— 1,07	— 79	— 2,25	— 1,60
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,89	— 1,82	— 3,82	— 3,70	— 25,08	— 23,88
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,95	— 2,68	— 5,66	5,42	— 31,44	— 29,73
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 9	+ 8	+ 23	+ 19	+ 87	+ 67
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	...	— 2	...	— 3	+ 24	+ 34
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 71	+ 67	+ 1,32	+ 1,27	+ 4,07	+ 4,25
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, &c.	...	...	— 1	— 1	— 57	— 58
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 5	+ 10	+ 11	+ 80	+ 90
Ditto Issues	— 1,26	— 1,23	— 2,53	— 2,37	— 15,11	— 15,03
Telegraph Receipts	+ 6	+ 6	+ 12	+ 11	+ 4	+ 75
Ditto Issues	— 5	— 5	— 11	— 10		— 70
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,02	+ 91	+ 2,00	+ 1,83	— 7	+ 10,96
" " Issues	— 73	— 68	— 1,62	— 1,51		— 9,09
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 44	+ 50	+ 84	+ 94		+ 4,32
" " " Issues	— 12	— 11	— 24	— 20		— 1,63
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 14	+ 15	+ 25	+ 25		+ 2,47
" " Issues	— 50	— 55	— 1,14	— 1,25		— 7,51
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 16	— 22	— 79	— 77	— 9,73	— 9,88
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	...	..	...	...	+ 3,22	+ 25
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 14	+ 16	— 13	— 9	...	— 10
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 88	— 94	— 2,07	— 2,06	— 10,85	— 8,93
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R 10 per £	— 1,48	— 1,72	— 3,96	— 3,30	— 18,37	— 17,03
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 37	+ 46	+ 78	+ 6	+ 71	— 73
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,85	— 2,04	5,38	— 5,39	— 25,29	— 26,54
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 64	+ 61	— 1,32	— 1,27	— 2,56	— 2,02
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,31	15,41	15,27	17,29	15,20	17,29
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	13,95	16,02	13,95	16,02	12,64	15,27

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 22nd June, 1893.

No. 2576-*P.*—Mr. G. J. Hynes, Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 19th July 1893, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The following appointments are made during the absence of Mr. G. J. Hynes on privilege leave, or until further orders :

Mr. W. J. Ham, Inspector General, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, and to act in the 2nd grade of Post Masters General;

Mr. J. H. Cornwall, Deputy Post Master General, Burma, to act as Inspector General, Railway Mail Service; and

Mr. F. Whymper, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Post Master General, Burma.

No. 2580-*P.*—Mr. F. J. Atkinson, Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for one month and seventeen days, with effect from the 12th June 1893.

Moung Hla Oung, Assistant Comptroller General, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, *vice* Mr. F. J. Atkinson, or until further orders.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1893.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Lancers.

No. 599.—Lieutenant H. H. Dunlop, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer and officiating adjutant, to be adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant T. D. Leslie, Indian Staff Corps, placed on temporary half pay. Dated 24th March 1893.

3rd Infantry.

No. 600.—Lieutenant S. A. M. Orr, Royal Irish Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bengal presidency, to be officiating wing officer, on probation, with effect from the 30th May 1893.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 601.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants, appointed to the Bengal establishment in G. G. O. No. 260 of 1893, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

Charles Milne Walter Holland Ogilvie Walter Hood Orr	22nd April 1893.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 602.—Lieutenant William Frank Smith, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 33rd Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 6th June 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 603.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenants—

Henry Cecil Beadon, Derbyshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 17th Madras Infantry,—1st May 1892.

Sisley Richard Davidson, Somersetshire Light Infantry, officiating wing officer, 27th Madras Infantry,—3rd June 1892.

Second-Lieutenants Beadon and Davidson will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the above dates, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 604.—Lieutenant John Herbert Lloyd, Norfolk Regiment, officiating wing officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 12th May 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 605.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Lieutenant J. S. Grove, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Cavalry, for eight months. Pension service—5th year commenced 8th December 1892.

No 606.—Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, squadron commander and second-in-command, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave out of India, (p. a.) under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, from the 18th April 1893 till date of rejoining regiment. Pension service—29th year commenced 25th June 1892.

No. 607.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant A. R. Burlton, Indian Staff Corps, 32nd Bengal Infantry, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, Commissariat-Transport Department in India, (m c) for four months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 608.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 30th May, 1893, page 3120.

INDIA OFFICE,

30th May, 1893.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions of the officers of the Staff Corps

and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry Metcalfe Rose, D.S.O. Dated 8th March 1893.

Leonard William Christopher. Dated 9th March 1893.

William George Wolfe Macbay. Dated 23rd March 1893.

Captain to be Major.

Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt. Dated 9th March 1893.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Albert Mangles Doveton, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 2nd August 1891, but to rank from 4th January 1890.

Lieutenant Ernest Eardley-Wilmot, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 19th September 1891, but to rank from 12th March 1890.

Lieutenant Herbert Stuart Shaw, from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 18th August 1891, but to rank from 1st July 1890.

Lieutenant Orlando George Gunning, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 19th February 1892, but to rank from 9th July 1890.

Lieutenant Cyril Compton Jackson, from the Border Regiment. Dated 26th August 1891, but to rank from 9th July 1890.

Lieutenant Frederick Annesley Andrew, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 26th August 1891, but to rank from 15th October 1890.

Lieutenant George Henry Bell, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 4th August 1891, but to rank from 15th December 1890.

Lieutenant Warren Henry Wardell, from the Liverpool Regiment. Dated 24th August 1891, but to rank from 16th January 1891.

Lieutenant Gilbert Robert Cassels, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 20th February 1892, but to rank from 18th February 1891.

Lieutenant Charles Douglas Field, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 22nd September 1891, but to rank from 25th March 1891.

Lieutenant Hector Bethune, from the East Lancashire Regiment. Dated 15th February 1892, but to rank from 22nd April 1891.

Lieutenant Arthur Jeffreys Ralph, from the Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 12th August 1891, but to rank from 29th April 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Murray Carter, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 17th July 1891.

Lieutenant Charles Frederick Harold, from the Worcestershire Regiment. Dated 22nd August 1891, but to rank from 19th July 1891.

Second-Lieutenant John Herbert Peck, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers. Dated 10th August 1891.

Second-Lieutenant William Annesley Fisher, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 14th August 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Augustus Keppel Gough, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 31st August 1891.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, from the Royal Scots. Dated 12th October 1891.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officer of the Madras Subordinate Medical Department:

Senior Apothecary, 2nd grade, James Anderson. Dated 4th March 1893.

* * * * * * * * *

ERRATA.

The officer admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, and described in the *London Gazette* of 2nd May 1893 as David Henry Drake-Brockman from the East Lancashire Regiment, should have been described as David Henry Drake-Brockman from the Royal Marines.

In the *London Gazette* of the same date the second Christian name of Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Aberigh-Mackay should have been printed as Livingston, not Livingstone; and the third Christian name of Major F. R. B. Knox as Bonham, not Bingham. * *

* * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 609.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Gerald Ward Martin,—22nd June 1893.

To be Major.

Captain George Ward Cole Bruce,—19th June 1893.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras.

No. 610.—Sub-Conductor John Williams, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 1st March 1893.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 611.—*21st Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Basawa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Bhúp Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lehna Singh, *Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th April 1893.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 612.—*5th Punjab Cavalry*—

Dafadar Jagan-náth to be Jemadar, *vice* Purusottam Singh, transferred to the 13th Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 15th April 1893.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 613.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the 10th Regiment (1st Burma Rifles), Madras Infantry:

No. 737, HAVILDAR HARAK SINGH GURUNG.—For conspicuous gallantry in action near old Fort White, in the Chin Hills, on the 9th October 1892, on which occasion, when the party of which he was in command fell into a Chin ambush and sustained heavy loss from the fire of the concealed enemy, he evinced great coolness and judgment, successfully extricated the survivors from a situation of great difficulty, and brought off all the wounded.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 614.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Charles Stephen Prebble, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hosmer, superseded for absence without leave.

No. 615.—*2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Honorary Lieutenant John McDermott, Bengal Unattached List, to be Captain, with effect from the 25th May 1893, *vice* Shields, deceased.

No. 616.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Arthur Delaval Younghusband, Esquire, to be Major, *vice* Anderson, promoted.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 617.—The undermentioned officers are appointed Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant H. W. Weeks, Royal Engineers,—23rd December 1892.

Lieutenant F. M. Close, Royal Engineers,—23rd February 1893.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 618.—Honorary Lieutenant A. Banks, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

No. 619.—Honorary Captain J. Tuck, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st April 1893.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 43.—Surgeon-Captain A. R. S. Anderson, Indian Medical Service, Bengal establishment, to be Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, with effect from the 1st March 1893, *vice* Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 44.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 22nd May 1893:

Mr. A. Mackey, Assistant Engineer, to be Engineer.

E. H. H. COLLEN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th June, 1893.

No. 245.—Mr. F. J. Pope, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta.

The 21st June, 1893.

No. 246.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway Construction, is appointed until further orders Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, open line, north of the Godaveri, including the ferry over that river, in addition to his other duties.

The 22nd June, 1893.

No. 247.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No. 193, dated the 11th May 1893, Mr. J. A. Marshall is appointed to officiate as Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

The 23rd June, 1893.

No. 248.—Mr. R. A. Way, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for three months in further extension of the leave notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 142, dated 12th April 1893.

No. 249.—The following is published for general information :

No. 321-R. T., dated 7th June, 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1892 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

ALTERATION IN RULE 279.

Read—

Section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 19th April 1892, promulgating General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department Notification No. 174, dated the 7th May 1892, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 14th May 1892, the circular and the General Rules read above.

Read also—

Letter No. 172 T., dated the 16th May 1893, from the Director General of Railways.

OBSERVATIONS.—It has been represented that as chloroform is neither corrosive, explosive, nor inflammable, there is no danger in carrying this commodity by railway, and that it may therefore be excluded from the list of dangerous goods prescribed in rule 279 of the General Rules referred to above.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, to sanction the following alteration in rule 279 of the General Rules of 1892 referred to above being applied to the open lines of all state railways directly administered by Government :

Rule 279.—Expunge the word and letter "*Chloroform B*" from the list of dangerous goods.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India,* dated the 14th May 1892, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the station master of every station on the railways concerned.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam, the Director General of Railways, and the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

F. L. O'CALLAGHAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 30th March, 1893.

From the 8th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 1st April all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PATENTS.

Calcutta, the 22nd June 1893.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1605 P.—Applications in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending the 17th June 1893, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 170 of 1893.—Peter Tyrer, of Bexley Heath, Kent County, England, Chemist, for improvements in postal and similar tubes.

No. 171 of 1893.—Herbert Leslie Manton, of Swanston Street, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Agent, and John Paterson, of Flinders Lane, Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Warehouseman, for improvements in cigars and cigarettes.

No. 172 of 1893.—Richard Bruzon, gentleman, of 200 Green Lanes, Finsbury Park, in the County of Middlesex, England, for improvements in boots and shoes.

No. 173 of 1893.—Benjamin Hewitt, of 72 Wiggin Street, Icknield Port Road, Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, England, and Robert Wootton, Managing Director of the British Seamless Steel Tube Company, Limited, of Smethwick, Birmingham, aforesaid, for improvements in machinery for the manufacture of shells, vessels and tubes.

No. 174 of 1893.—Roghoomull, son of Boodh Sing, deceased, of Chowri bazar, Delhi, Iron monger and general merchant, for an invention entitled "Roghoomull's Roller Chain Pump."

No. 175 of 1893.—Thomas Richard Mundy, clerk, Quarter-Master-General's Department, at present residing at Simla, for an improved method of punkah-pulling.

No. 176 of 1893.—Thomas Watson, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Ahmednagar, for an improved cart-wheel.

No. 1606 P.—A Specification of the under-mentioned invention has been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 109 of 1893.—Charles Hogdson, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Engineer, for an improvement in point locks for railways. (Filed 14th June 1893.)

No. 1607 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the under-mentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 147 of 1889.—George Westinghouse, Junior, and Frank Moore, both of Pittsburgh Pennsylvania in the United States of America, Engineers, for improvements in drivers' valves for controlling pneumatic brakes in railway trains. (From 7th August 1893 to 6th August 1894.)

No. 169 of 1889.—Gottlieb Daimler, of Cannstatt Wurtemberg, in the Empire of Germany, Engineer, for improvements in gas and petroleum motor engines. (From 7th August 1893 to 6th August 1894.)

No. 1608 P.—Whereas the inventors of the under-mentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the 4th Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act] the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that, under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

No. 19 of 1888.—Mr. G. E. Moore's invention for an improved form of permanent way. (Specification filed 5th March 1889.)

No. 144 of 1888.—The Reverend Father Philip's invention for improvements in punkahs or suspended fans for use in public buildings. (Specification filed 8th March 1889.)

No. 151 of 1888.—Mr. J. B. Evans' invention for improvements in apparatus for regulating the tension of fencing wires and for testing the same (Specification filed 6th March 1889.)

No. 156 of 1888.—Messrs. R. S. Baxter and G. D. Macdougald's invention for improved process and apparatus for the removal of cotton lint or fibre from cotton seed. (Specification filed 4th March 1889.)

No. 52 of 1889.—Mr. W. Kuhn's invention for improvements relating to the treatment of beer and other fermentable and effervescent liquids. (Specification filed 6th March 1889.)

No. 53 of 1889.—Mr. F. W. Allchin's invention for improvements in or relating to roundabouts or merry-go-rounds. (Specification filed 6th March 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*a*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

Applications and all communications relating to the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, should be placed under cover addressed "Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The Office of the Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, is open for the transaction of business on all days (except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays) from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications for the registration of Trade Marks as "Designs" under Part II of the "Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888)" are frequently received in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the said Act. It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are advised that Trade Marks are not "Designs" within the meaning of the said Act, and, therefore, are not capable of such registration.

W. H. WILKINS, *Col., S.C.*,
Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

OLD CEMETERY, MHOW, CENTRAL INDIA.

Dilapidated Tombs.

Notice is hereby given that the following Tombs and Monuments in the Old Cemetery, Mhow, enumerated below, are now in a ruinous condition, and persons interested in the same are requested to apply at once to the undersigned with a view to their reparation. Rule XIX of Revised Rules for Government Cemeteries in India (G. O., 17th July, 1885, No. 141, Ecclesiastical) provides that such tombs, if no person will undertake to restore them, may be made level with the ground, etc. :—

List of Tombs and other Monuments requiring repairs.

Surname.	Full name inscribed on the tomb.	Rank, etc.	Date of death.
Hill	Robert Matthew Hill	Son of John Hill, Inspector, Scinde Forest Department.	1st March, 1865.
Corman	Elizabeth Corman	Wife of Sergeant Hugh Corman, R.A..	2nd October, 1865.
Gonsalves	Julius Gonsalves	Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves	26th May, 1860.
Tighe	J. Peter Tighe	Son of Margaret and Drill Sergeant E. Tighe, R.A.	22nd September, 1861.
Quinn	Letitia Mary Quinn	Daughter of Edward and Rachel Quinn, 6th Dragoons.	5th April, 1862.
Maher	Margaret Maher	Daughter of W. and Bridget Maher, 72nd Highlanders.	18th November, 1862.
Robinson	Stanley Robinson	Son of Schoolmaster Robinson	22nd August, 1864.
Adams	William Adams	*Nil*	16th September, 1866.
Moreton	Harriet Elizabeth Moreton	Wife of T. St. Major Andrew Moreton, 6th Dragoons.	28th February, 1862.
Carr	Sarah Jane Carr	Daughter of Assistant Apothecary and Mrs. C. Carr.	23rd April, 1838.
Tierney	John Tierney	Lieutenant, 10th Regiment, Bengal Native Infantry.	24th May, 1829.
* McGill	John McGill	Pensioned Trumpeter	19th October, 1854.
* Ravenscroft	C. Ravenscroft	Bombardier, A. Co., 3rd Battalion, Artillery.	9th July, 1854.

* Buried in one grave.

H. R. COULTHARD, *M.A.*,
Chaplain of Mhow.

MHOW, CENTRAL INDIA,
June, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th June, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				49,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	92,67,030	14	2	1,76,71,319	2	6
Public Deposits at Branches	84,04,288	4	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				4,39,64,994	2	1
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,70,117	14	9
Sundries				28,25,210	12	1
RUPEES				8,96,31,641	15	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				86,86,984	0	0
Other authorized Investments				55,71,873	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,45,96,108	1	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,16,02,003	1	11
Bills discounted and purchased				2,31,14,731	0	9
Balances with other Banks				7,33,059	8	6
Bullion				5,287	2	9
Dead Stock				12,60,509	13	11
Stamps				9,680	11	6
Sundries				14,51,973	9	5
				6,70,32,210	10	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	95,97,897	13	3	2,25,99,431	4	11
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,30,01,533	7	8			
RUPEES				8,96,31,641	15	5

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 22nd June, 1893

E. J. BIRCH,
Offg. Chief Accountant.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 34·9.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st June, 1893.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th June, 1893	34,49,694	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	18,16,475	52,66,169
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	96	96
		52,66,265
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	9,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	9,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 21st June, 1893	...	43,66,265
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held in account of the Currency Department	26,61,372	
Ditto ditto Government	17,04,893	43,66,265
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	...

A. W. BAIRD, *Lieut.-Col., R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd June, 1893.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 16th June, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Saturday, the 1st, till Saturday, the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd June, 1893.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Richard Albert Rundle, Esq., of Portland House, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., Solicitor, a Commissioner for the purpose of taking under the Law in force in British India, the acknowledgment of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in India.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 14th June, 1893.

No. 12.—Offices reported opened and closed during May, 1893 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Badani	Upper Sind Frontier.	25th May	Opened.
Baragali	Punjab	1st ,,	Ditto.
Barracoa Camp Office	Ditto	8th ,,	Closed.
Bhurtpore	Rajputana	1st ,,	Opened.
Bombay Mandvi*	Bombay	1st ,,	Ditto.
Bombay Market	Ditto	1st ,,	Ditto.
Chikhli	Central Provinces	18th ,,	Ditto.
Dungagali	Punjab	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Ghoradhaka	Ditto	11th ,,	Ditto.
Jhalrapatam	Rajputana	23rd ,,	Ditto.
Kabwet	Burma	24th ,,	Ditto.
Kairong	Assam	3rd ,,	Closed.
Kalabagh	Punjab	7th ,,	Opened.
Murtazapur	Central Provinces	15th ,,	Ditto.
Mustang	Kalat Field Force	22nd ,,	Closed.
Nandura Neemgaon	Central Provinces	9th ,,	Opened.
Nathiagali	Punjab	1st ,,	Ditto.
Raozan	Eastern Bengal	31st ,,	Ditto.
Rawalpindi West Ridge	Punjab	9th ,,	Closed.
Sonamganj	Assam	5th ,,	Opened.
Sunti Koppa	Madras	27th ,,	Ditto.
Thobba	Punjab	4th ,,	Ditto.
Tonk	Rajputana	20th ,,	Ditto.
Tret Camp Office	Punjab	8th ,,	Closed.
Railway Telegraph Offices.			
		1893.	
Bajuva	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	13th May	Opened.
Boriavi	Ditto	13th ,,	Ditto.
Cawnpore Transfer Depôt.	Indian Midland	1st ,,	Ditto.
Dhunbad	East Indian Railway.	4th ,,	Ditto.
Gosaigaon	Jorhat State	12th ,,	Closed.
Jaraikela	Bengal-Nagpur	10th ,,	Opened.
Navli	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Old Goalundo	Eastern Bengal	15th ,,	Ditto.
Oodwara	Godhra-Rutlam	1st ,,	Closed.
Panchpipla	Ditto	1st ,,	Ditto.
Rajkotpura	Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar.	18th April	Opened.
Shergarh	Godra-Rutlam	1st May	Ditto.
Vedcha	Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	13th ,,	Ditto.

* This is a new Office. The Office formerly known as Bombay Mandvi is now called Bombay Musjid.

W. F. MELHUISH,

Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director General of Telegraphs.*

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June, 1893.

No. 979.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hill, R.E., Superintendent, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and 26 days, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th July, 1893.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 19th June, 1893.

No. 12.—Mr. R. W. Senior, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under the provisions of Chapter XII, Section 2, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th July, 1893, or such subsequent date as his services can be spared.

G. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Trigonometrical Branch.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Wanted a Mir Munshi for the office of the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana. Should have a thorough knowledge of English, Persian and Hindi, and be proficient in drafting and writing kharitas. Salary R120 rising by annual increments of R6 to R150 per mensem.

Apply submitting testimonials to the undersigned, Mount Abu. No reply will be sent to unsuccessful candidates.

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
for *First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 17th June, 1893.

No. 736-G.—Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington, I.M.S. (Madras), Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 22nd May, 1893, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1575-G, dated the 11th idem.

The 19th June, 1893.

No. 2162-G.—Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel T. ffrench Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Agency Surgeon, Bikaneer, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 1st June, 1893, of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1862-G., dated the 31st May, 1893.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 10th June, 1893.

No. 3076.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 423-G., dated the 16th March, 1893, Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, I.S.C., Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan, availed himself of one year's furlough therein granted, in the afternoon of the 31st May, 1893, making over charge of his duties to Lieutenant W. M. Cubitt, I.S.C., on the same date.

The 15th June, 1893.

No. 3202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 (*b*) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to direct that Mr. A. M. Anscomb, Senior Munsiff of Quetta, shall exercise jurisdiction in original suits of value not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Notification No. 296-C. dated the 19th April, 1890, so far as it affects Mr. S. H. King, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,

W. STRATTON, *Captain,*
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 19th June, 1893.

No. 639—648.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of the Police Act (V of 1861) to the village of Bandanwara in the Ajmere District.

By Order,

S. F. BAYLEY, *Lieut.,*
First Asst. to Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Rajputana, & Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA ADMINISTRATIONS, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 16th June, 1893.

No. 1808-S.—In compliance with the provisions of Section 25 of the Ajmere Municipalities Regulations, 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. H. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, as a nominated member of the Ajmere Municipal Committee, *vice* Mr. E. G. Foy, elected for the Suburban Ward, *vide* Notification No. 1710-S. of 12th June, 1893.

By Order,

H. F. WHITE, *M.I.C.E.,*
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, in the P. W. Dept.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 10th June, 1893.

No. 1982.—Whereas by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, was with certain modifications declared to apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, so far as regards marriages between persons, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian British subject.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 7, and 9 respectively of the Act, the Resident in Mysore is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Richard Sorby, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to solemnize marriages within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore;

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend Richard Sorby to be a Marriage Registrar for the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and

(*c*) to license the said Reverend Richard Sorby to grant certificates of marriage within the territories included in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore between Native Christians, one of whom is a Native Christian subject of Mysore, and neither of whom is a Christian subject of Her Majesty.

By Order,

C. W. RAVENSHAW, *Major,*
First Asst. Resident.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th June, 1893.

No. 4.—Mr. W. G. G. Bayly, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

R. G. MACDONALD,
Offg. Accountant General.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th June, 1893.

No. 925.—Dr. Fritz Noetling, Palæontologist, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277—291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th July, 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

W. KING, *D.Sc.*,
Director, Geological Survey of India.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th June, 1893.

No. 25-*A*.—Consequent on the appointment of Major C. H. Brookes, R.E., as Officiating Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi Command, Lieutenant E. D. Swinton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, will officiate as Executive Engineer of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, with effect from the 26th May, 1893, and until further orders.

R. T. R. LAURENCE, *Captain, R.E*,
for *Director-General of Military Works.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th June, 1893.

No. 39.—The six months' furlough granted to Mr. W. H. Price, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, in Notification No. 1, dated the 24th January, 1893, by the Manager, North Western Railway, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to leave on medical certificate for nine months.

The 16th June, 1893.

No. 40.—Mr. O. S. Higman, Traffic Candidate, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 41.—Lieutenant V. Murray, R.E., Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. S. E. Rice, or until further orders.

No. 42.—Mr. R. K. Biernacki, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was employed on special duty at Ajmere, from the 3rd November, 1891, to the 6th June, 1893, inclusive.

R. A. SARGEAUNT, *Lt-Col., R.E.*,
Director-General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter from the Ordnance Artificer Corps of Gun-Carriage Factory, dated at Madras, this 12th day of June, 1893.

Number, Rank, and Name,—General No. 524, Ordnance Artificer William P. S. Ford.
Age,—24 years 5 months and 3 days.
Height,—5 feet 10 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, brown; Hair, black; Eyes, hazel.
Date of Desertion,—21st May, 1893.
Place of Desertion,—Madras.
Date of Enlistment,—21st March, 1889.
At what Place Enlisted,—Madras.
Parish and County in which Born,—Bangalore.
Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Madras.
Marks,—Tattooed on both arms.
Trade,—Turner.
Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Not known
REMARKS,—Was admitted in the General Hospital on the 16th May, 1893, and was discharged on the 21st idem, as reported by the Medical Officer there. Never made his appearance at the Factory since. Under five years' service.

A. F. FLETCHER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.A.*,
Supdt., Gun-Carriage Factory.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that on the 9th of March, 1893, certain treasure, to wit—

101-0-0 Silver rupees of Musalmani stamp,
0-8-0 Half rupee of Musalmani stamp,

in all R101-8-0, of the approximate value of R88-13-0, was found underneath the ground of an open building site at Baveghar in the Wada Taluka of the Thana District, and all persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, at Wada, before the Mamlatdar of Wada, on Wednesday, the 1st day of November, 1893, at 11 A.M., Madras time, when the Mamlatdar will proceed to hold an inquiry in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Collector.

THANA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 14th June, 1893.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that in the month of October or November, 1890, the undermentioned treasure was discovered by Bala bin Shidoba Shelka and Sarja Kom Shido-

ba Shelka, inhabitants of the village of Mhasoli in Taluka Karad, in the Satara District, while digging within the compound of their house in the village site—

23 "Chandwad" Rupees,
10 " "

turned into the following articles :—

(1) Silver Bangli, weighing 15¼ rupees and valued at R15.
(2) Two silver pieces, weighing 3 rupees and valued at R3.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear, personally, or by duly appointed agent, before the Mamladar of Karad, on the 15th November, 1893, in order that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to the provisions of the said Act.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector.

SATARA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
18th June, 1893.

NOTICE.

ERRATUM.

In this Office notice, dated 10th June, 1893, published at page 505, Part II, of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 17th idem, *for* "Guesh Shaik" in lines 7 and 8, *read* "Enesh Shaik."

NAVIN KRISHNA BANERJI,
Deputy Collector,
In charge.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 20th June, 1893.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th June, 1893.

No. 3772.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, and Mr. R. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, acted in the 2nd and 3rd grades respectively, from the 1st to the 8th May, 1893, both days inclusive.

The 20th June, 1893.

No. 3806.—Mr. N. G. Wait, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 3rd grade, is granted a further extension of leave, without allowance, for one year, with effect from the 31st July, 1893.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir.-Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th June, 1893.

Brown, A. R., Esq.
Cox & Co., Messrs.
East Indian Trading Co., Ld
Ewart Carlisle & Co.
Loggiadrinie, Simon and Antoine.
MacKay, Hector, Mr.
Manager, "Pluck & Push," or the Illustrated Indian Student.
Messrs. Avigdor Freres.
Pratt & Co., Messrs.
Nolis, H. L., Esq.
Norman & Co.
Rink & Co.
Secretary, Indian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co., Ld.
Spencer & Co.
Urano & Co., Messrs.
Walker & Co.
Wallace, Hattie, Miss.
Williamson, Samuel Makepeace, Esq.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Agabeg, C., Esq.
Armista, Ellettra, Signora.
Beahan, Miss.
Berglund, A.
Bierbacher, Mr. Augustin.
Birkinshaw, A. H., Esq.
Bline, Madam.
Burt, Mr. Henry.
Carsley, Mr. W. F.
Chaper, Monsieur.
Charles, Mr. F. T.
Chatterton, Mr. J.
Cockburn, Wm.
Cockell, Mrs.
Crofton, W. M., Esq.
Dauphin, Mons.
Deerfoot.
Delicomb, Miss.
Dennis, Mr.
DeVine, Dr. Leslie.
Dircks, Ed., Mons.
Ewing, W. R.
Falthman, Bell.
Fawns, Miss.
Froster, Miss.
Freedman, J. J.
George, A., Esq.
Gifford, Surgn.-Capt. G. T.
Gray, Mrs. L.
Holmes, S., Esq.
Hopkins, R., Esq.
James, Mrs.
Jenkins, A.
Jordan, E. P., Mrs.
Kerr, Miss K.
King, H. G., Esq.
Leith-Ross, W., Esq
Long, William.
Lonz, Frank G., Esq.
Lindgard, Madam.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
Martins, A. F. G.
Mason, E. C., Esq.
Menzies, C., Esq.
Merton, C. W.
Miller-Every, Mr. Tom.
Monand, S., Mons.
Moneypenny, E. L. St. G., Esq.
Montgomerie, M.
Moreno, H. W. B., Esq.
O'Sullivan, Sargeant.
Parry, K. J., Miss.
Peet, A. W., Esq.
Pratt, F., Esq.
Pyle, Mrs. C. J.
Richards, G.
Ring, Olga, Madam.
Ross, J., Esq.
Ryan, Miss Lulu.
Simington, W. J., Esq.
Smallwood, G., Mr.
Smedley, John.
Smith, Crawford.
Smith, Wm., Mr.
Spanna, Alfred.
Townsend, H., Esq.
Walker, Mrs.
Waller, F. C., Esq.
Waller, J. E., Coll.
Watson, Miss.
Webster, Mrs.
Weissman, Bernhard, Mons.
Williams, Mr. Ernest.
Whitelock, F. A., Esq.
Worthington, Edgar, Esq.
Wyatt, Dudley, Esq.
Zouche, Lord.

Registered Letters.

Berkovitz, David.
Howard, Wm., Esq.
Geiyer, John, Esq.
Heininger, Mr. Wm.
Lucas, Alfred, Esq.
Moneypenny, Leonard, Esq.
Nicholson, H. E. T.
Tre Temel, Mons.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Ainsworth, T., Corpl.
Aima Ayah.
Aslaji.
Ascher, A., Mrs.
Bayley, Cyril.
Bayne, H., Capt.
Barrow, W. F.
Barclay, M.
Binavach, S., Mrs.
Baumeyer, F., Dr.
Brennan, John.
Boulch, Mr.
Bhana, Goosai.
Bramer, Mons., Dr.
Blanchard, H. W.
Cordeaux, C. H.
Coles, M., Mrs.
Carlsen, J.
Cantania, M. R., Mrs.
Clarke, L. H.
Courbanaley, Vc., Madame.
Croft, J. C. T.
Corke, A. C. E.
Church, W. T.
Cabral, Thomas.
Copland, C.
Detmor, Herr.
D'Souza, Fabian.
D'Cruze, W.
David, Mrs.
Dalton, R. J.
Elger, L. B.
Eltonhead, A. L.
Feldmann, Miss.
Faulkner, W. A.
Ford, Mrs.
Forrester, F.
Graham, J. C., Mrs.
Grant, Percy.
Goodburn.
Hucker, Geo.
Hume, James.
Hammond, E., Mrs.
Hill, K., Mrs.
Hodges, Edward.
Hervey, K. T. C.
Hunt, A., Mrs.
Hare, A. P.
Hooper, P. N.
Isaac, E.
Ironmonger, G., Capt.
Joyce, M., Miss.
K. Mohamed Ashruffuddin.
Kain, Ernest.
Kennedy, C.T.
Lowth, C.
Lisely, L. F.
Letellier, D. J.
Marchetto, Tomasso.
Mancien al Noble Le Carlo.
Mameluk, J.
Maidment, Gerald.
Martin, K.
Newhome, A.
Nelly, Miss.
Nelson, F.
Owen, Charles.
Oliver, C. M., Mrs.
OSullivan, Mrs.
Pierre, G., Madame.
Princess, Coll.
Pritchard, Finlay.
Prendergast.
Ross, A.
Ramsay, H.
Ribeiro, C. A.
Robinson, F. G.
Roxburgh, J.
Rosen.
Rahmin, R., Mrs.
Snowey, John.
Solberg, P. C.
Schnieder, F.
Shepherd, Mrs.
Thimm, Mon.
Turney, Mrs.
Willison, Bert.
Warwick & Co.
Watkins, Miss.
Woods, A.
Walker, R. R.
Yamalee, Thomas.
Zuire, G. H.

Unclaimed Letter held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th June, 1893.

The 24th June, 1893.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1893.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom.	27th June	Per P. and O. Steamer from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets).	26th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahé (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be, and Réunion	27th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China, and Japan	24th ,,	Ditto.
Australasia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Australasian Colonies . . .	30th ,,	*Vid* Bombay and Tuticorin.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, and China.	1st July	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Madras and Colombo . .	26th June	Per P. and O. Steamer *Clyde.*
Straits, China, and Japan . .	24th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Palamcotta.*
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	30th ,,	Per Steamer *Pentakota.*
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	28th ,,	Per Steamer *Katoria.*
Port Blair . . .	29th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7 P.M., and Foreign letters and papers fully prepaid bearing an extra stamp of 4 annas will be received up to 7-30 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

From 1st April, 1891, and until further orders, Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers and by any one taking *ten pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden. Calcutta, at the following rates—four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; eight-ounce tin, *R5*; one pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, *for cash only* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

জ্বরঘ্ন সিন্‌কোনার মূল্য কম করণ।

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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	" 037850 of	" " "	1842-43	" "	1,000			
	" 032669 of	" " "	1854-55	" "	500			
	" 125307 of	" " "	1865	" "	500			
	" 089884 of	" " "	"	" "	500			
(2)	" A 018744 of	Rd. 4°/₀ " "	1879	" "	1,000	Originally standing in the name of Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.		
	" 082197 of	4°/₀ " "	1854-55	" "	1,000			
	" 082198 of	" " "	"	" "	1,000			
	" 082199 of	" " "	"	" "	1,000			
	" 082200 of	" " "	"	" "	1,000			
	" 082201 of	" " "	"	" "	1,000			
	" 154024 of	" " "	1865	" "	1,000			
	" 154025 of	" " "	"	" "	1,000			
(3)	" 095643 of	" " "	1842-43	" "	500	Originally standing in the name of Deb Nath Sreemani.	Last endorsed to Becharam Chakravarti, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person.	
(4)	" 131802 of	" "	1865	" "	1,000	Originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal.		
(5) 4°/₀ Provincial Debenture, Cawnpore-Achneyra Section of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway loan of 1880.	" 000082			" "	500	Originally standing in the name of Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.		

Payment of all the Notes described above and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for accrued interest and for the issue of duplicates in favour of Srimati Bhuban Mohini Debya, administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti, after two years from the date of the last advertisement.

BHUBAN MOHINI DEBYA,

Administratrix of Becharam Chakravarti,
Muttra, North-Western Provinces.

Lost.

Debenture No. 18519 of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality, Tansa Water Works, Loan for R500, originally standing in the name of Sir Mangaldass Nathoobhoy, Kt., C.S.I., and last endorsed to Ratanjee Mancherjee Dalal and Manchershaw Sorabjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above debenture and the interest thereupon has been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for payment of interest to us and the issue of a duplicate.

RATANJEE MANCHERJEE DALAL,
Broach.

Partnership.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Partnership Act, 1890, notice is hereby given that Mr. Walter Longueville Gladstone who is the sole partner in the firm of Messrs. Gladstone & Co., carrying on business at Liverpool, has retired from the partnership heretofore carried on under the style or firm of Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., at Calcutta and Rangoon as from the 30th day of April, 1893.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1893.

FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS,
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 25.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	12 3	12 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	428 0	12 0	12 0
Tavoy	..	..	..	...	11 13	11 13	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	399 3	399 3	18 14½	18 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	7 14	7 14	...	...	11 3	11 3	14 9	14 9	...	6 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 2	12 2	7 12	7 12	220 0	220 0	18 11	18 11
Pegu (deltair)—																										
Pegu	...	9 0	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 0	9 0	143 0	145 0	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	9 1	9 4	...	...	10 0	13 4	12 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 8	8 0	8 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	14 4	15 4
Thôngwa	..	...	...	...	9 10	9 11	12 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	100 0	100 0	14 4	14 4
Bassein	...	...	..	..	11 15	12 12	14 13	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	10 2	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	19 4	19 4
Pegu (inland)—																										
Shwegyin	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 9	11 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	200 0	200 0	14 2	14 2
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	18 8	18 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	450 0	450 0	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	12 5	13 9	12 5	13 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	12 14	12 14	14 12	14 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	..	..	...	...	14 9	14 9	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	12 13	12 13	...	...	11 11	12 12	13 13	15 5	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	..	..	14 4	16 0	...	...	8 10	8 10	196 0	196 0	14 8	14 8
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	13 12	10 5	...	...	10 4	10 1	11 1	10 16	...	20 0	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 2	9 2	14 5	14 5	9 2	9 2	77 0	77 0	18 0	18 0
Bamo	...	...	...	...	6 4	7 3	7 1	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 11	5 11	182 0	182 0	7 8	10 6
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	10 8	9 5	30 0	29 10	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 8	11 3	...	...	5 9	5 9	113 0	113 0	14 3	14 3
Meiktila	4 3	4 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 11	11 9	14 4	14 4	...	...	...	...	..	...	14 4	14 4	12 13	12 13	4 3	5 13	222 10	222 10	16 0	16 0
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	17 10	16 0
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 6	10 9	10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	...	...	...	...	340 0	340 0	15 0	15 0
Akyab	...	...	...	..	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	140 0	140 0	12 8	12 8
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	..	...	...	...	10 0	9 6	12 5	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	128 0	128 0	10 10	10 10
Cachar	7 8	7 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 12	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	..	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Khási and Jaintia Hills	..	...	...	...	5 3	5 8	6 8	6 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 1	16 0	16 0	...	...	100 0	100 0	7 3	7 8
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpara	12 0	15 0	...	...	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Kámrup	8 8	8 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Darrang	6 8	6 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Nowgong	..	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Sibságar	.	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	...	60 0	60 0	9 0	9 0
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 4	6 4	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0
Hill Tippera(a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 0	3 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
Eastern—																										
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 4	10 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	11 4	10 8
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 5	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0
Chittagong	10 0	10 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	106 0	106 0	9 0	10 0
Tippera	11 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	9 8	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 13½	10 13½
Dacca	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 0	...	...	10 12	10 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
24-Parganas	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	...	21 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Midnapore	11 0	11 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	19 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	11 7	11 7
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	12 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	105 0	105 0	10 10	10 10
Calcutta	12 8	12 0	18 13	18 13	7 6	7 6	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 12	20 0	20 0	20 0	21 5	85 0	85 0	10 7	9 8
Hooghly	11 4	11 8	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	11 0	11 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Nadia (Krishnagar)	14 6	14 6	21 6	20 5	9 15	9 11	12 4	11 3½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 6	22 2	...	...	23 3	20 8	128 0	128 0	10 14	10 0
Jessore	11 8	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 4	12 8	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 14	9 14
Faridpur	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12
Central—																										
Bankurá	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	11 0	11 0
Burdwan	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 0	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	106 0	106 0	11 2½	11 2½
Birbhum	11 0	11 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	10 8	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 8	...	...	14 0	12 0	240 0	250 0	10 12	10 12
Murshidabad	13 0	13 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 1	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Sonthal Parganas	11 0	11 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Pabná	17 10	15 12	22 8	22 8	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	...	...	22 8	22 8	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bográ	12 0	10 0	...	...	8 4	8 4	12 0	12 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	9 10	9 10
Rajshahi	15 0	14 4	24 0	24 0	10 2	10 8	11 4	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	20 2	20 14	240 0	240 0	9 9	9 9
Malda	14 8	15 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 0	12 12	...	...	8 14	10 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	12 12	...	...	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0
Dinajpur	12 0	13 3	16 0	20 0	9 9	9 6	12 0	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	...	...	18 6	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Jalpaiguri	11 0	11 0	16 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	120 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Darjeeling	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	...	...	11 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 9	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0
Orissa—																										
Puri	9 3	9 3	...	...	9 3	9 3	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12*	17 2*	...	...	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	9 3	9 3
Cuttack	13 2	13 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 11*	20 6*	...	...	18 6	18 6	80 0	80 0	9 4	9 4
Balasore	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0
Manbhum	13 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	9 0 to 9 8	9 0 to 11 0	11 0 to 14 0	11 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	10 10	10 10
Lohardaga	7 0 to 12 0	7 0 to 12 0	15 0	18 0	10 0 to 11 0	10 0 to 11 0	12 8 to 13 8	12 0 to 13 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	12 0 to 14 0	12 0 to 13 0	20 0	20 0	13 0 and 16 0	13 0 and 16 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Palámau	14 1	13 8	23 10	23 10	11 4	10 11	14 10	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 5	23 10	...	30 6	33 12	...	...	9 0	8 7
Hazáribágh	11 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	7 0	7 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	...	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0

* Kalai.

(a) Not stated.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadian or pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Bengal—*continued.*																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	14 8 to 16 12	14 11 to 16 13	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 1	8 0 to 10 8	7 13 to 10 8	12 0 to 13 8	12 9 to 13 10	17 12	17 13	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 9	20 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 22 9	21 0 to 23 0	21 0 to 23 1	19 0 to 21 0	19 14 to 21 0	160 0	147 0 to 168 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8 to 11 0
Gaya	14 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	9 8	13 4	13 4	19 0	19 0	18 4	18 4	...	...	14 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	19 8	19 0	19 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Patna	15 0 and 16 0	13 4 and 14 8	22 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	15 8	24 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	20 8	22 0	22 8	22 8	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 8
Shahabad	14 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	14 0	16 0	...	...	10 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Bhágalpur	15 2	14 10	18 15	18 15	12 10	12 10	14 8	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	20 3	21 7	21 7	20 3	18 12	126 4	137 8	10 11	10 11
Darbhanga	13 3	13 3	13 0	19 0	11 0	10 8	14 5	13 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 3	13 3	15 6	19 13	19 13	21 0	22 8	21 0	21 8	176 0	176 0	10 4	10 0
Muzaffarpur	14 0	14 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Saran	14 4	13 12	20 8	19 4	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	20 4	19 4	20 4	20 8	21 8	20 12	210 0	210 0	10 8	10 8
Champaran	11 4	11 12	...	19 4	8 8	9 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 and 17 8	19 0	22 4	21 8	15 12 and 19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 8
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0
Benares	13 0	12 9	19 10	18 13½	7 13	7 13	11 0	11 4	20 7½	20 1	17 7¼	17 11½	...	...	14 14½	15 3	19 2	19 2	...	...	20 7½	19 14½	120 0	120 0	9 14	10 0
Ghazipur	12 13	11 10	18 9	18 0	6 7	6 7	11 8	11 8	19 4	19 4	18 0	18 0	...	...	14 1½	14 10	19 4	19 4	19 4	19 4	20 8	19 4	150 0	150 0	9 10	9 10
Jaunpur	14 8	14 0	21 8	19 8	7 0	7 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 8	20 0	...	...	23 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	10 12	9 8
Allahabad	13 0	12 12	18 8	18 8	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	21 8	21 0	...	...	20 12	21 8	105 0	92 8	10 0	10 0
Central																										
Bánda	14 4	15 4	21 0	22 0	7 8	7 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8
Fatehpur	13 8	14 0	17 12	18 12	11 8	11 8	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	15 8	16 0	19 8	19 8	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 12	19 0	20 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 6	...	...	27 0	27 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Jalaun	15 0	16 0	21 0	22 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	23 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	11 4	11 0
Cawnpore	15 0	15 4	21 0	22 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	20 8	...	...	19 8	19 0	22 8	23 0	...	20 0	23 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Etáwah	15 6	15 8	19 12	20 7	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	20 4	20 8	20 2	20 4	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	22 12	23 6	22 0	22 0	23 8	23 12	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Farukhabad	14 8	14 12	20 0	21 4	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	22 8	25 4	15 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	21 0	22 0	22 8	22 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Mainpuri	16 10	17 0	22 0	22 4	4 8	4 8	10 0	10 0	21 8	21 8	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	21 8	22 8	25 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Etah	16 4	16 12	24 4	24 8	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	22 8	21 8	10 8	10 8	23 8	22 8	...	...	16 8	16 8	130 0	110 0	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Jhánsi	15 0	15 0	21 0	20 8	7 0	7 0	13 4	13 0	21 0	21 12	19 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	20 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Agra	14 8	14 8	23 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	9 0	9 0	23 8	23 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 8	23 8	24 0	24 0	17 8	15 8	100 0	110 0	12 0	12 0
Muttra	15 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	7 8	7 4	11 8	11 4	30 0	32 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	30 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Aligarh	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	5 0	5 4	9 8	9 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	26 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	26 8	140 0	130 0	11 0	11 0
Bulandshahr	16 10	16 12	25 8	27 0	6 0	6 0	9 11	9 11	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	26 4	27 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane—																										
Ballia	14 4	13 4	20 0	18 12	9 8	9 0	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 8	20 8	20 0	19 12	22 0	20 8	115 0	115 0	11 0	11 0
Azamgarh	14 1	14 12	19 12	19 12	7 8	7 8	13 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 8	18 6	...	...	14 12	14 12	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	12 15	13 8	19 12	18 0	9 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	14 6	14 6	19 12	19 12	20 10	20 10	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	9 10	9 10
Basti	15 8	15 0	20 0	19 0	8 8	8 8	21 0‡	22 0‡	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 0
Sháhjahánpur	16 4	16 12	25 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Budaun	15 4	15 12	22 8	23 8	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	144 0	144 0	11 0	11 0
Muttra	15 6	15 0	26 5	25 0	11 4	11 4	12 8	12 8	21 4	21 4	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	21 4	27 2	25 0	...	...	130 0	130 0	10 15	10 15

Bareilly	13 13	14 6	21 6½	22 4	7 1	7 1	12 *3	11 12	22 14	23 7	14 1	14 1	...	...	12 8	12 8	19 11	21 2	18 12	20 15	20 4	21 2	125 0	125 0	10 9	10 9
Moradabad	15 4	16 0	24 0	25 0	6 4	6 4	10 4	10 4	20 8	20 8	13 12	15 0	...	...	10 0	11 8	21 8	20 0	21 4	21 4	20 8	22 0	100 0	100 0	11 4	11 4
Naini Tal	11 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	25 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	...	...	20 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	24 0	24 0	9 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Almora	8 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	8 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	9 0§	9 0§	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0
Bijnor	15 12	16 0	25 5	25 14	10 2	10 2	11 4	11 8	...	21 6	14 10	13 8	...	...	...	...	21 15	22 4	...	...	18 0	18 0	135 0	135 0	11 0	11 0
Muzaffarnagar	16 4	15 10	29 11	23 0	5 8	5 8	11 0	11 8	23 2	22 0	17 9½	17 9	8 13	8 13	6 9½	6 9	24 3	23 12	20 14	20 14	15 6½	15 6	132 0	132 0	11 0	11 0
Meerut	16 0	16 0	25 0	25 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	23 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	11 8	11 8
Saháranpur	16 0	13 12	25 8	23 12	5 4	7 0	9 8	9 8	25 8	24 0	13 12	17 0	22 4	21 4	12 12	12 12	22 0	21 4	17 0	17 0	16 0	14 4	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Dehra Dún	14 0	11 10	21 0	19 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	20 0	17 8	15 0	14 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	19 0	16 12	16 0	16 0	12 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Garhwál	9 0	7 0	14 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	6 4	7 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	6 0	7 0	160 0	160 0	6 4	6 14
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	15 4	15 0	21 8	23 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 8	...	...	16 0	17 0	120 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sultanpur	15 8	15 0	22 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	13 8	13 8	19 8	19 8	19 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Rae-Bareli	15 8	16 0	19 0	20 0	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...	...	13 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	14 0	14 0	23 8	24 0	180 0	180 0	10 0	10 0
Unao	15 8	15 2	21 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 8	...	...	...	...	23 8	24 8	22 0	22 0	16 8	16 8	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Lucknow	14 12	14 12	23 0	22 4	6 0	6 0	11 8	11 12	22 0	21 0	16 8	18 0	...	...	15 0	16 0	23 0	23 8	22 0	21 0	23 0	22 8	100 0	110 0	11 0	11 0
Hardoi	17 0	16 0	25 0	25 4	7 0	7 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	13 12	14 0	20 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	12 8	20 8	21 0	17 12	18 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 8	21 12	19 12	20 0	22 4	22 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Barabanki	14 12	14 8	22 0	21 8	6 0	6 8	12 0	12 8	21 0	20 0	19 8	20 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	24 4	24 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Gonda	16 0	15 4	23 0	22 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	22 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	10 0	22 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	16 0	15 8	24 8	25 0	10 8	10 8	13 8	13 8	27 0	27 0	18 8	19 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	10 8	24 0	23 8	24 0	24 8	23 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	10 8	10 8
Sitapur	16 4	17 0	26 0	25 12	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	...	25 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	23 0	27 0	27 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Kheri	16 8	16 8	26 0	27 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	26 0	26 8	...	...	25 0	25 0	140 0	150 0	10 8	10 12
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	11 12	12 8	21 14	22 8	8 2	8 2	10 10	10 10	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	21 14	21 14	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	15 10	13 5
Bánswara	18 2	18 2	20 0	20 0	7 8	7 8	13 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 4	30 0	23 12	23 12	20 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0
Meywar (Oodeypore)	12 8	11 11½	22 10½	22 10½	7 13	8 0½	8 9½	9 6	23 7	25 0	16 6½	17 3	*Nil*	*Nil*	15 10	15 10	19 8½	21 1½	23 7	24 3½	10 2½	10 2½	160 0	160 0	10 2½	10 2½
Sirohee	11 8	11 8	18 0	18 0	5 8	5 8	6 0	6 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	..	...	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0
Erinpura	11 10	11 10	18 6	18 6	6 0	...	7 0	7 0	20 0	20 0	13 5	16 5	...	...	...	...	22 8	22 8	...	..	...	...	150 0	150 0	12 1	12 1
Ajmere	13 8	13 8	25 0	24 8	5 0	5 0	9 10	8 8	24 0	24 0	22 10	23 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	26 8	23 0	23 0	...	..	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 2	10 14	16 8	16 8	5 12	5 12	7 0	7 0	15 4	15 4	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	16 8	16 8	10 0	10 0			11 0	11 0
Kishengarh	13 12	11 12	26 0	20 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	28 0	28 8	23 8	25 8	†	†	†	†	28 8	28 8	23 0	27 8	†	†	*	*	13 0	13 0
Boondee	15 0	12 4	23 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	25 0	27 0	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Kotah	12 8	12 0	18 8	17 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	10 8	10 8
Jhallawar	11 14	12 3	16 15	17 8	7 1	7 1	9 6	9 6	17 0	17 0	16 1	16 1	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 1½	16 6	*17 11	17 11	10 3	10 3	175 0	175 0	9 12	10 3
Tonk	12 0	13 4	25 8	25 4	8 8	8 8	9 8	9 0	29 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	100 0	105 0	12 0	11 12
Jeypore	14 12	14 12	23 0	23 0	5 0	5 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	26 0	21 8	21 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	24-0 & 29 8	24-4 & 29 8	23 0	23 8	26 0	26 0	95 0	95 0	12 0	12 0
Kerowlee	16 4	16 9	20 10	23 2	10 0	10 0	11 4	11 4	22 8	23 12	18 12	20 0	...	...	15 0	12 8	22 12½	25 0	...	...	31 4	32 8	200 0	200 0	11 9	11 4
Dholpur	15 8¾	16 1	23 14½	25 3	8 2½	8 2½	10 2	10 2	22 14	22 14¾	23 7	23 13¾	...	...	12 6	12 6	25 10½	26 12	...	...	*30 8	31 0¾	90 0	90 0	11 13	11 13
Bhurtpore	16 8	16 8	25 4	26 6½	5 12	5 12	6 14	6 14	29 4	30 4	25 12	27 1½	...	...	9 12	9 12	26 4	26 4	25 0	25 0	24 8	24 8	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Ulwur	16 5	16 3	24 15	25 8	6 10½	6 10½	8 14	8 14	27 8	29 2	28 8	30 1	...	...	16 0	16 0	26 8	26 9	29 0	28 5	29 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	12 8	12 12
Deoli Cantonment	12 6½	12 1	25 11	26 1	4 0	4 0	7 0	7 0	26 4	26 9	22 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	25 2	25 2	...	..	...	...	200 0	200 0	12 1	12 7
Nusseerabad Cantonment	13 0	12 10	...	...	6 12	6 12	7 4	7 4	27 0	26 0	19 0	18 11	...	...	...	...	27 9	26 15	...	...	22 0	22 0	100 0	98 0	13 0	13 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	12 8	11 8	24 0	21 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	‖	¶	11 0	11 8
Bálmer	12 12	12 12	...		5 3	5 3	7 8	7 8	...	...	21 4	21 4	...	...	...	...	16 4	16 4	...		...	...	260 0	260 0	13 0	13 0
Anádra	12 8	12 0	...	14 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	...	14 0	14 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	19 4	18 0	11 8	10 0	...	...	12 0	12 0
Shahpoora	15 8	13 7	27 3	25 7	9 0	9 0	11 15	10 4	25 0	25 0	17 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	27 2	...	27 2	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	11 6	11 12
Western—																										
Jodhpore	13 12 and 14 1	14 1 and 14 6	22 8	19 6	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	25 0	24 6	18 12 and 22 8	18 12 and 23 12	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 6	15 0	15 0	11 4	10 0	...	...	13 7	13 7
Jeysulmere	12 0	12 0	...	...	6 12	6 12	8 6	8 6	16 12	17 12	15 10	16 12	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	240 0	240 0	21 0	21 0
Bickaneer	8 13¼	9 1	...	...	3 0	3 0	6 12	6 9½	...	...	22 0	21 12¼	...	...	...	...	20 3¼	18 3¼	...	...	12 0	12 0	80 0	80 0	12 1	12 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 8	11 12	20 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	18 8	17 0	24 8	23 8	20 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8
Nimach Cantonment	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	9 8	9 8	21 8	21 0	17 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 4	...	...	21 0	21 0	140 0	140 0	12 0	12 0
Goona	15 0	17 0	24 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 12	25 0	...	...	..	..	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0
Gwalior	14 11½	15 8½	23 6	22 13½	6 6	6 10¼	7 15½	8 6	22 13½	23 6	21 4	23 6	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 2	19 2	22 5	22 5	18 1	18 1	191 4	170 0	12 3½	12 3½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. * Unhusked. § Husked. ‖ Six pies per bundle. ¶ Nine pies per bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893—*continued.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissár	18 0	18 0	37 0	32 0	...	..	10 0	11 0	32 0	33 0	27 0	28 0	*	†	†	†	31 0	30 0	†	†	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Ferozepore	17 0	15 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	10 0	24 0	26 0	16 0	22 0	‡	‡	16 0	14 0	28 0	25 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	13 0	13 0
Montgomery	16 0	12 0	21 0	9 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	24 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	253 0	230 0	12 0	12 0
Central—																										
Gurgáon	18 0	16 0	29 0	29 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	26 0	‡	†	†	†	27 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Delhi	17 0	16 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	28 0	29 0	25 0	26 0	†	†	11 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	21 0	26 0	23 0	90 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Rohtak	18 0	18 0	35 0	33 0	...	...	11 0	11 0	33 0	33 0	27 0	27 0	†	†	12 0	12 0	29 0	29 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0
Karnál	16 0	15 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	27 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Lahore	15 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	15 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	25 0	23 0	16 0	14 0	12 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	12 8	12 0
Sub-montane—																										
Umballa	18 0	13 0	25 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	24 0	27 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	8 0	8 0	28 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	18 0	17 0	27 0	27 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	28 0	26 0	22 0	22 0	†	†	15 0	15 0	26 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	100 0	105 0	13 0	13 0
Jullundur	18 0	15 0	28 0	24 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	20 0	‡	‡	13 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	20 0	19 0	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	12 0	12 0
Hoshiárpur	18 0	15 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	26 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	19 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0
Amritsar	16 0	13 0	24 0	23 0	...	...	9 0	10 0	19 0	21 0	19 0	18 0	†	†	13 0	11 0	23 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 0	12 0
Hills—																										
Simla	12 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	7 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	80 0	80 0	8 0	8 8
Kángra	10 0	9 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
North-western—																										
Siálkot	15 0	11 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	21 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	22 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	120 0	120 0	13 8	13 8
Gujránwála	13 0	11 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	11 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	†	†	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	19 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	13 0	13 0
Gujrát	16 0	14 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	15 0	20 0	†	†	10 0	10 0	22 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	120 0	110 0	13 0	14 0
Jhelum	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	19 0	†	†	*	*	22 0	21 0	20 0	18 0	*	*	100 0	110 0	14 0	14 0
Rawalpindi	13 0	11 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	7 0	7 0	26 0	23 0	21 0	16 0	*	*	16 0	16 0	21 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	‡	16 0	70 0	70 0	13 8	13 8
Hazára	12 0	11 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	‡	‡	13 0	12 0	†	†	‡	‡	16 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	†	†	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0
Pesháwar	12 0	10 0	26 0	22 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	14 0	†	†	17 0	16 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	90 0	86 0	42 0	42 0
Kohát	15 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	9 0	8 0	16 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	23 0	23 0	21 0	17 0	16 0	13 0	‡	‡	153 0	160 0	45 0	50 0
Western—																										
Sháhpur	17 0	14 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	14 0	14 0	†	†	300 0	200 0	13 0	13 0
Jhang	15 0	14 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	‡	8 0	180 0	200 0	11 12	12 0
Mooltan	14 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	†	†	10 0	11 0	21 0	20 0	14 0	16 0	†	†	90 0	90 0	12 4	12 4
Bannu	18 0	15 0	26 0	27 0	..	..	8 0	8 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	27 0	26 0	15 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	90 0	90 0	40 0	40 0
D. I. Khan	17 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	24 0	23 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	96 0	96 0	39 0	39 0
Muzaffargarh	16 0	15 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	18 0	‡	‡	10 0	9 0	110 0	110 0	12 0	11 0
D. G. Khan	15 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	21 0	19 0	‡	‡	‡	‡	100 0	100 0	25 0	25 0
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 0	10 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	‡	‡	...	...	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	91 7	91 7	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 12	12 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 0	17 8	18 0	‡	‡	...	...	13 12	14 8	...	...	...	...	142 4	142 4	12 8	12 12
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 13	10 0	...	...	11 8	11 9	14 0	13 8	...	...	20 12	20 9	‡	‡	...	...	7 12	7 12	...	...	...	...	112 0	112 0	12 0	12 0
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	13 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	21 0	‡	‡	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	142 0	142 0	12 0	12 0
Upper Sind Frontier	12 8	12 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 0	10 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	22 0	‡	‡	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	213 0	213 0	10 0	10 0
Quetta	9 8	9 4	13 8	13 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	‡	‡	6 0	6 0	15 0	14 0	12 0	12 8	9 8	9 0	80 0	80 0	9 0	9 0

Bombay—																												
Konkan—																												
Karwar (Kánara)	9 4	9 4	...	...	10 2	10 2	10 10	10 10	15 3	15 0	11 4	11 4	16 3	16 0	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	249 9	249 9	9 12	9 12
Ratnágiri	8 10	8 10	...	...	10 7	10 7	10 14	10 14	14 7	14 7	16 10	16 10	15 4	16 7	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	153 14	153 14	13 0	11 4
Alibág (Colába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 13	10 13	11 9	11 9	12 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	..	99 12	99 12	13 10	13 10
Bombay	9 3	9 3	...	...	5 13	5 10	7 15	7 9	13 11	13 6	13 15	13 10	13 14	13 14	...	...	12 14	12 14	...	...	13 4	13 4	58 4	62 6	11 3	11 3
Tanna	10 1	9 9	...	...	7 6	7 6	10 3	10 3	*	*	14 6	14 6	19 0	19 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	*	*	112 0	112 0	13 2	13 2
Deccan—																												
Dharwar	12 5	12 5	...	...	13 3	13 3	14 2	14 2	20 4	21 2	19 13	21 10	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	...	...	16 13	18 10	100 0	100 0	10 14	10 8
Belgaum	12 8	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 6	12 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	14 0	15 0	...	...	18 0	17 8	65 11	67 7	13 8	13 8
Satara	9 6	10 2	...	...	8 14	8 14	10 2	10 2	14 7	15 10	15 5	15 5	*	...	...	...	14 7	15 3	...	...	13 4	13 4	114 0	114 0	13 5	13 5
Sholapur	13 1	13 1	...	...	7 11	7 11	11 5	11 5	18 12	20 9	24 6	24 6	*	*	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	..	20 1	20 1	82 9	82 9	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	13 5	12 13	...	...	6 15	6 15	11 6	10 11	19 1	20 8	26 7	28 3	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 6	...	...	22 10	20 2	80 0	80 0	13 3	12 5
Poona	10 7	10 7	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 13	10 3	18 13	17 10	17 4	18 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	14 15	14 15	...	...	15 15	15 15	76 0	76 0	11 13	11 13
Khandesh—																												
Ahmadnagar	13 0	11 9	...	...	8 13	8 13	10 9	10 9	22 8	20 10	21 15	20 7	...	...	...	...	19 7	19 7	...	...	22 2	22 2	80 0	80 0	12 6	13 1
Násik	12 14	12 3	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 7	10 7	*	...	18 6	18 6	21 14	23 0	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	19 9	19 9	128 11	128 0	14 3	14 3
Dhulia (Khandesh)	14 0	14 0	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 0	...	...	...	..	91 0	91 0	11 6	11 6
Guserat—																												
Surat	10 10	10 10	..	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	11 9	12 15	12 0	12 15	...	...	...	...	13 14	12 15	...	...	16 3	16 3	83 1	83 4	12 0	12 0
Broach	11 0	12 0	...	...	7 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	14 8	*	*	...	...	15 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	100 0	100 0	12 8	12 14
Kaira	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	11 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	...	...	18 8	18 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Baroda (Camp)	9 0	9 4	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	15 0	15 0	11 8	12 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	15 0	15 0	91 7	91 7	10 8	10 8
Ahmadabad	12 10	13 0	...	...	9 0	9 6	11 0	11 0	19 14	18 8	19 10	19 0	18 12	18 0	...	...	19 14	19 0	...	...	18 6	18 0	80 0	80 0	13 10	13 10
Godhra (Panch Máháls)	11 8	10 0	...	...	9 8	9 0	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 0	16 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	...	20 0	20 0	182 0	182 0	12 8	12 8
Deesa Cantonment	12 0	11 12	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	18 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	..	...	18 0	17 8	140 0	140 0	11 0	11 0
Kattywar—																												
Rájkot	12 8	12 12	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 12	16 12	13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 14	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	70 0	70 0
Central Provinces—																												
Western—																												
Nimar	14 3	13 7	...	...	6 12	6 12	11 15	11 15	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	...	...	12 13	12 13	100 0	100 0	11 5	11 5
Khandwa-Asirgarh Cant.	13 8	13 8	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0
Hoshangabad	15 3	13 13	...	...	8 6	8 5	10 15	10 15	15 15	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 2	22 2	...	...	16 10	14 6	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 8
Betúl	17 4	15 7	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 0	22 12	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	...	...	10 13	10 13	320 0	320 0	8 8	8 8
Chhindwára	13 13	12 0	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 0	10 0	14 6	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 3	...	...	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0
Nágpur	17 8	15 8	...	...	10 0	14 0	11 14	15 8	18 11	20 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 4	20 4	...	...	11 14	12 8	115 0	125 0	10 8	10 8
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 0	120 0	10 10	10 10
Central—																												
Narsinghpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2
Saugor	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 6	9 6	9 1	9 1	16 9	16 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 7	16 7	...	...	18 0	18 0	145 0	145 0	9 4	9 4
Damoh	16 2	16 2	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 11	18 11	...	...	10 12	10 12	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 2
Jubbulpore	13 4	14 0	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 4	13 4	19 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	17 4	...	...	12 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0
Baghalkhand (Sutna)	16 8	16 12	22 8	22 12	7 12	8 0	15 8	14 8	17 11	20 0	14 0	15 8	...	...	7 12	8 0	19 6	19 0	...	...	19 8	22 0	160 0	160 0	10 2	10 12
Mandla	16 0	15 8	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Seoni	16 9	16 9	...	...	8 10	8 10	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 9	16 9	...	...	11 8	11 8	180 0	180 0	9 2	9 2
Bálaghát	13 2	13 2	...	...	11 13	11 13	15 2	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	14 6	...	...	11 4	12 8	136 0	136 0	9 0	9 0
Bhandára	18 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	16 0	...	...	12 8	12 8	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0
Chanda	14 5	12 8	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 9	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	10 8	10 8	320 0	320 0	10 0	10 0
Eastern—																												
Biláspur	18 15	18 15	...	...	14 10	14 10	20 1	20 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	16 12	...	...	12 0	12 0	64 0	64 0	9 0	9 0
Raipur	18 9	17 8	...	...	11 6	10 4	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 10	18 10	...	...	10 15	10 15	90 0	80 0	9 0	9 8
Sambalpur	14 0	14 14	...	...	12 4	12 4	14 14	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 9	13 13	...	...	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	9 3	9 3
Berar—																												
Buldána	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	12 0	12 0	182 0	182 0	9 0	9 0
Básim	14 5	13 10	...	...	8 6	7 12	10 3	10 2	16 8	16 5	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 5	15 10	...	...	13 10	13 5	80 0	78 0	9 10	9 0
Akola	14 0	11 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	12 0	...	...	10 0	9 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Ellichpur	14 0	14 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0
Amraoti	10 0	13 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	9 3	17 4	16 3	14 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 3	...	...	13 0	13 0	75 0	80 0	10 0	10 0
Wún	12 0	11 0	...	...	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	...	18 0	18 0	260 0	180 0	9 0	9 0
Nizam's Territories—																												
Secunderabad	9 13	9 13	*	*	6 15	6 12	8 12	8 1	14 13	15 2	20 11	20 1	27 0	24 14	*	*	12 3	12 3	*	24 14	15 15	14 7	120 0	130 0	9 0	9 0
Boláram	10 8	10 8	*	*	7 0	7 0	8 12	8 12	15 3	15 0	*	*	*	*	*	*	13 4	12 13	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	9 5	9 5
Chadarghat	8 8	8 8	*	*	7 0	6 12	10 8	10 8	15 0	14 8	22 0	22 0	*	*	*	*	13 8	14 0	*	*	*	*	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF MAY 1893—*concluded.*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley		Rice, best sort.		Rice, common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.
	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	7 14	7 14	...	...	10 2	9 11	10 13	10 2	*	*	*	*	18 3	18 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	13 8	13 8
S. Canara	8 2	8 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	12 0	12 0	*	*	*	*	19 5	19 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	13 5	14 3
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	10 11	10 11	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 14	17 0	16 8	20 11	19 2	19 11	19 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 11	12 11
Nilgiris	8 8	8 8	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 13	8 13	16 14	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 13	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	11 0	11 0
Salem	7 11	7 11	...	...	8 6	8 14	10 5	10 5	18 11	18 11	14 13	14 13	20 8	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	158 0	145 13	14 2	14 2
Central—																										
Bellary	11 0	10 10	...	...	9 10	9 10	10 5	10 5	24 3	24 3	18 13	18 13	24 5	24 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Anantapur	8 10	8 10	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 0	13 0	21 2	21 2	18 13	18 13	19 6	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 14	11 14
Cuddapah	9 10	9 3	...	...	10 11	7 0	12 8	11 3	16 10	16 10	19 14	19 14	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 0	140 0	12 3	12 3
Kurnool	8 5	8 5	...	...	9 14	9 14	10 6	10 6	22 0	22 5	21 5	20 10	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 11	11 11
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	*	*	...	...	9 14	10 8	10 11	11 6	*	*	*	*	21 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104 0	104 0	10 2	11 6
Vizagapatam	9 0	8 0	...	...	7 13	7 13	10 3	10 3	19 6	18 2	21 13	21 13	20 3	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82 10	82 10	12 14	12 14
Godávari	9 0	9 0	...	...	9 3	9 3	12 0	12 5	17 5	17 5	22 14	22 14	23 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 8	12 8
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	8 3	8 3	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 2	12 2	18 3	19 0	*	*	22 5	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	8 10	8 10	...	...	12 11	12 3	13 13	13 13	20 10	20 10	18 13	18 13	23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	7 5	7 5	...	...	9 13	9 10	10 6	10 5	*	*	16 8	16 8	19 13	19 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123 14	123 14	12 11	12 11
Chingleput	*	*	...	...	7 8	7 8	10 3	9 13	*	*	*	12 8	17 13	19 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108 14	108 14	12 6	12 6
N. Arcot	7 [illegible]	6 0	...	...	9 6	9 11	10 5	12 3	14 8	14 8	13 3	14 6	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 5	12 5
S. Arcot	6 3	6 3	...	...	10 6	10 6	10 14	10 14	*	*	16 3	16 3	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0	209 0	11 11	11 11
Tanjore	6 3	6 3	...	...	9 10	9 11	9 13	10 0	*	*	15 3	15 3	15 14	15 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	6 10	6 10	...	...	9 0	8 13	9 6	9 3	15 2	14 0	15 14	13 5	16 6	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143 6	143 6	13 3	13 3
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	7 13	7 8	...	...	9 2	9 2	9 10	9 10	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 14	14 13
Madura	8 3	8 3	...	...	9 8	9 8	9 11	9 11	14 3	14 3	13 3	13 3	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 10	13 10
Mysore—																										
Mysore	8 8	8 8	8 0	8 1	8 0	8 0	9 8	9 8	20 0	23 8	23 0	23 0	24 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	9 8	9 8	...	...	13 0	13 0	104 0	111 0	8 12	10 4
Bangalore	9 0	9 8	8 0	8 8	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	...	...	10 8	10 0	...	...	12 11	13 0	96 0	96 0	10 0	10 0
Kolar	8 4	8 4	6 4	6 4	8 8	8 8	10 12	10 12	19 0	19 0	...	20 10	26 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	15 0	150 0	150 0	10 0	8 8
Tûmkûr	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	10 0	9 8	20 0	20 0	...	25 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	14 0	14 0	340 0	340 0	10 0	10 8
Hassan	...	...	8 0	7 8	9 0	9 8	10 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	...	...	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8
Kadur	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	36 0	30 0	...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0
Shimoga	8 15	9 7	...	...	9 7	8 15	14 11	13 10	29 6	26 4	...	...	35 3	34 2	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 10	12 10	274 0	480 0	10 8	10 8
Chitalcroog	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11 8	32 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	13 0	14 0	320 0	320 0	9 8	9 0
Coorg—																										
Coorg	7 8	7 8	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	30 8	...	...	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0
Aden	8 0	8 0	...	...	6 3	6 3	8 0	8 0	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	65 5	65 5	32 9	32 0

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT (Statistical Branch).

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, June 17th, 1893.

The present week has been marked by the appearance of a moderate cyclone over the Bay and by the extension of monsoon winds and rain over a very large part of the Indian region. This general rainfall has been accompanied with low temperatures throughout the greater portion of the country.

The chart of Sunday, June 11th, showed that the barometer was falling, except at a few places in the south of the Peninsula. A slight depression apparently lay over the east of the Bay in the neighbourhood of the Andaman Islands, and a second slight depression existed off the Konkan Coast. Pressure was highest in the extreme south and lowest over the Punjab and the Gangetic plain. Monsoon winds prevailed over the greater part of the country, but in Lower Burma the general direction was easterly and on the Konkan Coast south-south-easterly. Rain had fallen over the west and south of the Peninsula, the Central Provinces, Bengal, and Burma. The fall was not heavy, except along the west coast of the Peninsula. The observations on the morning of the 12th showed that the depression which lay near the Andaman Isles on the 11th was crossing the Bay in a west-north-west direction, while that off the Konkan Coast had moved only very slightly. Steepish gradients prevailed along the West Coast and over the south of the Bay, and the winds which blew from about the normal monsoon directions in most places were increasing in force. On the east side of the Peninsula the winds were veering towards north-west under the influence of the advancing depression. Rain was reported from the greater part of the Peninsula, from several central stations, from Burma, from Bengal, and from the north of the Gangetic plain. The amounts had increased in several parts of Eastern India, but were generally unchanged in Western India. Cuddapah received over 5 inches, Berhampore over 4 inches, and Dinajpur, Balasore, Dhubri, Ratnagiri, and Mormugao over 2 inches. On the 13th the depression over the Bay was advancing towards the Ganjam Coast, while that over the Arabian Sea was passing away north-westward, and lay off the Kathiawar Coast. The barometer had fallen over the east of the Peninsula and risen elsewhere. The winds were cyclonic over the Bay, but blew from the ordinary monsoon directions elsewhere. There was little or no rain over the centre and east of the Peninsula, the Indus Valley, and Rajputana, but elsewhere the fall was more or less general. The amounts were moderate on the West Coast and at some central stations and light elsewhere. Ahmedabad reported over 4 inches and Lucknow, Mangalore, Ratnagiri, Saugor, Pachmarhi, and Indore over 2 inches. On the 14th the cyclonic storm over the Bay was close to the Madras Coast, while that over the Arabian Sea was still passing away north-westward. The barometer was rising, except over the east of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Gradients were steep over the Bay. A fresh to strong monsoon was blowing along the West Coast, moderate easterly winds up the Gangetic plain, and variable winds over the Central Provinces. Over the Bay the directions were cyclonic, and in the south and east of the Bay the force was strong. On the 15th the barometer was falling, except over parts

of North-Western India. At Vizagapatam the fall was about one quarter of an inch, and the centre of the storm over the Bay was close to the mouth of the Godavari. Strong cyclonic winds and gales prevailed over the Bay, while elsewhere the winds were from the normal monsoon directions. Rain was falling, except over parts of North-West and Central India. The amounts were heaviest along the west coast of the Peninsula, but they were also large in Ganjam. Mormugao, Goa, and Karwar received over 4 inches, and Mandalay, Ratnagiri, and Gopalpur over 3 inches. During the night of the 15th the cyclonic storm over the Bay crossed the Coast on a north-west track, and the observations of the morning of the 16th showed the centre close to Chanda (Central Provinces). Steep gradients prevailed over the Peninsula and the Bay and moderate gradients over the Gangetic plain, but over the central parts of the country, Guzerat, and Sind pressure was uniform. Strong monsoon winds were blowing over the Peninsula and up the Bay into Bengal, while a steady easterly current prevailed over Northern India. Rainfall was scattered and light over Northern and Central India and the Carnatic, but was general and fairly heavy elsewhere. Ratnagiri reported 7½ inches, Mercara and Calicut over 3 inches, and Cochin, Mangalore, Sholapur, and Cocanada over 2 inches. On the 17th the barometer was rising over the Peninsula and Burma and falling elsewhere. The depression over the Central Provinces was moving slowly north-westward, but otherwise there was little change in the general distribution. Steep gradients and a strong monsoon prevailed over the Peninsula and the Bay, and there was still a steady easterly current up the Gangetic plain. There was again comparatively little rain over Upper India, Rajputana, Sind, and the Carnatic, but elsewhere the fall continued general. The amounts were not, however, heavy, the largest being over 3 inches at Ratnagiri, Mercara, and Nagpur, and over 2 inches at Dehra Dun.

Temperature.—As noticed above, the rainfall during the week was light and partial over Sind, Rajputana, Central India, and Guzerat, while it was steadily light over Burma. Hence the temperature of those districts was comparatively high, but in all other parts of the Indian region, where the rainfall was general and more or less heavy, the heat was less than usual.

The following table shows the variations of the mean temperature from the normal on each day of the week for the different Provinces of India :

Province.	June.							Mean variation of week.
	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	15th.	16th.	17th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+2·2	+3·0	+2·5	+3·3	+3·6	+2·0	+1·6	+2·6
Bengal and Assam . .	—1·4	—2·6	—1·3	—1·3	—1·3	—1·6	—2·9	—1·8
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	+0·5	—3·1	—7·0	—9·5	—6·7	—8·0	—5·2	—5·6
Punjab	+1·1	+1·8	—1·2	—1·9	—3·3	—1·4	—0·9	—0·8
Bombay	—0·1	—1·1	—1·1	—1·2	—1·4	—3·1	—4·4	—1·8
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·3	—1·8	—5·5	—1·3	—0·5	—1·3	—2·8	—1·8
Central India and Guzerat .	+2·8	+0·6	—0·1	—2·0	+0·4	—0·2	+0·7	+0·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+2·4	+2·3	+1·1	+0·9	+0·3	+1·7	+1·3	+1·4
Madras	—1·4	—1·6	—1·1	—1·7	—4·9	—6·7	—4·3	—3·1
Mean for whole of India .	+0·7	—0·3	—1·5	—1·6	—1·5	—2·1	—1·9	—1·2

The mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was 1·2 lower than usual, and on all days of the week, except the 11th, the mean temperature of the whole country was in defect. In Burma the heat was from 2° to 3° greater than usual throughout the week, and in Guzerat, Central India, Sind, and Rajputana the mean temperature of the week was higher than usual, but in all the other Provinces the mean was low. The greatest abnormal defect was in the North-Western Provinces and Madras.

Rain.—The rainfall table at the close of the summary shows that during the week under review there has been absolutely no rain in Sind and an average fall of a tenth of an inch or less of rain in Madras (South) and the Punjab, (West), but that in all the other divisions there has been effective rain. The average actual rainfall was heaviest (14·31 inches) in the Malabar division; this was followed by 11·84 inches in the Konkan and by 9·46 inches in Coorg, while, as mentioned above, the fall was lightest in the extreme north-west of India and in the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. According to the normal distribution, the heaviest rainfall during this week should be 14·35 inches in Arakan, followed by 10·66 inches in Tenasserim, by 9·50 inches in Assam (Surma), and by 9·18 inches in Malabar. The area of heaviest rainfall was thus transferred from Burma and North-Eastern India to the south-west of the Peninsula. This change was due, on the one hand, to the very strong advance of the monsoon which occurred along the West Coast during the week, and, on the other, to the fact that the monsoon current of the Bay was interrupted and diverted from the Eastern Peninsula by the action of the cyclonic storm which crossed the Bay. The third column of the table shows that in the case of twenty-eight of the rainfall divisions the rainfall of the week was excessive, in the case of twenty-two it was deficient, and in the case of one it exactly equalled the average. The regions of excessive rain included the following divisions, *viz.*, Central Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Oudh (North), the North-Western Provinces (Submontane), the Punjab (South and Central and Hill districts), Malabar, Coorg, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandeish, all the Central Provinces divisions, Guzerat, Kathiawar, all the East Coast divisions, Hyderabad (South), and Madras (Central and South-Central), while the North-Western Provinces (Central) showed no variation from the normal. In all the other divisions the rainfall was deficient. The deficiency was large in Burma, East Bengal, and Assam, but was more or less unimportant elsewhere. The excess was large over the west and centre of the Peninsula and in parts of the central districts of India.

The three concluding columns of the table show the average actual and average normal rainfall of the period May 28th to June 17th. In the case of eleven divisions, *viz.*, East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Orissa, Behar (North), the North-Western Provinces (West), the Punjab (South Hill districts and West), Malabar, Coorg, Berar, and the East Coast (North *a*), the average and normal rainfall are approximately the same, while in all the Burma divisions, in Assam (Brahmaputra), the Punjab (Submontane), Kathiawar, Central India, and Rajputana the actual rainfall for the period is less than the normal. In all other parts of India the rainfall has been excessive. The excess is large in the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Peninsula.

The following gives the largest total amounts received during the week as reported in the rainfall telegrams of the week:

Division.	District.	Station.	Amount.
East Bengal	Mymensing	Jamalpur	8·75 inches.
Assam	Khasia Hills	Cherra	8·95 "
North Bengal	Dinajpur	Thakurgaon	9·67 "
North-Western Provinces.	Pilibhit	Puranpur	9·90 "
Malabar	South Kanara	Udipi	27·58 "
Madras (South-Central.)	Nilgiris	Devala	14·70 "
Coorg	Mercara	Sudder	11·80 "
Mysore	Shimoga	Nagar	8·27 "
Konkan	North Kanara	Kumta	26·12 "
Deccan	Kolhapur	Bavda	22·32 "
Central Provinces	Jubbulpore	Sudder	9·86 "
Guzerat	Broach	Hansot	9·35 "
East Coast	Vizagapatam	Stringavarapukota	9·60 "

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending June 17th.			Rainfall data from May 28th to June 17th, 1893.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 28th to June 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	Tenasserim	3·48	10·66	— 7·18	9·32	28·19	— 67
	Lower Burma	1·82	4·23	— 2·41	6·12	12·95	— 53
	Central Burma	1·50	4·12	— 2·62	7·66	12·22	— 37
	Upper Burma	1·64	?	?	3·05	?	?
	Arakan	3·19	14·35	—11·16	19·08	35·30	— 46
Bengal and Assam	Eastern Bengal	2·87	5·63	— 2·76	10·60	12·59	— 16
	Assam (Surma)	4·43	9·50	— 5·07	30·23	23·55	+ 28
	Do. (Brahmaputra)	2·24	4·00	— 1·76	6·84	10·32	— 34
	Deltaic Bengal	2·06	2·66	— 0·60	5·70	6·68	— 15
	Central Bengal	3·17	2·61	+ 0·56	7·68	6·27	+ 22
	North Bengal	5·06	6·52	— 1·46	18·39	14·65	+ 26
	Orissa	3·14	1·68	+ 1·46	4·33	3·82	+ 13
	Chota Nagpur	3·67	1·85	+ 1·82	7·19	3·73	+ 90
	Behar (South)	1·43	1·46	— 0·03	3·17	2·56	+ 24
	Do. (North)	2·19	2·26	— 0·07	3·80	4·18	— 9
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	North-Western Provinces (East)	0·93	0·97	— 0·04	2·37	1·39	+ 71
	Do. (Submontane) (a)	1·38	1·14	+ 0·24	3·27	1·92	+ 70
	Oudh (South)	1·38	0·80	+ 0·58	4·05	1·19	+ 240
	Do. (North)	1·37	0·94	+ 0·43	3·11	1·61	+ 93
	North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·74	0·74	0	2·55	1·05	+ 143
	North-Western Provinces (West).	0·35	0·43	— 0·08	0·87	0·77	+ 13
	North-Western Provinces (Submontane) (b)	2·25	0·97	+ 1·28	3·12	1·82	+ 71
Punjab	Punjab (South)	0·28	0·17	+ 0·11	0·55	0·51	+ 8
	Do. (Central)	0·77	0·24	+ 0·53	1·00	0·65	+ 54
	Do. (Submontane)	0·28	0·36	— 0·08	0·56	0·82	— 32
	Do. (Hill Districts)	1·77	1·43	+ 0·34	2·25	2·59	— 13
	Do. (North-West)	0·24	0·29	— 0·05	1·24	0·67	+ 85
	Do. (West)	0·02	0·12	— 0·10	0·33	0·29	+ 14
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	Malabar	14·31	9·18	+ 5·13	24·29	23·34	+ 4
	Madras (South Central)	1·85	1·56	+ 0·29	5·59	3·83	+ 46
	Coorg	9·46	6·23	+ 3·23	15·60	15·19	+ 3
	Mysore	1·10	1·22	— 0·12	4·91	3·33	+ 47
	Konkan	11·84	6·89	+ 4·95	17·82	14·01	+ 27
	Bombay Deccan	2·68	1·28	+ 1·40	7·08	3·87	+ 83
	Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Khandeish	3·81	1·18	+ 2·63	7·89	3·52	+ 124
Central Provinces and Berar.	Berar	3·21	1·81	+ 1·40	5·46	4·57	+ 19
	Central Provinces (West)	2·39	1·72	+ 0·67	4·25	3·21	+ 32
	Ditto (Central)	2·60	1·73	+ 0·87	3·47	2·68	+ 29
	Ditto (East)	2·98	1·97	+ 1·01	5·93	3·26	+ 82
Bombay (North)	Guzerat	2·68	0·87	+ 1·81	3·14	1·52	+ 107
	Kathiawar	0·58	0·49	+ 0·09	0·60	0·81	— 26
	Sind	0	0·03	0·03	0·11	0·09	+ 22
Rajputana and Central India.	Central India (East)	0·57	1·65	— 1·08	1·96	3·66	— 46
	Rajputana (East), Central India (West).	0·48	0·72	— 0·24	0·91	1·95	— 55
	Rajputana (West)	0·25	0·51	— 0·26	0·25	0·90	— 72
Madras	East Coast (North)	4·19	1·13	+ 3·06	5·05	2·48	+ 104
	Ditto (ditto) (a)	3·35	2·36	+ 0·99	5·45	5·68	— 4
	Hyderabad (South)	3·01	1·12	+ 1·89	5·14	3·10	+ 66
	Madras (Central)	1·09	0·74	+ 0·35	3·27	1·97	+ 66
	East Coast (Central)	2·57	0·64	+ 1·93	3·75	1·69	+ 122
	Ditto (South)	0·67	0·43	+ 0·24	2·25	1·52	+ 48
	Madras (South)	0·10	0·27	— 0·17	1·57	0·98	+ 60

SIMLA, *22nd June, 1893.*

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Rain general, except in the Southern districts; very heavy on the West Coast, and heavy in Circars. Cultivation proceeding actively, and sowing begun in many places. Standing crops generally flourishing, but require rain in parts of the Southern districts. Pasture rapidly improving and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle good. Water-supply generally sufficient and freshets in larger rivers. Prices remain almost stationary, though slightly easier in the Central districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain throughout the Presidency Proper; heavy in four districts and slight in one district of Sind. Standing crops good, except in one district, where they have been damaged by crickets. Preparations for next season progressing in parts of eight districts and sowing throughout the Presidency, except in parts of three districts, where it is retarded owing to excessive rain. Prices steady, except in parts of two districts. Agricultural stock good and fodder sufficient.

Bengal.—*For week ending 17th June.*—The weather has been of ordinary monsoon character throughout the week, and there has been fairly general rain in all districts. General agricultural prospects are favourable, but in parts of South-West Bengal and Orissa cultivation is retarded owing to the excessive rainfall; elsewhere rice and autumn crop sowings are making good progress, and in some places the transplanting of seedlings has begun. All standing crops, including sugarcane, jute, early rice, and indigo, are doing well. Indigo is being cut in two districts. The spring rice harvest is nearly over, and the outturn is generally satisfactory. No important change in prices of food-grains. Cattle are generally healthy, and supplies of fodder and water are plentiful. There were flights of locusts in Patna and Gya, but they did no damage.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain has been general during the week, and the monsoon appears to have set in. Agricultural operations are in active progress. Standing crops doing well. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Flights of locusts appeared in parts of Benares, Banda, Ballia, Cawnpore, and Almora, but no damage has been reported in any of these districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rain has fallen in six districts. Threshing of spring crops nearly over, and ploughings for and sowings of autumn crops in progress. Weeding of sugarcane and cotton commenced in some districts. Condition of standing crops is generally good, and prospects are fair. Wheat still lying on the threshing floors is receiving some damage from rain. Straw has been considerably damaged in most districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient throughout the Province. Prices rising in one district, falling in three others, and generally stationary elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Weather cloudy with occasional heavy showers. The monsoon appears to have fairly set in over the greater part of the Provinces. Sowing of autumn crops commenced in four districts and in progress elsewhere. Prices falling in one district.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Ploughing for and sowing and transplanting of wet-weather crops are progressing generally. Sowing of sesamum and cotton in progress in some districts of Upper Burma. Except for a slight increase in Thongwa, the price of paddy remains unchanged. In Upper Burma the price has risen slightly in the Southern Shan States and considerably in the Northern Shan States, and has fallen slightly in Mandalay and Minbu. Relief works in Meiktila closed from the 15th June.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Weather seasonable. Planting of winter paddy progressing. Fodder and water sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st June.*—MYSORE: Rainfall good in one district and slight in other parts. Standing crops in good condition. Sowing operations being completed. Prospects generally favourable. Prices risen in one district and fallen in two others.

COORG: Rainfall good. Ploughing of rice fields and planting of coffee in progress. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient for cattle.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st June.*—BERAR: Rainfall good. Weather warm and cloudy. Sowing of cotton and *juar* (*sorghum vulgare*) commenced in all districts. Water sufficient, but fodder inadequate in one taluk. Cattle healthy. Prices almost steady.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall good. Sowing of autumn crops commenced. Prices stationary.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st June.*—The monsoon appears to have commenced all over Central India. Heavy rain in the Bhopawar Agency; more rain wanted in Bhopal. Ploughing and sowing commenced, and in progress in all parts. Cattle in fairly good condition. Pasturage good. Prices of food-grains fluctuating in Gwalior; steady elsewhere.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st June.*—Rainfall fairly general and good in parts. Agricultural operations commenced in some States. Harvest outturn and agricultural stock good. Pasturage or fodder sufficient, except in parts of Kotah. Prices falling in two States, fluctuating in one, and steady elsewhere.

Kashmir.—*For week ending 20th June.*—Weather fine. Spring crops in Kashmir Proper excellent. Rice crop promising well. Irrigation ample. Prices easy in Srinagar.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th June.*—Weather dull; rain impending. State and prospects of crops normal.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT

REVENUE AND AGRI

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement showing in maunds the imports of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo by rail and river into Calcutta, compared with the corresponding

Articles, and whence exported.	Total of month.											
	Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			Total.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
COTTON, RAW—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	9	475	...	...	...	...	9	475
Bombay ...	2	...	...	5,24,673	10,18,072	8,66,265	...	...	...	5,24,675	10,18,072	8,66,265
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,666*	33,183	23,743	41,666	33,183	23,743
Bengal ...	6,860	8,060	9,713	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,860	8,060	9,713
N.-W. P. & O. ...	18,653	27,793	18,921	21,534	14,990	20,373	1	...	...	40,188	42,783	39,294
Punjab ...	3,558	...	13,156	7,555	349	4,150	8,871*	850	44,632	19,984	1,199	61,938
Cent. Provs. ...	3,495	3,547	2,368	9,260	11,787	10,667	...	...	...	12,755	15,334	13,035
Berar ...	53	2,451	1,022	2,07,035	3,63,380	2,02,323	...	...	...	2,07,088	3,65,831	2,03,345
Assam ...	257	1,676	4,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	1,676	4,312
Raj. & C. I. ...	4,210	6,145	3,749	1,30,979	1,13,089	1,31,228	...	...	...	1,35,189	1,19,234	1,34,977
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	2	1,490	3	...	...	...	2	1,490	3
Mysore ..	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	110
TOTAL ...	37,088	49,672	53,241	9,01,038	15,23,166	12,35,594	50,538	34,033	68,375	9,88,664	16,06,871	13,57,210
WHEAT—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ...	...	...	...	5,91,982	4,25,982	6,87,260	...	...	...	5,91,982	4,25,982	6,87,260
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,113*	1,41,656	82,110	53,113	1,41,656	82,110
Bengal ...	3,65,785	2,36,919	93,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,65,785	2,36,919	93,261
N.-W. P. & O. ...	3,05,768	6,17,198	2,87,347	14,167	3,03,180	3,349	...	...	...	3,19,935	9,20,378	2,90,696
Punjab ...	10,218	4,257	1,215	1,042	56,359	...	87,759*	3,79,616	1,650	99,019	4,40,232	2,865
Cent. Provs. ...	25,398	969	15,172	14,10,693	12,34,480	6,91,108	...	...	...	14,36,091	12,35,449	7,06,280
Berar ...	...	...	...	1,73,083	1,63,968	12,134	...	...	...	1,73,083	1,63,968	12,134
Assam ...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	1,266	...	1,72,549	2,26,371	1,96,480	...	...	...	1,72,549	2,27,637	1,96,480
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	667	2	1,223	...	...	...	667	2	1,223
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,07,314	8,60,609	3,96,995	23,64,183	24,10,342	15,91,554	1,40,872	5,21,272	83,760	32,12,369	37,92,223	20,72,309
LINSEED—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	...	...	23,054	...	...	...	...	...	23,054
Bombay ...	...	...	...	1,86,651	2,59,584	3,14,232	...	...	...	1,86,651	2,59,584	3,14,232
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	4,68,596	3,93,868	8,94,066	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,68,596	3,93,868	8,94,066
N.-W. P. & O. ...	2,21,641	4,25,237	3,93,676	64,697	55,177	1,09,307	...	...	...	2,86,338	4,80,414	5,02,983
Punjab ...	...	1,477	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	1,477	82
Cent. Provs. ...	17,351	90,779	37,255	4,37,824	3,57,238	6,74,802	...	...	...	4,55,175	4,48,017	7,12,057
Berar ...	...	...	...	1,78,273	2,64,301	2,83,776	...	...	...	1,78,273	2,64,301	2,83,776
Assam ...	3,174	9,203	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,174	9,203	400
Raj. & C. I. ...	66,455	69,030	21,169	2,80,167	4,11,205	3,26,787	...	...	...	3,46,622	4,80,235	3,47,956
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	94,681	88,796	82,838	...	...	...	94,681	88,796	82,838
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	7,77,217	9,89,594	13,46,566	12,42,293	14,36,301	18,14,878	...	...	...	20,19,510	24,25,895	31,61,444
INDIGO—												
Madras ...	...	...	...	31	8	28	...	...	...	31	8	28
Bombay ...	...	...	...	117	50	21	...	...	...	117	50	21
Sind ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	520*	480	515	520	480	515
Bengal ...	55	1,993	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1,993	29
N.-W. P. & O. ...	29	37	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	37	3
Punjab ...	...	...	...	6	...	...	275*	291	11	281	291	11
Cent. Provs. ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Berar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I. ...	...	...	...	13	9	...	...	...	...	13	9	...
Nizam's Terry. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	84	2,030	37	167	67	49	795	771	526	1,046	2,868	612

* Exclusive of river traffic.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT:

Simla, the 22nd June, 1893.

OF INDIA.

CULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

Bombay Town, and Karachi during the month of April 1893, and from 1st January 1893 to 30th April 1893, eriods of the years 1891 and 1892.

TOTAL FROM JANUARY 1ST, INCLUDING TOTAL OF MONTH.

Calcutta.			Bombay Town.			Karachi.			TOTAL.			Articles, and whence exported.
1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
												COTTON, RAW—
...	...	...	772	27	475	...	...	...	772	27	475	Madras.
4	...	...	22,40,511	22,63,183	18,71,193	...	...	...	22,40,515	22,63,183	18,71,193	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,68,006*	1,30,341	96,146	1,68,006	1,30,341	96,146	Sind.
16,905	37,260	49,440	8	...	19	...	...	...	16,913	37,260	49,459	Bengal.
1,87,178	1,29,679	1,20,074	3,67,671	1,16,880	1,89,811	1	...	...	5,54,850	2,46,559	3,09,885	N.-W. P. & O.
11,787	1	38,714	59,041	927	60,225	44,356*	9,646	1,66,225	1,15,184	10,574	2,65,164	Punjab.
4,656	5,601	3,887	85,879	47,538	72,338	...	...	...	90,535	53,139	76,225	Cent. Provs.
940	9,345	1,306	11,88,086	12,05,694	6,73,949	...	...	...	11,89,026	12,15,039	6,75,255	Berar.
2,106	12,977	25,645	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106	12,977	25,645	Assam.
27,221	8,385	8,603	7,65,408	3,79,024	5,16,092	...	...	...	7,92,629	3,87,409	5,24,695	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1,969	1,844	1,365	...	...	...	1,969	1,844	1,365	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	474	Mysore.
2,50,797	2,03,248	2,47,669	47,09,345	40,15,117	33,85,941	2,12,363	1,39,987	2,62,371	51,72,505	43,58,352	38,95,981	TOTAL.
												WHEAT—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Madras.
...	...	...	12,20,185	7,16,659	10,90,299	...	...	...	12,20,185	7,16,659	10,90,299	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,83,454*	5,01,121	2,33,518	5,83,454	5,01,121	2,33,518	Sind.
4,34,834	4,39,359	1,58,071	1	1	...	...	...	...	4,34,835	4,39,360	1,58,071	Bengal.
5,91,982	11,99,899	6,80,975	14,864	8,78,208	1,17,333	...	1,353	...	6,06,846	20,79,460	7,98,308	N.-W. P. & O.
79,807	8,093	1,215	12,380	2,57,275	12,250	9,63,520*	16,05,376	41,925	10,55,707	18,70,744	55,390	Punjab.
35,432	3,285	89,757	23,30,460	22,24,312	14,98,153	...	...	...	23,65,892	22,27,597	15,87,910	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	2,36,513	2,95,191	24,994	...	...	...	2,36,513	2,95,191	24,994	Berar.
145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	Assam.
...	1,578	1,856	2,43,637	5,26,526	4,28,331	...	...	...	2,43,637	5,28,104	4,30,187	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	713	2	1,675	...	...	...	713	2	1,675	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
42,200	16,52,214	9,31,874	40,58,753	48,98,174	31,73,035	15,46,974	21,07,850	2,75,443	67,47,927	86,58,238	43,80,352	TOTAL.
												LINSEED—
...	...	...	1,454	...	48,421	...	...	...	1,454	...	48,421	Madras.
...	...	...	6,72,002	6,79,961	7,98,208	...	...	...	6,72,002	6,79,961	7,98,208	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	Sind.
14,740	8,06,264	12,97,753	302	18	...	...	...	...	12,15,042	8,06,282	12,97,753	Bengal.
93,685	6,70,821	4,60,331	89,663	62,545	1,14,124	...	...	...	9,83,348	7,33,366	5,74,455	N.-W. P. & O.
...	1,477	...	...	...	115	...	60	12	...	1,537	127	Punjab.
36,747	1,42,949	52,404	9,70,898	7,60,111	10,50,400	...	...	...	10,07,645	9,03,060	11,02,804	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	6,96,074	8,60,638	6,27,709	...	...	...	6,96,074	8,60,638	6,27,709	Berar.
3,953	10,857	1,722	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,953	10,857	1,722	Assam.
13,446	1,15,728	40,098	4,53,010	5,00,937	4,15,259	...	...	...	5,66,456	6,16,665	4,55,357	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	4,20,782	3,24,739	2,71,430	...	...	...	4,20,782	3,24,739	2,71,430	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	18	Mysore.
62,571	17,48,096	18,52,308	33,04,185	31,88,949	33,25,684	...	67	12	55,66,756	49,37,112	51,78,004	TOTAL.
												INDIGO—
...	...	...	31	263	683	...	...	...	31	263	683	Madras.
...	...	...	117	374	368	...	...	...	117	374	368	Bombay.
...	...	...	...	...	21	520*	1,852	4,815	520	1,852	4,836	Sind.
1,881	7,450	6,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,881	7,450	6,190	Bengal.
1,689	3,864	549	...	39	141	...	...	...	1,689	3,903	690	N.-W. P. & O.
1,051	...	...	6	5	3	275*	1,842	1,774	1,332	1,847	1,777	Punjab.
...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Berar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam.
...	...	...	13	549	571	...	...	...	13	549	571	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	Nizam's Terry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore.
4,621	11,314	6,744	167	1,231	1,789	795	3,694	6,589	5,583	16,239	15,122	TOTAL.

* Exclusive of river traffic.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

C

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. X OF 1893-94.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Receipts from 1st April 1893*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1892-93.	Week ending 11th June 1892. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 11th June 1892. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 11th June 1892. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 10th June 1893. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 11th June 1892.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th June 1893.	Increases in 1893-94.	Decreases in 1893-94.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	580	1,639	9,79,397	598	1,634	10,48,680	642	1,18,15,135	1,08,29,239	...	9,85,896
Bengal-Nágpur	140	831	1,03,261	124	862	1,10,041	128	15,14,668	16,04,037	89,369	...
Indian Midland	129	752	1,06,851	142	752	1,04,801	139	13,40,962	12,08,408	...	1,32,554
Bezváda extension (*a*)	80	21	833	40	112	6,105	55	12,400	74,144	61,744	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	258	1,674	5,63,132	336	1,699	4,67,120	275	54,13,510	53,88,316	...	25,194
South Indian	139	1,106	1,51,894	137	1,043	1,68,074	161	15,17,008	16,75,771	1,58,763	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	87	1,044	92,823	89	1,156	1,39,992	121	9,64,856	13,92,399	4,27,543	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	137	755	72,732	96	756	1,25,540	166	13,91,891	13,24,944	...	66,947
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	66	199	14,522	73	223	[illegible]	72	1,57,613	1,61,175	3,562	...
TOTAL	243	8,021	20,85,445	260	8,237	21,86,[illegible]	265	2,41,28,043	2,36,58,433	...	4,69,610
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	201	2,450	5,40,191	220	2,509	6,11,221	244	54,62,826	57,07,104	2,44,278	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	235	692	1,54,514	223	692	1,65,238	239	22,47,876	20,57,901	...	1,89,975
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	292	777	1,59,279	205	777	1,77,220	228	17,03,190	18,60,996	1,57,806	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	120	125	16,589	133	125	15,130	121	1,46,748	1,46,141	...	607
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	194	715	1,15,460	161	728	1,22,051	168	15,03,006	13,97,657	...	1,05,349
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	46	25	1,488	60	25	1,[illegible]	59	12,255	13,013	758	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provincial)	47	8	478	60	8	283	35	3,234	4,654	1,420	...
TOTAL	217	4,792	9,87,999	206	4,864	10,92,615	[illegible]	1,10,[illegible],135	1,11,87,466	1,08,331	...
Lines worked by guaranteed companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	513	1,492	7,75,401	520	1,490	8,90,244	597	1,11,03,057	1,02,11,760	...	8,91,297
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	605	461	3,99,491	867	461	3,54,000	768	42,94,629	43,51,032	56,403	...
Madras	226	840	1,73,577	207	840	1,98,053	236	18,22,626	20,29,734	2,07,108	...
TOTAL	442	2,793	13,48,469	483	2,791	14,42,297	517	1,72,20,312	1,65,92,526	...	6,27,786
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	271	15,606	44,21,913	283	15,892	47,21,422	297	5,24,27,490	[illegible],[illegible],425	...	9,89,065
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	132	162	19,176	118	161	21,403	133	2,23,599	2,53,630	30,031	...
Tarkessur	252	22	6,158	280	22	5,665	257	66,841	68,838	1,997	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section)	118	67	10,645	159	67	8,042	120	1,12,462	1,03,099	...	9,363
Dibru-Sadiya	123	78	10,494	135	78	17,636	226	1,08,301	1,12,521	4,220	...
TOTAL	135	329	46,473	141	328	52,746	161	5,11,203	5,38,088	26,885	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
The Nizam's guaranteed state	151	333	48,570	146	333	56,742	170	5,44,659	6,06,204	61,545	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	96	13	1,555	119	13	1,110	85	16,593	13,407	...	3,186
Rájpura-Bhátinda	92	108	10,800	100	108	18,330	170	1,07,927	1,73,432	65,505	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (*h*)	94	311	28,049	90	331	35,024	106	2,43,859	3,35,366	91,507	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	59	93	7,451	80	93	7,230	78	68,353	87,972	19,619	...
Kolhápur	67	29	1,838	63	29	2,208	76	18,720	22,092	3,372	...
Special gauge—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	68	72	4,995	69	72	5,030	70	78,332	67,339	...	10,993
TOTAL	107	959	1,03,258	108	979	1,25,674	128	10,78,443	13,05,812	2,27,369	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	102	334	42,210	126	334	60,315	181	4,99,118	6,10,050	1,10,932	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	...	...	...	...	46	2,647	58	...	(*i*) 25,026	25,026	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	292	23,828	82	364	17,800	49	2,04,805	1,78,808	...	25,997
Special gauge—											
Morvi	65	94	8,557	91	94	7,542	80	80,283	69,170	...	11,113
TOTAL	80	720	74,595	104	838	88,304	105	7,84,206	8,83,054	98,848	...
GRAND TOTAL	251	17,614	46,46,239	264	18,037	49,88,146	277	5,48,01,342	5,41,65,379	...	6,35,963

(*a*) Includes the Bezváda-Godaveri section of the East Coast (state) railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section from 1st April 1893.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western railway company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Umarkot railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst the state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central railway company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, Dhond-Manmád, Khámgaon, and Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Includes the Bangalore-Nanjangud and the Bangalore-Mysore frontier sections.
(*i*) Total receipts from 12th April to 10th June 1893.

SIMLA, *the 22nd June 1893.*

F. B. HEBBERT,
Under-Secretary.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Proposals for Changes in the Indian Currency System.

No. 2665, dated the 26th June, 1893.

Ordered, that the papers mentioned in the following list relating to proposals for changes in the Indian Currency system be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*:

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

No.	*List of Papers.*	*Page.*
1.	From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 83, dated the 4th February 1892, referring to the telegraphic announcement that the United States had invited the Powers to a Monetary Conference, and enquiring whether the Government of India proposed to take any action with reference to the position of silver in India if the Conference should be a failure, and America should be forced to repeal the Act providing for purchases of silver by the Treasury	867
2.	Reply from the Government of India, No. 571, dated the 10th February 1892, stating that Government were unable to offer any assurances as to the course they might take in a hypothetical case, and asking for any recommendations which the Chamber might desire to make	*ib.*
3.	From the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 113, dated the 18th February 1892, suggesting that the Government should promote the holding of an International Conference and offer inducements to bring about agreement thereat; and, if the attempt should fail, that Government should cause the question of the introduction of a gold standard in India to be considered by competent authorities	...867—868
4.	From the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 68, dated the 23rd March 1892, forwarding the foregoing correspondence recommending that His Lordship should lend his strongest support to any proposals for an International Conference, and that Her Majesty's Government should carefully consider beforehand the measures required to protect India against future oscillations in the relative value of gold and silver in view to the possible future action of the United States if international agreement should not be arrived at ...	...868—869
5.	Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 2138, dated the 19th May 1892, expressing the hope that as the invitation of the United States to an International Monetary Conference had been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, an adequate representation of Indian interests would be secured, and that a determined effort would be made to settle the question by the adoption of practical measures	869
6.	Reply from the Secretary of State, dated the 20th May 1892, agreeing in the importance of a proper representation of Indian interests	*ib.*
7.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 160, dated the 21st June 1892, expressing the opinion that if the International Conference should not arrive at a satisfactory conclusion in the adoption of a system of double legal tender by international agreement and a direct agreement between India and the United States should be unattainable, the Government of India should at once close their mints to the free coinage of silver and arrange for the introduction of a gold standard	...869—871
8.	Minute by the Honourable Sir David Barbour, dated the 21st June 1892, appended to the foregoing despatch, stating the outlines of a plan for the introduction of a gold standard	...871—875

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9. From the Secretary of State for India, No. 92, dated the 2nd June 1892, intimating the acceptance by Her Majesty's Government of the invitation from the United States to an International Monetary Conference ... 876

10. Letter from the India Office to the Treasury, No. 1420-F., dated the 13th May 1892, enclosed in the foregoing despatch, pointing out the necessity of encouraging any measures which might bring about a comparatively stable rate of exchange ... ...876—877

11. From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 24th June 1892, forwarding a memorial of the Association to the House of Commons, praying that the Government of India might be vested with power to introduce a gold standard if international concert should not be arrived at ... ...877—878

12. The memorial referred to ... ...878—882

13. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 183, dated the 12th July 1892, forwarding Mr. Mackay's letter and the memorial 882

14. From the Government of India to the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, No. 2843-A., dated the 8th July 1892, informing him of the transmission to the India Office of his letter and of the memorial of the Association ... ... *ib.*

15. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 205, dated 2nd August 1892, answering a telegram from the Secretary of State in which information was requested as to the probable effect of a gold standard on prices, the import and export trade, industry, the land revenue, opium, gold and silver debt, and the claims of the officials for compensation ... ...882—885

16. From the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 3083, dated the 28th July 1892, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner in Sind and a memorial from the native merchants of Karachi urging the essential need of steps being taken to put a stop to the intolerable uncertainty of the value of the rupee 885

17. The letter from the Commissioner in Sind referred to, No. 2730, dated the 2nd July 1892 ... ... *ib.*

18. The memorial of the native traders of Karachi referred to, dated the 27th June 1892 ... ...886—887

19. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 217, dated the 16th August 1892, forwarding the letter from the Government of Bombay and the memorial received with it 887

20. From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association, dated the 9th August 1892, stating that the memorial of the Association had already more than eight thousand signatures, including two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and urging prompt consideration of the question by Government ...887—888

21. From the Government of India to Mr. Mackay, No. 3373, dated the 15th August 1892, intimating that no public declaration of the views of the Government of India on the subject could be made 888

22. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 228, dated the 16th August 1892, enclosing Mr. Mackay's letter ... ... *ib.*

23. Telegram from the Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras, dated the 17th August 1892, embodying a resolution passed at a public meeting calling on the Government of India to say what steps they proposed to take to allay the panic feeling in the country ... .. *ib.*

24. From the Government of India to the Secretary of the Madras Association, No. 3500-A., dated the 29th August 1892, expressing regret that no public declaration could be made 889

25. From the Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund, dated the 21st August 1892, embodying a resolution passed at a public meeting to the effect that the Government of India should urge on the Secretary of State the importance of obtaining by international agreement a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and, failing such agreement, that the Government should be given a free hand for the adoption of measures to remedy the existing evils ... ... *ib.*

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26. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 231, dated the 30th August 1892, transmitting the communications received from Madras and Ootacamund 889

27. From the Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund, to the Government of India, dated the 22nd August 1892, forwarding resolutions passed at a public meeting held on the 19th instant ...889—890

28. From the Government of India to the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund, No. 3621-A., dated the 3rd September 1892, acknowledging receipt of the letter 890

29. From H. A. Acworth, Esq., Vice-President of the Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association, to the Government of India, dated the 8th September 1892, forwarding a resolution passed by the Association requesting that the Secretary of State should be urged to allow the Government of India to adopt some speedy remedy for the depreciation and fluctuation of the rupee ... ...890—891

30. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 254, dated the 21st September 1892, forwarding the foregoing letter ... 891

31. From the Government of India to Mr. Acworth, No. 3838-A., dated the 21st September 1892, informing him of the transmission of the resolution to the India Office ... ... *ib.*

32. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 272, dated the 5th October 1892, forwarding a paper by Mr. J. E. O'Conor on the range of prices in India ... ...891—893

33. Mr. O'Conor's paper and appended tables ... ...893—912

34 From the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, No. 3768, dated the 22nd September 1892, forwarding a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee 912

35. The letter from the Chamber referred to, dated the 15th September 1892, transmitting a resolution on the difficulty and danger to commerce resulting from the fluctuations of the rupee, and suggesting that the subject should be referred to a Committee of experts ... ... *ib.*

36. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 271, dated the 5th October 1892, transmitting the letter and resolution of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce 913

37. From the Government of India, No. 4124-A., dated the 7th October 1892, informing the Government of Bombay of the transmission of the papers to the India Office ... ... *ib.*

38. From the Secretary of State for India, No. 159, dated the 25th August 1892, to the Government of India, commenting on the memorial to the House of Commons of the Indian Currency Association ... ... *ib.*

39. From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 28th September 1892, asking for a copy of the foregoing despatch 914

40. Reply from the Government of India, No. 3998-A., dated the 29th September 1892, sending the despatch ... ... *ib.*

41. From the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 1st October 1892, replying to the remarks made by the Secretary of State for India, and enclosing copy of Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Association held at Calcutta on the 25th August ...914—915

42. The Proceedings of the Meeting ... ...915—922

43. Report of the Central Committee of the Association presented to the Meeting ... ...922—925

44. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 279, dated the 12th October 1892, forwarding Mr. Mackay's letter and its enclosures 925

No.		Page.
45.	From the Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association, No. 279, dated the 24th September 1892, forwarding a memorial from the Association predicting the collapse of the Indian tea industry if the proposals contained in the memorial of the Indian Currency Association should be acted upon	925
46.	The memorial of the Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association ...	...925—927
47.	From the Government of India, No. 4189-A., dated the 12th October 1892, replying to the abovementioned memorial	...927—929
48.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 286, dated the 19th October 1892, forwarding the memorial and the reply thereto	929
49.	Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 30th September 1892, announcing the appointment of a Committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell to consider whether it is expedient to modify the Indian Currency laws	930
50.	Telegram from the Indian Currency Association, Bombay, urging that Mr. Mackay be requested to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and that the evidence of certain other gentlemen should also be taken	*ib.*
51.	Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 4235-A., dated the 14th October 1892, repeating the foregoing telegram ...	*ib.*
52.	Telegram from the Indian Currency Association, Calcutta, dated the 14th October 1822, urging the deputation of Mr. Mackay to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee	*ib.*
53.	From the Indian Currency Association, Calcutta, dated the 15th October 1892, repeating the resolution telegraphed as above	*ib.*
54.	Telegram from the Indian Currency Association, Madras, dated the 19th October 1892, urging the deputation of Mr. Mackay to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee	931
55.	Similar telegram, dated the 22nd October 1892, from the Ootacamund Branch of the Association	*ib.*
56.	From the Government of India, No. 4416-A., dated the 28th October 1892, informing the senders of the foregoing communications of Mr. Mackay's departure for England for the purpose of giving evidence	*ib.*
57.	From the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, No. 219, dated the 3rd November 1892, enclosing copy of a letter addressed to the Lord High Chancellor regarding the constitution of the Indian Currency Committee	...931—932
58.	The letter to the Lord High Chancellor, No. 4641-F., dated the 21st October 1892	932
59.	From Damodhur Gokaldas Munjie, Bombay, forwarding a memorial signed by 674 Native import traders of the City of Bombay praying that steps may be taken to fix the exchange value of the rupee ...	...932—934
60.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, No. 4541-A., dated the 4th November 1892, requesting that Lord Herschell's Committee should be informed of the receipt of the aforementioned memorial ...	934
61.	Memorial from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the House of Commons, dated the 1st September 1892, praying that means may be obtained through the International Monetary Conference by which the mercantile community might be afforded the benefit of a stable rate of exchange	...934—935
62.	From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 317, dated the 10th November 1892, forwarding copy of the memorial from the native traders of Bombay [No. 59] and the abovementioned memorial from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce	935
63.	From the Government of India to Mr. Damodhur Gokaldas Munjie, No. 4706-A., dated the 22nd November 1892, informing him of the transmission to the India Office of the memorial of the native import traders of Bombay	*ib.*

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64. From H. A. Acworth, Esq., Vice-President, Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 28th October 1892, forwarding a resolution expressing satisfaction at the appointment of the Indian Currency Committee, and urging expedition in the decision of the question ... 935

65. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 313, dated the 9th November 1892, forwarding the abovementioned letter ... 936

66. From the Government of India to Mr. Acworth, informing him of the transmittal of his letter and the resolution to the India Office ... *ib.*

67. Telegram from the Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st November 1892, stating that the Currency Committee desired to have the views of the Government of India on Sir John Lubbock's proposal for a seignorage on silver ... ... *ib.*

68. From the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 328, dated the 7th December 1892, stating their opinion on Sir John Lubbock's proposal 936—938

69. From J. A. Anderson, Esq., Vice-President, Indian Currency Association, dated the 7th December 1892, suggesting that the public anxiety would be allayed by an assurance that, in the event of the failure of the International Conference, Government would take measures to protect the Indian Currency, and asking Government, if such an assurance could not be given, to recommend the cessation of sales of Council bills below the current rates, pending the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee ... 938

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71. Telegram from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 4939-A., dated the 9th December 1892, reporting the foregoing correspondence ... 939

72. Telegram from Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras, dated the 9th December 1892, urging Government to declare their intentions or stop the sale of Council bills pending report of Lord Herschell's Committee ... ... *ib*

73. From the Exchange Banks Association to the Government of India, dated the 10th December 1892, asking for an assurance that any silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver would be admitted for coinage ... ... *ib.*

74. From the Government of India to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, No. 4985, dated the 13th December 1892, declining to give the assurance asked for in the abovementioned letter ... *ib.*

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78. From the Government of India to Mr. Mackay, No. 5169-A., dated the 23rd December 1892, informing him of the communication made to the Secretary of State ... ... *ib.*

79. Telegram from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated the 31st December 1892, replying to the telegram of the 23rd [No. 77] ... *ib.*

80. From the President, Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 7th January 1893, forwarding a resolution passed by the Committee of the Branch on the 6th January urging the immediate closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver and the stoppage of the sale of Council bills under a certain fixed rate ... ... 941—942

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1.] No. 83—92, dated 4th February 1892.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am desired by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to state that their attention has been directed to the telegrams recently received from Europe to the effect that America had invited the different Powers to a conference for the purpose of considering the silver question.

I am also directed to enquire whether, in the event of the proposed conference being unable to fix a ratio between silver and gold, and America being forced to abandon her present Bill dealing with the purchase of silver, the Government of India propose to take any action with reference to the position of silver in this country.

2.] No. 571, dated 10th February 1892.

From—J. F FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 83—92 of 4th February 1892 stating that the attention of the Chamber has been directed to the telegrams recently received from Europe to the effect that America had invited the different Powers to a conference for the purpose of considering the silver question, and enquiring whether, in the event of the proposed conference being unable to fix a ratio between silver and gold, and America being forced to abandon her present Bill dealing with the purchase of silver, the Government of India propose to take any action with reference to the position of silver in this country.

2. In reply, I am to say that it would be impossible for the Government of India to offer any assurance as to the course which they might take in a hypothetical case, which would only arise upon the assumption (i) that the conference referred to in Reuter's telegrams is held; (ii) that it is unable to fix a ratio between the two metals; and (iii) that America thereupon determines to abandon the legislation under which the State is at present compelled to purchase certain amounts of silver.

3. I am, however, to add that the Government of India recognises the great importance of the subject to which you have invited their attention, and will be glad to be favoured with any recommendations which, in view of the possibilities referred to, the Chamber may desire to make.

3.] No. 113—92, dated 18th February 1892.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge receipt of your No. 571 of the 10th instant on the subject of the recent fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, and the inconvenience to legitimate trade which has resulted therefrom, and the uncertainty which exists as to the future exchange value of the rupee.

2. The fluctuations in the Indian exchanges to which the Committee desire to invite special attention are the great rise which took place in 1890 and the great fall which has taken place in 1891 and the first month of the present year 1892.

In 1890 Demand Bills on London rose from 1·4⅞ to 1·9, and since then have fallen to 1·3¾.

It is, in the opinion of the Chamber, impossible for men of business to feel any confidence in the future value of the rupee, and they believe that such a state of things restricts the investment of capital in this country and seriously hampers legitimate enterprise.

3. It appears to the Committee that there is no complete remedy for these great and rapid fluctuations in the exchange between India and England, except either the establishment by international agreement of a system of free coinage of both metals at a fixed ratio, or the adoption of a gold standard by India.

Some hold that a partial remedy would be found in the adoption of a silver standard by the United States of America, which would have the effect of steadying the value of silver in relation to gold, and of preventing so great a fall in the price of silver as would otherwise occur; while others hold a contrary opinion.

4. Failing these remedies, the Committee see nothing in the future except the gradual demonetization of silver by one country after another, violent and endless fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, and a fall in the value of the rupee relatively to gold, the extent of which it is impossible to predict. The recent decision of the Austro-Hungarian Government to adopt a gold standard indicates very clearly what is likely to happen if special measures are not adopted to settle the question.

5. Under these circumstances the Committee experiences considerable difficulty in making definite recommendations, as it is necessarily not so well informed as to the probable action of Foreign Governments as the Government of India must be.

6. The remedy which would be attended with least risk appears to the Committee to be an international agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and the nearer such ratio might be to the market rate of the day, the less would be the immediate disturbance of trade.

7. The Government of India will no doubt be able to form its own opinion as to the probability of any such agreement being arrived at either in the present day or at some future time.

8. While the Committee are of opinion that the adoption of free coinage of silver in America might not have the effect expected by many, still it appears to them that the Government of India would be following a safe policy in promoting the holding of an International Conference on the subject, and in offering such inducements as it reasonably can to bring about an international agreement.

9. If success cannot be secured in this way, there appears to be nothing before us but the prospect of endless fluctuations in the relative values of silver and gold, attended with a fall in the value of silver of indefinite amount; and the Committee think that in such case the Government of India should take steps to have the question of the advisability of introducing a gold standard into India carefully and seriously considered by competent authorities.

4.] No. 68, dated 23rd March 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's information, a copy of the correspondence noted on the annexed schedule with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in which the Chamber enquires what we propose to do with reference to the heavy fall in the value of the rupee which has followed on the fall in the price of silver in the United States.

2. Your Lordship is aware of the anxiety with which we regard this question, and of its high importance in our estimation as affecting the interests of India. We have at various times—for instance, in our letters No. 45 of the 2nd February 1886 and No. 277 of the 4th September 1886—fully expressed our views on the subject, and it is unnecessary to repeat them here. But we desire to say that the violent oscillations in the price of silver since 1890 and its rapid decline during the last year to the lowest point yet reached cause us, as they have caused the mercantile community, the gravest anxiety for the future.

3. We are desirous, as we have always been, of aiding in the settlement of the silver question by international agreement, and, if proposals should be made

by the United States or by any other Government for the holding of an International Conference, we trust that Your Lordship will lend those proposals your strongest support.

4. In our opinion it is not open to question that, if an international agreement is not arrived at, the United States Government will sooner or later be driven either to the adoption of a silver standard or to the abandonment of its purchases of silver. It is certain that the cessation of the purchases of silver by the United States could not fail to depress still further the price of that metal, and the policy to be followed by India in that event deserves the most serious consideration on an early date.

5. The stoppage of the coinage of silver by the United States will probably, if it should come, come suddenly; and if we defer until it has taken place the consideration of the measures which in that event it may be expedient to adopt, we shall find ourselves unprepared and left with no time for due consideration.

6. We are, therefore, of opinion that the subject should be considered in all its bearings beforehand, and we recommend that, in view of the possible action of the United States in the future, Her Majesty's Government should now take into consideration the question whether any, and if so what, measures can be adopted for the protection of Indian interests against the further decline in the gold value of the rupee to which, for the reasons which we have given, we may be at any moment exposed, and the violent fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver to which under present circumstances we cannot assign any limit either in time or in amount.

5.] No. 2138, dated 19th May 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

As Her Majesty's Government have accepted invitation of United States to International Conference on currency question, we earnestly trust that steps will be taken to secure an adequate representation of Indian interests at the Conference.

We desire to call Your Lordship's attention to paragraph 133 of Part II of the Final Report of the Gold and Silver Commission, and to suggest that, failing a general international agreement, it may be possible for India and the United States to come to a direct agreement as to coinage of silver.

We are deeply impressed with the dangers to which we shall be exposed if the proposed International Conference makes no progress towards a settlement of the question—a result which must weaken the silver party in America, and might lead to the cessation of the purchases of silver by that country.

We are of opinion that the time for a merely academic discussion of the problem is past, and urge that a determined effort be made to settle the question by the adoption of practical measures.

The present may be the last opportunity of settling the question by agreement among the nations concerned.

6.] Dated 20th May 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Your telegram of 19th May—Silver Conference. I agree in the importance of proper representation of Indian interests. Whom would you suggest as delegate? I will bear in mind your observations.

7.] No. 160 (Confidential), dated 21st June 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In our Financial despatch No. 68, dated 23rd March 1892, we requested Your Lordship to lend your support to any proposals that might be made by

the United States of America or by any other country for the settlement of the silver question by international agreement. At the same time we called attention to the probability that, failing an international agreement, the United States would be forced to stop the purchase and coinage of silver, and we requested that Her Majesty's Government, in view of this contingency, should now take into consideration whether any, and if so what, measures could be adopted for the protection of Indian interests.

2. Since that despatch was written we have learnt with satisfaction that Her Majesty's Government have accepted the invitation of the United States to take part in an International Conference to consider measures having for their object the more extended use of silver as currency, and that Your Lordship agrees with us in the importance of Indian interests being properly represented.

At the same time we cannot overlook the strong opposition to the introduction of the system of double legal tender into Great Britain that has been manifested in certain quarters, and we observe with regret that the Conference has been summoned to consider the question of the more extended use of silver as currency, and not for the purpose of considering the adoption of an international agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver, and the making of both gold and silver coins legal tender at a definite and uniform ratio.

3 We fear that a refusal on the part of Great Britain to adopt the system of double legal tender may be fatal to an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver on a sufficiently wide basis, and we believe that a limited increase of the quantity of silver used as currency will exercise a very trifling influence (if any) in raising, or preventing a fall in, the gold price of silver, while it will be wholly without effect in the far more important matter of preventing fluctuations in the relative value of the two metals. We greatly regret this state of affairs, both because we believe that no other country is so deeply interested in, or would benefit so greatly by, a uniform standard of value throughout the civilised world as Great Britain, with her vast system of trade and the great extent of her finance, and because the final rejection of an international agreement for free coinage of both gold and silver will leave this country face to face with a problem of the greatest difficulty.

4. If the forthcoming International Conference fails to arrive at a satisfactory decision regarding the silver question, we apprehend that it will very soon be necessary for the United States to decide either to accept a silver standard, or to abandon the purchase and coinage of silver on a scale in excess of what is required to keep up the necessary subsidiary coinage.

If the United States abandon the attempt to maintain the use of silver as standard money, there must be an immediate and very great fall in the price of silver, which would re-act on the Indian exchanges and increase indefinitely the rupee burden of our sterling obligations.

The recent fall in the rate of exchange has already imposed upon our finances a burden which we shall have some difficulty in meeting, and we cannot contemplate without dismay the prospect of another fall of indefinite amount, attended no doubt with great and sudden fluctuations in the gold price of silver, and to be followed possibly by further falls in the future.

It must also be remembered that, if the present conditions continue, the pecuniary difficulties of the Government of India will not be limited to the loss by exchange. The fall in silver causes distress to a very large number of our European officers of all services, but especially of the army, who have to remit money to their families in England. This distress is rapidly becoming acute. It has been borne hitherto with great patience. But, in the case we have just supposed, we shall, unless the efficiency of the services is to suffer, find it necessary to satisfy in a reasonable manner claims involving compensation to a large amount.

5. We have carefully reviewed all the circumstances of the case, and we desire to place on record, for Your Lordship's information, our deliberate opinion that if it becomes evident that the International Conference is unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States is found to be unattainable, the Government of India should at

once close its mints to the free coinage of silver, and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard.

In arriving at this conclusion we have been mainly influenced by a consideration of the fact that the abandonment of silver by the United States of America would involve the perpetuation of all the evils from which we have suffered during the last twenty years, and possibly their perpetuation in an aggravated form, unless steps are taken for the establishment in India of a gold standard.

We believe that public opinion in India is ripe for the adoption of decisive measures; that the stoppage of the free coinage of silver would be generally approved; and that we might safely count on receiving every reasonable assistance from the commercial and banking classes in the attempt to introduce a gold standard.

6. We forward as an enclosure to this despatch a Minute by our Honourable Colleague Sir David Barbour, which gives an outline of the method he would propose to adopt for the introduction of a gold standard into India, if such a measure should become necessary. It will be seen that he does not support the proposal to stop the free coinage of silver if the Conference fails and a direct agreement between India and the United States is found to be unattainable; but that he would adopt that measure as soon as it is evident that the United States will not adopt the free coinage of silver.

7. Our Honourable Colleague Sir A. Miller fears that if all action be deferred until it is known to what conclusion the Conference will probably come, the effect of such knowledge on the silver market will be such as to make it then too late to act with effect. Failure on the part of the Conference to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion will find the Government of India in a very much worse position for introducing a gold standard, if it has not in the meantime taken steps to prepare the way by an alteration in the terms on which it coins silver for the public, than it is at the present moment. He thinks that measures ought to be taken at once which would enable the Government of India to close its mints against silver at any moment, and to introduce a gold standard if and whenever, from the course of proceedings at the Conference or otherwise, they may deem it desirable to do so.

8. It may, perhaps, be desirable to make known at some stage of the proceedings of the Conference our views regarding the introduction of a gold standard into India. But this question, as well as the question of the expediency of India negotiating directly with the United States of America, as suggested in our telegram * of 19th May, may stand over until the Conference has assembled and the Representatives of India are in a position to report what the prospects are of a satisfactory solution being attained.

* . . . We desire to call Your Lordship's attention to paragraph 133 of Part II of the Final Report of the Gold and Silver Commission, and to suggest that, failing an international agreement, it may be possible for India and the United States to come to a direct agreement as to coinage of silver . . . We are of opinion that the time for a merely academic discussion of the problem is past, and urge that a determined effort be made to settle the question by the adoption of practical measures.

8.] Minute by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., dated 21st June 1892.

In dealing with the currency of British India it is necessary to draw a distinction between the active rupee circulation and the total number of rupees in existence. A large proportion of the rupees issued from the mints and not melted down are kept as permanent hoards and fulfil none of the functions of money. This distinction cannot, however, be sharply drawn, as rupees are always liable to pass from hoards into the active circulation, and *vice versâ*. What I call the active rupee circulation may be held to include all the rupees which at some period of each year are used as money.

The total active rupee circulation has recently been estimated at Rx. 115,000,000.

Without accepting these figures as more than an approximation to the truth, they are sufficient to show that a gold standard, with a purely gold currency, is impossible in India. To establish a gold standard in India, with a full legal tender currency composed entirely of gold, it would be necessary to withdraw from circulation about 1,150 millions of rupees, to melt them down

and sell them for what they would fetch as silver bullion, and then to replace them by about £77,000,000 worth of gold.

In the present conditions of India and of the silver and gold markets this would be an impossible operation.

Moreover, a gold standard with a purely gold currency of full legal tender coins would not suit India (even if it were possible to introduce it), because the gold coins would in practice be of too great value to suit the vast majority of Indian transactions.

2. It follows from what has been stated in the preceding paragraph that if we are to have a gold standard in India, a large proportion of the circulation must consist of silver coins, and these coins must be a legal tender to any amount The example of France and other countries shows that it is possible to have a gold standard, although a large percentage of the circulation consists of overvalued silver coins which are legal tender to any amount.

In order that the gold standard may be effective, a limit must, however, be placed to the number of such coins, and they must be convertible into gold coins either without payment of premium or on payment of a trifling premium whenever any person wishes for gold coins in exchange for silver coins.

So long as the silver coins are freely exchangeable for gold coins in accordance with their face values, the gold standard is effectively maintained.

3. I have no doubt that even with a gold standard the people of India would in almost all their transactions prefer to employ silver rupees. It is improbable that a gold coin of less than Rs. 10 in value would be issued in India, and such a coin would be quite unsuited for ordinary Indian transactions. Rs. 10 represents generally much more than a cooly's wages for a month; and if a cooly received his wages in the form of a single coin, he would immediately exchange it for smaller coins. We could not pay our soldiers or police in gold coins. Payments to the opium cultivators could not be made in gold; neither could the ryots pay their rents in gold.

There would also be a not unreasonable dread among the common people that gold coins might be of light weight; they would generally be unwilling to accept them; and for monetary purposes in ordinary life gold coins would hardly be used. This would be the case, I believe, even if gold coins of the value of only Rs. 5 each were issued.

4. It may then be taken for granted that with a gold standard the great bulk of the Indian currency must continue to be silver rupees, and that for monetary purposes there would ordinarily be no considerable demand for gold coins in exchange for silver. On the contrary, the demand for monetary purposes would rather be for silver coins in exchange for gold coins. Gold coins would only as a rule be required in exchange for silver coins when gold was required for hoarding, for export, or to be melted down for ornaments.

It follows that with a gold standard India would require and would use a very large amount of silver rupees, and would neither require nor use a large number of gold coins.

Any gold coins that were put into circulation and were not melted down or hoarded would very quickly find their way into the hands of bankers and dealers in bullion, into the Government treasuries, and into the Paper Currency reserve.

5. For the purpose of introducing a gold standard into India we might stop the free coinage of silver, adopt measures for accumulating a store of gold, and when what was considered a sufficient stock of gold had been obtained, we might open the mints to the free coinage of gold, make gold coins a legal tender, and guarantee by means of our accumulated stock of gold the exchangeability of silver for gold coins according to their face values. I do not recommend this plan; the accumulation of a sufficient store of gold would be a measure too expensive for a country situated as India is, and when it had been accumulated, and the exchangeability of the silver coins for gold coins had been guaranteed by means of it, there would be a very great risk of the whole stock of gold being drawn away in exchange for silver rupees. If this should happen—and I think it would happen unless our stock of gold was very large indeed,—

the gold standard would cease to exist, and we should find ourselves exactly where we started.

6. The only measures for the introduction of a gold standard into India which seem to me feasible are the following :—

(1) The first measure would be the stoppage of the free coinage of silver. Government would retain the right of purchasing silver and coining it into rupees.

(2) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins, which would be legal tender, to any amount. It would be desirable to stop the free coinage of silver some time before opening the mints to the free coinage of gold. It would be a valuable guide to us in subsequent proceedings to know exactly what effect the stoppage of the free coinage of silver had on the gold value of the rupee.

The new gold coins might be a 10-rupee piece and a 20-rupee piece.

7. The weight and fineness of the gold coins to be issued from the mint would be such that the par of exchange between them and the sovereign would be the exchange which it was desired to establish between India and England.

For example, if we wished the rupee to be worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, the 10-rupee coin would contain as much gold as was worth (1*s.* 4*d.*) × 10 = 160 pence.

The quantity of fine gold in the 10-rupee piece would be $\frac{160}{240}$ths, or $\frac{2}{3}$rds of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

8. The question of the ratio at which we should change from the silver to the gold standard would require careful consideration.

We ought not to think of going back to the old ratio of 1 to $15\frac{1}{2}$. Neither ought we to adopt the very lowest price to which silver may have fallen at any time, or to consider ourselves bound to accept the market ratio of the very moment at which the change was made. A ratio based on the average price of silver during a limited period before the introduction of the gold standard would probably be both the safest and the most equitable.

9. We may be quite sure that on the introduction of the gold standard bankers and bullion dealers away from the Presidency towns, and perhaps in the Presidency towns, would charge something for changing silver coins for gold ones. The general public, however, would very seldom require to make such exchanges, and if all Government treasuries were required to give gold coins for silver coins whenever it was possible for them to do so, there could not be any considerable premium on gold coins so long as there were such coins in the public treasuries or in the Paper Currency reserve, and the gold standard would, subject to the above condition, be effectively maintained.

10. After the above measures had been carried out, it might happen that no gold was brought to the mints to be coined and put into circulation, and that the rupee fell in value below 1*s.* 4*d.*

Or it might happen that though gold was brought to the mints for a time and the rupee was worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, yet subsequently gold ceased to be brought to the mints, the gold coins disappeared from circulation, and the rupee fell below 1*s.* 4*d.*

If gold were not brought to the mint to be coined and put into circulation, or if gold coins disappeared and gold ceased to be brought to the mints, it would be a sign that the rupee currency was redundant, or, in other words, that there were too many silver rupees in circulation ; that consequently their value had fallen below 1*s.* 4*d.* each ; that gold coins had been driven out of circulation ; and that the gold standard was no longer effectively maintained.

The remedy in such case would be to contract the rupee currency, and to adopt any feasible measures for improving the general financial position of the country. An improvement in the general financial position would give increased confidence, and the reduction of the rupee currency, if carried far enough, must ultimately restore the value of that coin.

11. The greatest danger from the cause just indicated would arise immediately after the first introduction of the gold standard, and would be brought

about by silver rupees being returned into India from foreign countries, and by their being thrown into active circulation from Indian hoards. I think that Indian rupees would certainly be returned to India from abroad when their value in India became greater than their bullion value; but I now doubt very much if Indian rupees would be largely brought out of hoards It is more likely that existing hoards of rupees would practically remain unaffected. I formerly held a different opinion on this point, and believed that rupees would be largely brought out of hoards when they were given a value exceeding that of the metal contained in them.

12. The reduction of the rupee currency in the manner just indicated, if it became necessary, might or might not prove a very expensive measure. It could, of course, be spread over a number of years; but, until it had been carried out to a sufficient extent, the gold standard would not be effectively maintained. When the rupee currency had once been sufficiently reduced, I should not expect any serious difficulty in the future.

Looking to the increase of population in India, to the rapid opening out of the country, and to the comparatively small part which credit plays in Indian trade, it may fairly be held that even with a gold standard an increase of the rupee currency would be required every year, and that increase I place at not less than Rx. 1,000,000 yearly. It might be considerably more—twice or three times as much. When the coinage of rupees was stopped, any redundancy of the silver currency would be diminished yearly by this amount without any action on our part. It is also not impossible that rupees would continue to be withdrawn from the active circulation to be hoarded as at present; they would certainly be hoarded by persons whose savings were small. This cause would still further reduce any temporary redundancy of the silver currency at first starting. Of course, while the reduction of the rupee currency was in progress, we would not have an effective gold standard; but even during that period of uncertainty I should expect the exchange with England to remain much steadier than it has been during the last few years It would cease to be blown up and down by every breath of speculation, and if we could establish confidence in our measures, the rate of exchange would tend strongly towards the rate we had decided to maintain, and would only diverge from it under the pressure of real economic forces.

A nation that possessed a fairly satisfactory standard of value might well hesitate to expose itself, even temporarily, to the evils of an inconvertible standard; but no such argument applies in the case of India. We already labour under difficulties which are quite as great as those to which an inconvertible paper standard would expose us. The prospect of being unable for a time to effectively establish the gold standard need not, therefore, deter us from the attempt to do so if we see a prospect of success in the future.

13. It is also possible that under certain conditions of trade there might be more gold brought to the mint and put into circulation than was required for ordinary use as currency.

In that case the public would get rid of the gold coins by paying them into the Government treasuries. Gold might accumulate in these treasuries, and the Government could not in practice relieve the treasuries by forcing gold coins on persons who preferred to receive payment in silver.

The proper remedy for any such accumulation of gold would be for the treasuries to pass the gold coins into the Paper Currency reserve, which could absorb several millions without difficulty, and the Paper Currency reserve could be relieved, when necessary, by remitting the gold to England in payment of debts, its place being taken by silver rupees.

No serious difficulty arising from an over-supply of gold coins need, therefore, be feared.

14. It is important to consider what the additional demand for gold would be owing to the establishment of a gold standard in India.

Taking the active circulation at Rx. 115,000,000, I think that gold coins to the value of one-fifth of that amount would be an ample proportion of the active circulation for the purpose of maintaining the gold standard. This would be Rx. 23,000,000 worth of gold, or, say, £15,000,000 sterling. I believe that

the gold standard would be maintained effectively with a smaller amount of gold, and that gold in excess of £15,000,000 in the active circulation would be unnecessary, and might be a source of postive inconvenience. When we had arrived at normal conditions, the yearly additions of gold required for the active currency would be small, and would probably not exceed £200,000 yearly.

15. It is more than probable, however, that the substitution of a gold standard for a silver standard would lead to an increased use of gold instead of silver for hoarding. On the question of the extent to which this substitution of gold for silver would ultimately be carried I am unable to offer any opinion.

Silver is at present used for hoarding (as a store of value) and for ornament. When it ceased to be the monetary standard of India, it would be less suitable for hoarding, but it might continue to be largely hoarded in the form of rupees; and, on the other hand, silver bullion would fall considerably in value and price, and its greater cheapness would tend to increase its use for purposes of ornament. It must be uncertain to what extent gold would begin to take the place of silver for hoarding and ornaments after the establishment of a gold standard; but in the first instance at any rate the extent of the change would probably not be considerable.

It is held by some that if a gold standard were established in India, a great deal of the gold that is now hoarded or held in the form of ornaments would be brought to the mints, coined, and put into circulation I have never been able to accept this theory. Why should a native of India give up his habit of hoarding, or an Indian lady cease to take a pleasure in the wearing or possession of gold ornaments, merely because the Government of India had established a gold standard?

There is, however, a large amount of gold imported into this country every year, and there must always be a considerable amount of gold in the hands of bullion dealers. I think that if we had an effective gold standard, it is very likely that all this gold, which is, as it were, waiting till the time for absorption arrives, would be coined and become part of the circulation for the time. To facilitate this result, I would propose not to charge any seignorage on gold coins.

16. In this paper I have dealt with the question of a gold standard for India from a practical point of view. Many objections, founded on considerations not of an immediately practical nature, may be raised to the introduction of a gold standard into India. Some of these objections appear to me to possess weight; others I believe to be imaginary. I have no hesitation in saying that an international agreement for the free coinage of both silver and gold, and for the making of them full legal tender at a fixed ratio, would be far better for India and all other countries than the establishment of the single gold standard, even if the latter course be possible.

Under the former system the worst result that could happen would be the disappearance of one of the metals from circulation; but this would only happen by the other metal taking its place and gradually driving it out, and under such circumstances all countries would have the same standard.

The general adoption of the system of double legal tender would be a perfectly safe measure, and would be a final settlement of the question. The attempt to establish a general gold standard is not free from risk. History affords instances of the establishment of a gold standard in one or more countries; but sooner or later the standard was changed. It may, however, be that the conditions of gold mining have so greatly changed that a gold standard can now be maintained for an indefinite period.

17. With regard to the question of the expediency of attempting to introduce a gold standard into India, I do not go further than saying that if a general agreement for the free coinage of both silver and gold at a ratio cannot be obtained, and if the United States does not adopt free coinage of silver, I think an attempt should be made to establish a gold standard in this country.

I believe that a perpetuation of the difference of monetary standards between England and her Indian Empire would be a source of incalculable mischief to both England and India, and that such a state of things should not be accepted until it has been proved by actual experiment to be absolutely unavoidable.

9.] No. 92 (Financial), dated India Office, London, 2nd June 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

On the receipt of Your Excellency's letter dated the 23rd of March, No. 68, respecting the fall in the gold value of the rupee which has followed on the fall in the price of silver in the United States of America, I caused copies thereof to be laid before Her Majesty's Government in order that they might be fully aware of the importance of the question to the interests of India.

2. Your Excellency will have observed with satisfaction from a reply given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 11th ultimo to a deputation which had an interview with him and the Prime Minister on the subject that Her Majesty's Government have decided to accept an invitation from the President of the United States to take part in a Conference which is about to be assembled in order to consider by what means, if any, the use of silver can be increased in the currency system of the nations.

3. A copy of a letter addressed to the Treasury on the 13th of May is enclosed for your information.

10.] No. 1420-F., dated India Office, 13th May 1892.

From—A. GODLEY, Esq., C.B., Under-Secretary of State for India,

To—The Secretary, Her Majesty's Treasury.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of a letter* received from the Government of India on the subject of the very heavy fall which has recently occurred in the value of the rupee as measured in gold.

* 23rd March 1892, No. 68, with enclosures.

Their Lordships are well aware of the extreme importance of this question to the Government of India, whose views have been from time to time expressed in despatches published in the documents mentioned in the margin.† Viscount Cross does not desire at the present moment to discuss the question of the measures that it may become necessary to adopt, but he feels sure that the Government of India will peruse with satisfaction the report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the 11th instant, in which he stated that Her Majesty's Government had decided to accept an invitation to take part in a Conference assembled to consider whether any means can be adopted for increasing the use of silver in the currency of the nations.

† Parliamentary Papers, No. 449 of 1881; Command Paper, No. 4868; Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, 1887; 1st Report, Appendix No. 12.

As illustrating the enormous difficulty in adjusting the taxation in India to the expenditure which arises from the great fluctuations in exchange, I am desired to mention the following facts:—In December 1890 the rate of exchange was, with the concurrence of the Treasury, fixed for 1891-92 at 1*s.* 6½*d.* the rupee in agreement with the gold value of silver at that date; in about four months the rate for selling bills on India had fallen to 1*s.* 4¾*d.* the rupee, causing an increased charge in the remittances from India, estimated for the year then commencing, of Rx. 2,168,000. From the middle of February to the 18th March last, when the Budget for 1892-93 was under consideration, the value of the rupee ranged between 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 3¾*d.*, and the Government of India adopted the higher of those two rates; within 11 days from the publication of the Budget, the market rate in India had fallen below 1*s.* 3*d.*, at which rate the drop of a penny in the rupee would cause an additional charge for remittance in 1892-93 exceeding Rx. 1,700,000.

Thus, within a few weeks the Government of India is liable to find itself exposed to the necessity of providing a sum greater than the whole of its receipts from either the customs duties or the assessed taxes, or from the recent increase of the duty on salt; and this result ensues from causes over which neither the Government nor the people of India have any control, but which arise for the most part from legislation, either actual or threatened, by other nations.

Nor is it only to the Government that this most serious inconvenience is caused. The disadvantage to trade in India is shown by the letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which the Government of India have forwarded; and there can be no doubt that it is equally felt by the merchants in the United Kingdom who have transactions with India. Any measures, therefore, which can bring about a comparatively stable rate of exchange are to be cordially encouraged in the interests of the people of India and of the mercantile community trading between this country and our Eastern possessions.

11.] Dated 24th June 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour, on behalf of the Indian Currency Association, to enclose, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, copy of a memorial which is now in course of circulation for signature throughout India.

2. Although this Association was founded only last month, its branches have already spread all over the country, and its views and objects, as stated in the memorial, are endorsed and supported by all classes of educated and influential residents and inhabitants in India, native as well as European.

3. The process of obtaining signatures to the memorial will necessarily occupy some little time, as distances in India are so great. Meanwhile the International Conference proposed by the United States is about to meet and Parliament is about to be dissolved. It becomes necessary, therefore, that Her Majesty's Government should be promptly made acquainted with the state of public opinion in India on the question of the Indian currency and the necessity of imparting stability to the Indian monetary standard; and I beg respectfully to express the hope that the Government of India will transmit the memorial to Her Majesty's Government, and that His Excellency in Council will be pleased to give his warm support to the proposals put forth therein. The Association has learnt with great satisfaction from the recently published despatch of the 23rd March last to the Secretary of State for India that the Government of India, at the instance of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, has already strongly represented to Her Majesty's Government the need for immediate consideration of the measures to be adopted in the event of the withdrawal of the United States from its present policy in regard to the currency; and I have therefore no doubt that the expression of Indian public opinion on this vital question will be cordially supported by the Government.

4. That the present system is an evil of great and growing magnitude admits of no doubt, and it is equally undoubted that a remedy should have long since been applied and is now urgently needed.

5. In considering the question of a remedy three courses present themselves—

(*a*) An international concert for the free use of silver as full legal tender money by all the nations represented in the Conference about to be held.

(*b*) Failing such international concert, an arrangement between the United States and India for the free coinage of silver in both countries.

(*c*) The adoption of a gold standard for India.

6. In regard to the first of these three courses, the Association has stated in its memorial that an international concert is impossible unless England adheres to it, and has urged that England should become a party to any such concert. Here I would respectfully observe that any arrangement short of an agreement for the introduction of silver as full legal tender money would be practically of no use as a remedy for the evils from which we suffer.

7. If the Conference should fail by reason of the abstention of England, as other Conferences have failed, to have any useful effect, the question occurs

whether an agreement between India and the United States could be effected. This question may, however, be dismissed without argument, for it is highly improbable that the United States would consent to enter into any agreement which would practically involve the displacement of gold by silver in that country, and the party opposed to even the present limited coinage of silver is so increasingly powerful that it is almost certain that the failure of the International Conference will be promptly followed by a repeal of the law under which the State Treasury now makes large purchases of silver. It is, moreover, very questionable, even if such an arrangement could be made, whether it would have the effect desired of ensuring stability in the exchange value of the rupee.

8. There remains only the third course, the adoption of a gold standard for India, and the memorial contains the prayer of its subscribers that the Government of India may be vested with full authority for the adoption of that course failing the only other feasible remedy, namely, international concert.

9. As international concert would in all probability be attainable if England did not consider it opposed to her own interests, it would only be fair and just that India in seeking a remedy should be allowed to do so with regard exclusively to the interests of India. This view was emphatically stated by those members of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver who considered that a change in the English currency system would be to the disadvantage of England. They wrote:

"We think, however, that in the consideration of this [the proposal to establish a gold standard in India] or any other proposal of Indian legislation for removing the difficulties of that Government the interests of India should alone be considered. While we cannot recommend that the mother country should run any serious risk in altering its system of currency to assist the dependency, we think that the Government of the latter should be allowed a free hand to deal with the problem as it considers best in its own interests." (Final Report, Part II, paragraph 133)

The justice and fairness of this view are manifest, and, on behalf of the Association, I respectfully trust that it would be strongly impressed upon Her Majesty's Government by the Government of India.

12.] Dated 13th June 1890.

To—The Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament Assembled.

The petition of the Indian Currency Association, comprising all classes of the inhabitants of the Indian Empire—

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners suffer severe and increasing loss and distress in consequence of the present condition of the Indian Currency system, and that some remedy is urgently required.

That the condition of the system and its results to the people of India are described in the subjoined paragraphs of this memorial:

(1) In 1835, by a law passed by the Government of India, gold was demonetised and the silver rupee established as the monetary standard of value. From 1835 until 1872 the rupee exchanged with but slight variation for about two shillings, and so trifling indeed was the variation that in the official accounts for all purposes the rupee was invariably reckoned as equivalent to two shillings.

(2) During all this period silver was freely in use for currency and as a standard of value by all the European nations but England; and it is undoubtedly the truth that the maintenance of the par of exchange during this period, and even during the large production of gold following the discoveries of that metal in California and Australia, was due, firstly, to the free use of silver as current full legal tender money by the European nations; and, secondly, to its unrestricted coinage by them.

(3) At the end of 1871 Germany demonetised silver and established a gold standard. To prevent an overwhelming influx of the demonetised German silver France restricted the coinage of silver, and every other nation speedily adopted the same course. Many of the European nations have adopted gold as the standard of value as Germany did; and, though some have retained silver as full legal tender, they have either greatly restricted or absolutely ceased the coinage of the metal. Those who have retained silver as the standard have no active circulation of metallic money, whether gold or silver, the currency consisting of inconvertible notes.

(4) The result of this ejection of silver from use as currency is seen in the fall in the price of silver. From 60 pence per ounce the price has now fallen to between 39 and 40 pence, a decline of about 35 per cent; and the exchange value of the rupee has similarly declined from 24 pence to 15·25 pence, a fall over 36 per cent.

(5) This heavy fall has been a cause of great concern to all interested in the maintenance of stability in the ratio of value between gold and silver, and the subject has been repeatedly discussed in view to the application of a remedy.

(6) On every occasion the discussions have been fruitless, because England declined to join in the concerted action which alone could provide a remedy.

(7) An International Monetary Conference was held in 1867 with the object of increasing the number of countries comprised in the Latin Union and establishing an international monetary system on the basis of the free coinage of both gold and silver. England refused to adhere to the Union on any terms but the abolition of the double standard and the adoption of gold as the single standard. No practical results, therefore, followed this Conference.

(8) Another International Monetary Conference was held in 1878 on the proposal of the United States, its object being to maintain the employment of silver with that of gold as a standard. England was represented in this Conference only on the condition that she was not to be bound by its decisions, because she was determined not to permit the adoption of silver as a standard in her currency.

(9) A third International Monetary Conference was convened by France and the United States in 1881 to concert measures for the full use of silver as a standard of value in conjunction with gold. England was represented at this Conference also, but declined to promise more than that Her Majesty's Government would recommend to the Bank of England that one-fifth of the reserve held against the note circulation of the Issue Department of the Bank should consist of silver. This proposal was insufficient in itself, and it was also doubtful whether the Bank would consent to carry it into effect. The Conference therefore adjourned to meet the following year, but never met again.

(10) In 1876 the question was discussed with no practical result by a Select Committee of your Honourable House.

(11) It was again further discussed in 1885 by a similar Select Committee on the depression of trade and industry, and finally the question was considered by a Royal Commission in 1886. The members of that Commission were unanimously agreed that a double standard was practicable, but were equally divided as to the necessity of its adoption. They were further unanimously of opinion that in the circumstances the Government of India should be left free to adjust matters in the way that seemed to it best. No action was taken on their report.

(12) Meanwhile the price of silver has fallen still further, and the exchange value of the rupee is at present only 15¼ pence, and it is

probable that, if left to itself, it will fall further and more heavily. It has been repeatedly prophesied by eminent economists that the rupee could not fall below 20 pence; then that it could not fall below 18 pence; then that it could not fall below 16 pence. All these prophesies have been signally falsified, and, from the best information available, it is clearly useless to prophesy that there is any limit approaching its present value below which the price of silver cannot fall. There appears to be no reason, when silver is abandoned as regards its principal function—to serve as a material for currency—why the rupee should not fall to a shilling and still lower.

(13) The consequences of this persistent depreciation of the metal which still remains the standard of value for the Indian Empire, and of the violent fluctuations which are constantly, indeed daily, occurring in the exchange value of the rupee, have been of the gravest kind.

(14) The loss to the Government in paying its sterling obligations in England may be reckoned at eight hundred millions of rupees, or eighty million pounds sterling at par of exchange, since the commencement of the depression, and at the present rate of exchange the loss is upwards of eighty millions of rupees, or eight million pounds sterling at par of exchange annually. Each fall of a penny in the exchange value of the rupee aggravates this heavy burden by the addition of more than ten millions of rupees, or one million sterling at par.

(15) It is evident that the payment of sums of from eight to one hundred millions of rupees annually on account of exchange is a burden which would tax the financial resources of the most flourishing country in the world. The Government must find the money, and to find it additional taxation must be levied of a grievous and harassing character.

(16) The people of India are content to pay to the State in taxation all the money that is required for the due and orderly administration of the Empire, for its defence from foreign enemies, for the maintenance of internal peace and tranquillity, and for the progressive development of communications, public works, and the general resources of the country.

(17) But the taxation of eighty millions of rupees now annually taken from the people of India is applied to none of these objects; it serves no useful purpose; and it is wrung from the people merely because the Government of India has not been permitted to regulate the currency system of the Empire with reference to the interests of the country.

(18) If the currency had been so regulated there would either have been no necessity for such heavy taxation, or, if the money had been raised, it would have been applied to the reduction of debt, the more rapid extension of railways, of irrigation works, or other permanently useful objects.

(19) While all classes of the people suffer from the imposition on them of a load of taxation, the receipts from which are not applied to any useful or necessary purpose, each class suffers in its own particular way from the condition of the currency.

(20) The trading community are harassed by the uncertainty and the fluctuations of exchange to such an extent that legitimate trade is often replaced by speculative and gambling transactions; the importer is at a loss how to meet his engagements when exchange falls day by day; and the exporter is no gainer, for each fall in exchange is followed by an equivalent fall in the gold price of the commodities he exports.

(21) It may be said, indeed that but for the fortunate accident that the Suez Canal was opened just as the depreciation commenced, enabling Indian goods to be taken expeditiously and cheaply to Europe, and but for the development of railway communications, which has enabled goods to be taken expeditiously and cheaply to the seaports, the trade of India would have been paralysed by these fluctuations, and this depreciation and the Empire would now have been in hopeless financial disorder and embarrassment.

(22) The investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged; for, both as regards the remittance of interest and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the continuous fall in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is naturally unwilling to face.

(23) The credit of the State is heavily injured by the depreciation in value of the rupee securities of the Government of India held in England and the uncertainty in the amount of interest in gold which may be obtained by their holders. English capitalists are naturally as reluctant to invest their money in these securities as they are to invest it in India

(24) To the European officers of the Government, civil and military, and to all Europeans on rupee incomes, the depreciation of the standard has brought severe distress.

(25) To the European who has retired, whether from the service or from business, and whose pension or income is paid in rupees, the continued depreciation has brought the greatest hardship.

(26) It may be said generally that the retention of the silver standard, while it has been rejected by the Western nations, has been productive of nothing but evil to every class of the population in India, the only persons who may have benefited from time to time being those who have speculated for the fall.

(27) It is not urged that the silver standard is in itself unsuitable to India. If the silver standard was employed by other nations, its retention in India would be desirable. But it is entirely undesirable to retain the silver standard in a great Empire such as this, whose annual revenues amount to nine hundred millions of rupees, while its foreign trade amounts to nearly two thousand millions of rupees, when the standard has been rejected and repudiated by most of the nations of the world. For it must be borne in mind that a considerable proportion of the revenues is raised to meet obligations incurred in England, a country with a gold standard, and much the largest part of the trade is conducted with England and other countries with a gold standard.

(28) The people of India have long desired a re-establishment of the gold standard. Proposals for the introduction of that metal as the standard of value were pressed upon the Government of India as far back as 1859, and from that time onwards were repeated with persistence by the Chambers of Commerce and other public bodies for about fourteen years. Since 1873 the Government of India has repeatedly urged the acceptance of the double standard (gold and silver) by international arrangement in view to its introduction into India.

(29) None of these proposals were accepted, Her Majesty's Government having consistently declined, first to permit the introduction of a gold standard, and afterwards to aid in the international arrangements required for the effective introduction and maintenance of the double standard.

(30) The result is that India is still compelled to retain as her monetary standard a metal which during the last twenty years has been rapidly and continuously losing the characters that should attach to a standard of value, and which now possesses them no longer in any degree. Indeed, silver is now hardly more fit than tin or copper to be a standard and measure of value, and it is unjust to

the inhabitants of this Empire that its retention in that character should be insisted on.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, in view of the considerations set forth above, your Honourable House will be pleased to direct the application of a remedy for their grievances by the introduction of a speedy reform in the Indian currency system.

Your petitioners represent that the introduction of the double standard can only be effected by international arrangement, but that international concert has hitherto been found impossible; that another International Conference is now about to meet; that it is of the most vital importance to the interests of the Government and people of this Empire that an arrangement should be arrived at; and that, therefore, every effort should be used on behalf of India to secure its success. If, however, the Conference should fail, like its predecessors, to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions referred to it, your petitioners pray that the Government of India may be fully empowered to take such measures as may to it seem fit for the adoption of the only remaining effectual remedy, namely, a gold standard; and your petitioners, having regard to the probability that the Conference will, like its predecessors, reach no practical issue, and that the price of silver will then be still more and incalculably depressed, further pray that the grant of power to the Government of India may be made now in view to its exercise without delay after the termination of the Conference.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc., etc.

(*Here follow signatures.*)

13.] No. 183, dated the 12th July 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to forward copy of a letter from the President of the Indian Currency Association, dated the 24th June 1892, and of the memorial therein enclosed, which the Association proposes, when it has been fully signed, to present to the House of Commons. The President of the Association asks for the support of the Government of India and of Your Lordship to the prayer of the memorial that power should be conferred on the Government of India for the introduction, in the event of the failure of the International Conference about to be held, of such changes in the Indian Currency system as will give stability to the exchange value of the rupee.

2 Our views on this subject have been stated in our confidential despatch No. 160 (Financial), dated the 21st June 1892.

14.] No. 2843-A., dated 8th July 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President of the Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 24th June 1892, forwarding copies of a memorial to Parliament, and asking for the support of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India to the prayer of the memorial.

2. I am to say that the letter, with its enclosure, has been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

15.] No. 205 (Confidential), dated 2nd August 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's telegram of 24th July, quoted in the margin, requesting our opinion as to the probable effects of the introduction of a gold standard into India.

Your Financial despatch No. 160—Gold standard. To enable me to form an opinion on your proposal, I require information as to the effect which change of standard would seem to have on prices in India as well as on import and export trade, industry, railways, land revenue, opium, gold and silver debt, etc. How would your proposal affect proposed claim for compensation?

Any discussion of the probable effects of such a change must, from the very nature

of the subject, be of a somewhat speculative character; and we would suggest, for Your Lordship's consideration, that a more satisfactory judgment on the general question of the probable effects of a change from a silver to a gold standard can be formed by examining the actual working of the gold standard in England, France, Germany, and other countries where that standard prevails, rather than by a consideration of any theoretical arguments which we may be able to bring forward.

From the fact that Roumania has recently adopted a gold standard, and that the Austro-Hungarian Empire is making arrangements to follow the same course, we infer that the working of the gold standard has been found by experience to be not unsatisfactory in Europe; and, if we are right in this view, we see no reason to doubt that gold would prove to be equally satisfactory as a monetary standard in India. In Java also we understand that the system we propose has not been injurious to the interests of that country. Six years ago it was held by a few persons that Java had suffered by comparison with the neighbouring countries which have a silver standard, but we believe that fuller experience has demonstrated this view to be erroneous, and that the change of standard has in no way arrested the development of trade and industry. Your Lordship, however, is in a position to obtain much fuller and more accurate information on these points than is at our disposal, and we will confine ourselves to stating the views which we hold on the specific questions which have been put to us in the telegram of 24th July.

2. It is generally recognised that money is required to perform four separate and important functions according as it is employed as (1) a medium of exchange; (2) a store of value; (3) a common measure of value; and (4) a standard of value for deferred payments.

We see no reason to doubt that as a medium of exchange gold supplemented by silver coins and notes would prove thoroughly satisfactory in India, while it is well suited for the purpose of storing value, since it possesses great value in little bulk, and appears less likely to depreciate than any other metal which could be adopted as the standard.

As a common measure of value gold would possess the inestimable advantage of giving India the same measure of value as England; the existence of a common monetary standard in England and in India would facilitate both the import and export trade by preventing excessive fluctuations in exchange; would encourage the flow of English capital to India, and would consequently facilitate the construction of railways by private enterprise and stimulate all industries; with gold as the Indian standard, the rate of interest payable on the present silver debt of India could also be largely reduced.

3. It is only with regard to the possible results of adopting gold as the standard of value for deferred payments that there can be any room for doubt regarding the expediency of the introduction of a gold standard into India.

On this point we have already said that Your Lordship is in the best position to form a judgment. If gold has proved to be a satisfactory standard of value for deferred payments in Europe, we see no reason why it should not be equally satisfactory in India.

It is, of course, possible for those who hold that there has hitherto been no appreciation of gold to argue that there might now be appreciation if India adopted a gold standard. We are not disposed to attach much force to this argument unless it can be shown that there has already been an injurious appreciation of gold in Western countries. If the adoption of a gold standard by Germany and the United States, and other countries of less importance, and the closing of the mints of the Latin Union to the free coinage of silver have not caused an injurious appreciation of gold, we do not apprehend that the adoption of a gold standard by India would be attended with serious results. We understand that the Austro-Hungarian Empire is preparing to adopt a gold standard, and that this example will probably be followed by other nations; and we see no reason to suppose that worse results would attend the adoption of a gold standard by India than have followed the change of standard in Germany or the United States, or than would now follow in the case of the adoption of a

gold standard by Austria-Hungary or any other country of equal extent. It will be obvious to Your Lordship that if the gold standard is to be universally adopted, India will be placed at a disadvantage if she is not allowed to make the change until every other country has supplied itself with the gold which it requires for this purpose.

4. Apprehensions have been expressed in many quarters that the introduction of a gold standard in India would involve a serious disturbance of existing contracts and financial obligations and a dangerous derangement of the course of trade. We desire, however, to have it clearly understood that if it were decided to adopt a gold standard in India, we should propose a rate for the transfer from silver to gold which did not greatly differ from the market ratio of the day. We are of opinion that in such case the adoption of a gold standard would not have any serious effect in lowering prices or reducing the rate of growth of the land revenue, and that it would not materially affect either the opium revenue or the burden of our gold or silver debt.

5. Even if we assume that there has been, or may hereafter be, some appreciation of gold, Your Lordship will not fail to observe that India, after substituting a gold standard for a silver one, will be in a better position to withstand the possible effects of any future appreciation than the countries which have always had a gold standard, or which have adopted a gold standard at the old ratio of 1 to 15½ or 1 to 16. In the present day we should propose a ratio for conversion probably not greatly differing from 1 to 20, and India would consequently escape the effects of any appreciation of gold which may have wholly or partially led to the alteration of the ratio of value from 1 to 15½ to 1 to 20. Such countries as England, Germany, France, and the United States would have to bear the cumulative effects of both the past and the future appreciation of gold; and if the prospect of a possible appreciation of gold does not afford sufficient reason to justify any modification of their standard, *à fortiori* such possibility of appreciation does not afford a valid excuse for preventing a change of standard in India on the conditions we have proposed.

6. In the telegram which we have quoted in the opening paragraph of this despatch Your Lordship enquires how our proposal would affect the proposed claim for compensation. We understand Your Lordship to refer to the remark in paragraph 4 of our despatch No. 160, dated 21st June last, in which we stated that the distress of large numbers of officers of our European services, owing to the fall in exchange, is rapidly becoming acute, and that, unless the efficiency of the services is to suffer, we may be compelled to satisfy claims involving compensation to a large amount. In reference to this matter, we desire to explain that if the ratio at which we pass from the silver to the gold standard approximates to the ratio now prevailing, the question of compensation will stand approximately where it stands at this moment, and that in any case there could be no further fall after the gold standard was effectively established, and consequently no claim for compensation on account of future falls in the exchange value of the rupee could arise such as we must expect if the exchange value is not fixed.

7. We take this opportunity of again calling Your Lordship's special attention to the extreme gravity of the present position—a position so fraught with danger that inaction involves at least as great risk and as much responsibility as would the undertaking of an enterprise even more hazardous than the introduction of a gold standard into India.

A great fall has already taken place in the value of the rupee as compared with the pound sterling, and sudden and violent fluctuations have been far from unfrequent. Nevertheless we have neither as yet seen the end of the fall, nor are we able to look forward to any time at which the fluctuations may be expected to cease.

On the contrary, if the approaching International Conference does not arrive at a satisfactory settlement of the question, we shall probably experience very shortly a still greater fall in value and more violent fluctuations than any that have occurred in the past. Without a change of standard, we can never hope to secure any guarantee against further falls and continual fluctuations.

It is under these circumstances that we have after full consideration proposed to Your Lordship that, on the occurrence of a certain contingency, immediate steps should be taken to introduce a gold standard into India, and we trust that our proposals will obtain Your Lordship's full support, and will be pressed on Her Majesty's Government in view to a prompt and final settlement of the question.

8. It would, we submit, be wholly unreasonable if, in face of the calamities which we are now experiencing, and of the still greater calamities which are likely to come upon us in the future, and of the fact that our difficulties must continue until England and India have the same standard of value, Her Majesty's Government were to prevent the Government of India from making an attempt to introduce a gold standard into this country on the ground of the actual or possible appreciation of gold, and were at the same time to refuse to support the proposal for a general system of double legal tender on the ground that there had been no appreciation of gold in the past, and that there was no likelihood of any such appreciation in the future. If Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to accept the proposals which we have advocated for more than ten years as the best remedy for our difficulties, we consider that they ought not now to refuse to let us adopt the only other remedy open to us, namely, the adoption of the same monetary standard as that of the country with which we have our most intimate financial and commercial relations, that standard being, as we understand, considered by Her Majesty's Government to have worked so satisfactorily in England that they are not prepared to encourage any hope of a departure from it being approved by them.

16.] No. 3083, dated 28th July 1892.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter No. 2730, dated 2nd instant, from the Commissioner in Sind, together with a memorial from the leading native merchants in Karachi complaining of the injury done to their business and trade by constant fluctuations in exchange, for the favourable consideration of the Government of India and for such steps as they may be able and see fit to take in order to further the object of the petitioners.

2. I am to state that the Commissioner in Sind has been informed of the transmission to the Government of India of the papers submitted by him, and of the fact that the Supreme Government has already addressed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in March last on the subject of the debased value of the rupee.

17.] No. 2730, dated 2nd July 1892.

From—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq., Acting Commissioner in Sind,

To—His Excellency the Governor and President in Council, Bombay

Yesterday evening a deputation of six of the leading native merchants in Karachi, representing the most influential trading communities, waited upon me with the enclosed memorial, in which they complain of the injury done to their business and trade by the constant fluctuations in exchange. Mr. Currie, the President of the Chamber of Commerce, accompanied the deputation, the spokesman of which, Mr. Yusuf Ali, presented me with the memorial. Your Lordship will observe that it bears the signatures of all the leading native firms in Karachi.

2. I informed the deputation that I would lose no time in submitting the memorial to Your Excellency, and that I was sure Your Excellency would forward it in turn to the Government of India. It would be entirely superfluous in me to comment upon it or to suggest a remedy for evils which, I am aware, have for many years engaged the serious attention of the Supreme Government.

But from what the members of the deputation personally told me, I am justified in stating that their losses have been unquestionably heavy, and that the instability of the rupee is felt by them as a serious impediment to trade. A low exchange, enabling gold to purchase a larger quantity of produce than when exchange was higher, may be a benefit to India; but when we find the native merchants of a great port like Karachi coming forward spontaneously to complain of the serious damage to their own trade by the uncertain value of silver, it is proof that a remedy, if one be practicable, is needed. The testimony afforded by this memorial may therefore, though in ever so small a way, afford an additional inducement to the Supreme Government to persevere in its efforts to obtain a fixed ratio between silver and gold.

18] Dated 27th June 1892.

To—H. E. M. JAMES, Esq.,
Commissioner in Sind.

The humble memorial of HOTCHAND KHUSHAIRAI and others, Native Traders of Karachi—

SHEWETH,—We, native traders of Karachi, born and bred to trade exclusively and having no other calling, are now in process of discovering that our occupation is likely to vanish altogether, unless something can be done to make the value of the money, by which our trade is carried on, permanent, or at least to free it from the violent and unintelligible fluctuations to which it is now apparently always subject.

You are aware that for the last three months we have in self-defence been compelled to combine to cease purchasing European commodities in our customary way. For this reason, that the moderate profit which we look to make we have found altogether inadequate to cover the risks and losses to which we are subjected by the constant change in the value of the rupee.

When we bought Manchester grey cloth two years ago on a basis of 1/4 $\frac{1}{4}$ exchange, we could have no idea that a loss of about 15 per cent. by the sudden rise in exchange would be inflicted upon us by causes altogether outside the normal fluctuations of our local market, and over which we had no control; nor could we have anticipated the causes which brought ruin to us through contracts we had entered into with exporting firms for wheat and seeds when the rupee was valued at 1/8 in English money. Then, as we say, the value of the rupee stood at *1s. 8d.*, but when we came to carry out these contracts its value had fallen to *1s. 6d.*, and we found that in consequence we had to provide more rupees with which to buy the produce to fulfil our contracts than we had agreed to take from the exporting firms.

To illustrate the risk we are subjected to, we have only to draw your attention to the fluctuations of the present month—

On the 2nd exchange was 1/3$\frac{7}{16}$.
On the 9th exchange was 1/3$\frac{14}{16}\frac{1}{2}$, giving a rise of 4$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
On the 16th exchange was 1/3$\frac{11}{16}$, giving a fall of 1$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.
On the 23rd exchange was 1/3$\frac{7}{17}$, giving a further fall of 2$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

What it will be to-morrow, and whether for loss or profit to us, we cannot say.

The hardship of our position is intensified by the fact that we can in no way protect ourselves from these losses, because, while we may sell with the knowledge we have of up-country supplies to exporting firms, it is impossible for us to buy against our contracts till the produce collected in small quantities in the districts is brought to market, and it is in this interval that the constant changing in the value of the rupee turns our legitimate trading transactions from safe business to purely speculative gambling.

It is this which makes us fear that, unless some means can be found to give steadiness of value to the rupee, let it be high or low, but steady, which will enable us, as in days gone by, to calculate with some certainty the result of our transactions, an absolute destruction of our trade must sooner or later overtake us.

We therefore beg that you will be graciously pleased to make a representation to Government urging the essential need of some steps being taken to put a stop to the intolerable uncertainty as to the value of the rupee.

And we will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(*Here follow 77 signatures.*)

19.] No. 217, dated 16th August 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 183 of the 12th July last, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3083, dated the 28th July 1892, and of the memorial therein enclosed, addressed to the Commissioner in Sind by the leading native merchants in Karachi, complaining of the injury done to their business and trade by the constant fluctuations in exchange.

20.] Dated 9th August 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E. President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In continuation of my letter of 24th June last, I have now the honour to inform you that branches of this Association have been formed in every town of any importance in India, and that the petition to the House of Commons, copy of which was forwarded to you with my letter above quoted, has already been signed by over eight thousand persons.

2. The petition will shortly be sent home for presentation to Parliament at the earliest opportunity, and a printed list of those who have signed the petition will be prepared for the information of the Government of India. Meantime I sent for your information and inspection the signatures in original, which kindly return at your convenience. It will be observed that the petition has been signed by natives as well as by Europeans, the occupations of the signatories comprising amongst others the following:

Native noblemen and gentlemen.	Vakils.
Landholders.	Manufacturers.
Zemindars.	Employés of manufacturers.
Bankers.	Shipowners.
Merchants.	Employés of shipowners.
Brokers.	Railway managers
Tradesmen.	Railway employés.
Tea, indigo, and coffee planters.	Employés of merchants.
Barristers.	Employés of tradesmen.
Solicitors.	Officers of the Army.
Pleaders.	Government servants.

Two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the most important commercial body in India, have signed the petition, as also have the Trades Association unanimously.

3. Since I had the honour of addressing you on 24th June last, the sterling value of the rupee has dropped from 1-3⅜ to 1-2¾, and there is every prospect that it will still further fall.

4. The petition of the Currency Association unfortunately cannot be presented to, and considered by, Parliament probably for another three, possibly for another five, months; and, if no action is taken until Parliament re-assembles, the condition of affairs in this country may in the interval become very serious.

5. In your letter No. 2843-A. of 8th July you were good enough to state that my letter of 24th June, with copy of the petition of the Currency Association, had been forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for his consideration.

6. If a burning question of this nature had been agitating the public mind in England as the currency question has lately been agitating the public mind in India, opportunities would have arisen or would have been made to give the public an indication of Government's view on the subject. But so far there has

been no indication given of the views of the Government of India on this important question. It is believed, however, that Government cannot fail to be alive to the gravity of the situation, and in these circumstances I would venture to suggest that the feeling in India, as portrayed by the support which the petition to Parliament has received, should be communicated to the Secretary of State by wire in the hope that he may thereby be induced to give speedy consideration to the prayer of the petition that the Government of India be empowered to take such measures as they may think fit to adopt gold instead of silver as the standard for the currency of this country.

7. I believe it will not be overstating the case to add that the present condition and prospects of the country's currency and the apparent supineness on the part of the Government in regard to it are creating grave dissatisfaction in the minds of the intelligent classes in India.

21.] No 3373, dated 15th August 1892.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President, Indian Currency Association

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, and of the lists received therewith (since returned) of signatures to the petition of the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons. Your letter has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for consideration.

2. I am to express the regret of the Governor General in Council that the suggestion contained in paragraph 6 of your letter cannot at present be complied with. The subject referred to being, as you are already aware, under reference to the Secretary of State, it would not be in accordance with practice or with the orders of the Secretary of State to make public now an expression of the views of the Government of India on it.

22.] No. 228, dated 16th August 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With our letter of the 12th July 1892, No. 183, we transmitted to Your Lordship copy of a letter from the Honourable Mr. J. L. Mackay, C.I.E., President of the Indian Currency Association, and copy of a petition to the House of Commons adopted by the Association.

2. We now have the honour to enclose a further letter from Mr. Mackay, dated the 9th instant, informing us that the petition has already been numerously signed by all classes of the educated community, and that branches of the Association have been established in every town in India of any importance.

3. We have not considered it expedient to comply with the request made by Mr. Mackay for an indication of the views held and action proposed by the Government of India on the question of an alteration in our currency system; but we commend this letter to Your Lordship's consideration. The fact that the petition of the Association has been signed by two-thirds of the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce shews that the importance of the question is fully appreciated by the mercantile community, and confirms the belief expressed in the 5th paragraph of our despatch of the 21st June last, No. 160 (Confidential), "that we might safely count on receiving every reasonable assistance from the commercial and banking classes in the attempt to introduce a gold standard."

23.] Dated 17th August 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

At public meeting held last night, Town Hall, the following resolution was passed *nem con*:—That this meeting, in view of the alarming condition

into which the currency of India has drifted, and fearing a grave crisis imminent, calls upon the Government of India to say at once what steps they propose to take to allay the panic feeling which exists throughout the country.

24.] No. 3500-A., dated 25th August 1892.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary to the Indian Currency Association, Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 17th instant, embodying the following resolution passed at a public meeting held in furtherance of the objects of the Association at the Town Hall, Madras, on the 16th instant:—

"That this meeting, in view of the alarming condition into which the currency of India has drifted, and fearing that a grave crisis is imminent, calls upon the Government of India to say at once what steps they propose to take to allay the panic feeling which exists throughout the country."

2. In reply, I am to state that the Government of India fully recognize the gravity of the situation to which attention is called by the resolution. They have already addressed the Secretary of State on the subject, and regret that they are unable at present to communicate any further information to the public for the reasons stated in the recent letter* to the Honourable Mr. Mackay, President of the Association, of which copy is enclosed.

* *Vide* Accounts and Finance Proceedings for August 1892, Nos. 899 to 901 (Confidential).

25.] Dated 21st August 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

At public meeting held here Friday following resolution carried large majority:—That in opinion this meeting desirable that Government India should press on Home Government importance of obtaining by international agreement fixed ratio between gold silver; and, failing establishment such fixed ratio, necessity giving Government India free hand to adopt such measures as may to it seem fit for remedying the existing evils.

26.] No. 231, dated 30th August 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Financial despatch No. 228, dated the 16th August 1892, we have the honour to forward copy of correspondence with the Secretary to the Indian Currency Association at Madras on the subject of the present condition of the currency of India.

2. We also forward copy of a telegram received from the Secretary of the branch of the same Association at Ootacamund.

27.] Dated 22nd August 1892.

From—G. D. KER, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to inform you that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Ootacamund and neighbourhood was held here on Friday, the 19th instant, the Honourable Mr. Hamnett, C.I.E., presiding, when the following resolution was passed by a very large majority:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the Government of India should press on the Home Government the importance of obtaining by international agreement a fixed ratio between gold and silver; and, failing the establishment of such fixed ratio, the necessity of giving the Government of India a free hand to adopt such measures as may to it seem fit for remedying the existing evils."

I wired you yesterday to this effect, and now beg to confirm my telegram.

I enclose for your information a copy of the resolutions passed at this meeting.

Indian Currency Association.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Ootacamund and the neighbourhood will be held on Friday, the 19th instant, at 5 P.M., at the Assembly Rooms, for the purpose of considering the proposal to form a branch of this Association in Ootacamund.

The following proposals will be submitted to the meeting:

(1) That a branch of the Indian Currency Association be formed in Ootacamund, the subscription for membership being Re. 1 to cover expenses;

(2) that, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the Government of India should press on the Home Government the importance of obtaining by international agreement a fixed ratio between gold and silver; and, failing the establishment of such fixed ratio, the necessity of giving the Government of India a free hand to adopt such measures as may to it seem fit for remedying the existing evils;

(3) that inasmuch as it is of the greatest importance to arouse public interest in England at once to the serious condition into which the currency of India has already drifted, and to the still more serious outlook, this meeting, while not committing itself to all the statements in the memorial, still approves of its general tenor, and therefore recommends all interested in the matter to support with their signatures the prayer of the petition to the House of Commons;

(4) that a permanent Committee consisting of the undermentioned members of the Indian Currency Association* (with power to add to their number) be formed for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the Association:—

* The names of the permanent Committee will be submitted to the meeting.

Signed on behalf of the Provincial Committee—

G. D. KER.

HONOURABLE MR. HAMNETT, C.I.E.
SURGEON-GENERAL HOYSTED.
MR. J. W. MINCHIN.
COLONEL HUGHES HALLETT.
MR. J. F. DAVIES.
MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E.
MR. DADABHOY EDULJEE.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL PEARSON, C.B.
MR. HAROLD STUART, C.S.

28] No. 3621-A., dated 3rd September 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary to the Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22nd August 1892, on the subject of the present condition of the currency of India, and to say that a copy of the telegram referred to therein was sent to the Secretary of State by last mail.

29] Dated 8th September 1892.

From—H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., Vice-President, Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward copy of a resolution passed yesterday by the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the above Association with a request that it may be laid before the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Vice-President (the President being in Europe) be requested to address the Government of India, informing them that the petition of the Indian Currency Association has already been signed by a large number of the leading European and Native residents of this city, representing all classes of the community, and notably by native firms trading with England.

"2. That this Committee is persuaded that a widespread feeling exists throughout the country that the unchecked depreciation and constant fluctuation in value of the rupee have caused serious injury to India, and are likely to cause still more serious injury unless speedy steps be taken to avert the danger.

"3. That this Committee suggests that this general feeling among the intelligent classes of the Bombay Presidency may be communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State with a request that the Government of India may be allowed to adopt some speedy remedy for the evil in accordance with the recommendations made to Her Majesty by the Royal Commissioners appointed in 1886 to consider the recent changes in the relative values of the precious metals.

"4. That this Committee is strongly of opinion that present and probable future exigencies demand immediate attention, and that action cannot safely be deferred pending the results of the coming International Conference."

30.] No. 254, dated 21st September 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Financial despatch No. 231, dated the 30th August 1892, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter from the Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, and of the resolution therein referred to, on the subject of the depreciation and constant fluctuation in the value of the rupee.

31.] No. 3838-A., dated 21st September 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Vice-President, Bombay Branch, Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association on the subject of the unchecked depreciation and constant fluctuation in the value of the rupee, and in reply to state that the resolution has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

32.] No. 272, dated 5th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch of the 2nd August 1892, No. 205 (Confidential), we have the honour to enclose a short paper by Mr. J. E. O'Conor, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, on the range of prices in India. The wholesale prices of imports have fallen materially, the fall on the whole approximating to, and in some cases exceeding, the fall in exchange.

2. The wholesale prices of Indian commodities have not fallen generally as imports have. Some have fallen and others have risen. Broadly, they may be divided into two great classes. Those which have risen in price are rice, wheat, linseed, and jute (raw and manufactured).

These articles may be taken to represent the following classes of goods in the export trade:

Average value, last five years.

	Rx.
Grain and pulse	19,249,000
Seeds	10,225,000
Jute, raw	7,405,000
„ manufactured	2,421,000
TOTAL ...	39,300,000

being about 41 per cent. of the average value of the exports of Indian goods for the last five years.

On examining the figures it will be seen that there was no rise of price in wheat and but little in linseed until the present year, and in both cases the rise may be regarded as caused by the temporary operation of the failure of the Russian harvests of wheat and linseed and the demand on India suddenly resulting therefrom. In rice and jute, however, it is apparent that the level of prices has been permanently raised. Both these articles are practically Indian monopolies; for, though there is competition with Indian rice, it certainly rules the European market in so far that India can supply the whole requirements of that market.

3. The articles which have fallen in price are cotton, opium (this has since risen rapidly, but the increase may be speculative and temporary), cotton yarns and cloth, indigo, tea, and hides. They have all, with the exception of opium, fallen in price in more or less the same proportion as the fall in exchange, and tea has fallen in nearly double that ratio.

The average value of these goods in the last five years has been—

	Rx.
Cotton, raw	15,077,000
Opium	9,903,000
Cotton yarns and cloth	6,619,000
Indigo	3,598,000
Tea	5,381,000
Hides and skins	4,800,000
TOTAL ...	45,378,000

being about 47 per cent of the average value of the exports of Indian merchandise in the last five years.

4. When we turn to the retail prices of food-grains we find that there has been a general rise throughout the country which may be said to have commenced about 1886. The returns of the prices paid for atta (flour), wheat, rice, pulses, and ghi by the Commissariat Department confirm the fact that prices have largely risen from about that year. To some extent this rise in the last two years is due to drought and scarcity in various regions of the Empire, and it has been intensified by the demand for export of wheat and rice.

5. We do not anticipate that a permanently lower level of prices will be established. The country is now intersected by railways through its length and breadth, and numerous steamers on the coasts also afford facilities for exchange which were absent twenty years ago. In consequence we are not likely to see prices rule as low as they did formerly in seasons of plenty, when the demand to be supplied from any particular place was purely local and ordinarily smaller than the supply available, and when, therefore, prices were more or less regulated by custom and tradition. In the present day there are

comparatively few districts from which grain cannot easily be exported to distant tracts, where the supply is smaller than the demand, or to foreign countries, and the means of intercourse have so multiplied that traders will not part with their stock locally at low prices when they possess the knowledge that it will fetch a higher price if exported or sold elsewhere in India. Prices are therefore regulated by competition and by a greatly increased demand, and the level will remain high in the future.

6. In the case of wheat and rice, the only two grains of which the exports bear a material proportion to the local consumption, the wholesale prices will be largely determined by the gold prices in Europe and the rate of exchange for the time being. As regards the retail prices of food-grains, it is worthy of notice that there have been loud and persistent complaints during the last three or four years of the high range of prices of the articles of food which are in common use by the people at large.

7. Your Lordship is no doubt aware that, although there must be a connection between the range of prices and the standard of value, it is in practice extremely difficult, if not impossible, to trace the connection. The extent to which fluctuations of price are due on the one hand to causes primarily affecting the standard of value, and on the other to such causes as the failure of crops or the apprehension of scarcity, can never be determined with accuracy. The figures we have just given confirm this conclusion.

8. Information of an unofficial character which we have recently received regarding Java, in which country a change from the silver to the gold standard was made in the year 1875 at the ratio of 1 to 15·625, shows that little or no difficulty was encountered in substituting a gold for a silver standard; that, although a gold standard is now in force there, the currency employed is to all intents and purposes a silver currency; and that great prosperity prevails under the gold standard.

We strongly recommend that Your Lordship should ask the Government of Holland for further information on this point.

33.] LEVELS OF PRICES.

The ten tables attached to this note give a general and summary view of the course of wholesale prices of imports and exports and of retail prices of food-grains since 1861, with some exceptions where prices are not available as far back as that year.

The variations in wholesale prices in tables Nos. I and II are taken from tables No. 11 and 17 in the ninth issue of the Tables of Prices and Wages annually published by this Department. There are two exceptions: the variations in the price of rice at Rangoon have been computed from a statement of prices specially obtained from the Collector of Customs, and the variations in the price of opium have been computed from the tables in Part III of the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

The variations in retail prices in tables Nos. III—IX have been computed from table No. 12 in the ninth issue of Prices and Wages. The stations selected for each grain represent each tract of the whole area over which the grain is largely grown and consumed.

Table No. X is a summary of tables Nos. III to IX.

In all the tables the years have been grouped in quinquennial periods.

In the tables of wholesale prices the price of March 1873 has been taken to represent 100, and the figures represent in most cases the prices in January of each year; where no quotation existed for that month, the next nearest month has been taken. Opium is an exception, all the figures being averages for the year based on monthly returns. Rangoon rice is also an exception as above mentioned.

In the tables of retail prices the average price for the year 1873 represents 100, and all the figures are averages for the year deduced from returns received and published twice a month.

Wholesale Prices.

The variations in the prices of imports and exports in tables I and II are based on the price in March 1873, which was taken to represent 100.

Imports.—The articles selected represent in themselves about one-third of the total import trade, but they may really be taken to represent a great deal more, for the variations in the prices of grey shirtings not only represent the variations in the trade in unbleached, but also in bleached and coloured goods; and the variations in the prices of iron represent also the variations in the prices of hardware, machinery and millwork, and railway material. The selected articles may probably be taken as representative of at least half of the import trade, the half in question being the portion which most nearly concerns the people at large. For the remaining half largely consists of articles which are either not primary necessities, or do not enter into general consumption except by the European population, or are consumed in such small quantities as to have no material importance in the domestic economy of the people.

It may be taken then that imports generally have fallen since 1873 in rupee price 26 per cent. in the case of cotton goods, from 36 to 43 per cent. in the case of cotton yarns, 36 per cent. in the case of iron, and 28 per cent. in the case of copper. Another article—kerosine oil—for which we have no figures before 1888 has fallen since that year by 24 per cent. in the case of American oil and 19 per cent. in the case of Russian oil. This article is now assuming some importance in native domestic economy.

It should be noted as regards cotton goods and yarns that the high level of price recorded in the periods 1861—1865 and 1866—1870 was caused by the immense inflation in the price of cotton which took place during the civil war in the United States.

Exports.—In the list of exports we find that the undermentioned articles, which are all of importance, have fallen in price:

Cotton, raw.	Indigo.
„ yarn.	Opium.
Hides.	Tea.

Cotton cloth has remained stationary.

The course of the prices of these articles since 1887 is shewn below (prices in January of each year, except for opium, for which the average of the year is taken):

	1887.	1888	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892
Cotton, Broach	85	95	93	95	84	75
Cotton yarns, 20s. ...	69	74	79	74	70	65
Cotton T-cloth	76	77	77	77	77	77
Hides, cow	87	76	76	72	65	66
Indigo, good	70	82	93	76	86	74
Opium, Bengal	84	85	91	83	81	89
„ Malwa	90	100	98	88	87	88
Tea, good Souchong ...	55	50	52	50	50	41

It may be noted as regards hides and skins that they fluctuate in price with seasonal vicissitudes. In a bad season, when prices of food-grains rise high, the prices of hides fall, the mortality being large or cultivators being compelled

by distress to sell their cattle. In good seasons hides are scarcer and prices rise.

Three articles of minor importance—saltpetre, shell-lac, and raw silk—have also fallen. Shell-lac has risen in price in the present year, but it is a highly speculative trade with great fluctuations in prices. The variations for these three articles are as follow:

	1861-65.	1866-70.	1871-75.	1876-80.	1881-85.	1886-90.	1891.	1892.
Saltpetre ...	104	76	91	83	82	83	80	85
Shell-lac, middling	87	46	114	83	83	65	67	95
Silk, raw, Sardah ...		107	88	74	71	82	73	64

The articles which have risen in price are rice, wheat, linseed, jute, and gunny bags. The course of prices of these articles in the last six years is set out in the statement below:

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Wheat (Bombay) ...	97	100	103	90	93	118
„ (Calcutta) ...	83	88	89	81	87	103
Rice (Moonghy) ...	103	110	131	144	147	162
„ (Ballam) ...	106	115	144	154	143	169
Linseed (Bombay) ...	97	104	112	111	103	110
„ (Calcutta) ...	101	95	112	109	97	112
Jute (picked) ...	137	153	192	197	126	236
„ (ordinary) ...	118	141	203	186	115	231
Gunny bags	98	125	126	118	93	132

The general rise of price of these articles in 1892 is due to special and exceptional reasons, and, except as regards rice, it cannot be said that prices shew any distinct tendency to a permanent rise. Generally it may be said that, with the exception of rice (which has shewn a distinct upward tendency since 1887) and jute, all the important staples of the export trade have either not increased or have fallen in price.

Retail Prices.

If we take the course of the wholesale prices at Calcutta and Bombay to fairly represent the course of the prices obtained by the producer, it seems clear that, with the exception of the rice-grower and jute-grower, the producer does not receive an increasing price for his goods. But while this is the case, the consumer has certainly good reason to complain in recent years of the increasing price of food-grains. From table No. X it will be seen that there is a marked correspondence between the fluctuations in periods and in degree of the different food-grains. Ragi is an exception only as regards the degree of fluctuation, the rise and fall being greater than in the case of other food-grains. This grain is produced on a relatively small area confined mainly to the Nizam's territory and the northern and central parts of Madras. When the crop fails, there is no ragi to be imported from elsewhere, and the price at once flies up to a great height as in 1866, and again in 1877 and 1878. On the other hand, the consumption being as local as the production, a good harvest following a bad one sends the price down as fast as it rose. With other grains the case is different. Each of them being of fairly general consumption over large areas, when the crop of a grain fails in one place it can generally be supplemented by

the importation of stocks of the same grain from other places, and thus prices do not rise or fall so rapidly, nor are the limits of the fluctuations so wide as is the case with ragi. A diagram of the prices of rice, wheat, jawar, and bajra shows a remarkable coincidence between the periods and the degree of their fluctuations, and this is also the case, though in not quite the same degree, with gram and barley.

In all these grains we find as the result of seasonal vicissitudes a low level of price in the periods 1861-65, 1871-75, 1881-85, and a high level of price in the periods intervening, namely, 1866-70, 1876-80, 1886-90, and again in 1891. The last three years, 1889, 1890, and 1891, have been years of high prices. The year 1891 was a good wheat year, but the abnormal demand in Europe caused an export of upwards of 50 per cent. more than the average in the course of a few months, and the rise of prices in Europe was reflected in India retail prices. There was also a large demand for rice in India owing to scarcity as well as in Europe and elsewhere. Prices still continue high (July 1892) for wheat and rice all over India. In Northern India the prices of jawar, bajra, gram, and barley have fallen somewhat, but in Peninsular India the prices of jawar, bajra, and ragi, as well as of wheat and rice, continue very high.

September 6, 1892. J. E. O'CONOR.

No. I.—Variations in wholesale prices of Imports at Calcutta.

	Grey Shirtings 8¼ lbs.	Mule twist, white, No. 40.	Mule twist, Turkey red, No. 40.	Copper, braziers'.	Iron, flat, bolt, bar.
1861-65	145	146	123	99	64
1866-70	128	122	117	88	69
1871-75	93	92	104	92	89
1876-80	79	83	83	88	67
1881-85	78	77	62	78	61
1886-90	80	71	57	76	62
1891	74	70	56	72	62
1892	74	64	57	72	64

No. II.—Variations in wholesale prices of Exports at Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon.

	Cotton, Broach.	Opium.		Rice.			
		Bengal.	Malwa.	Moonghy (Calcutta).	Ballam (Calcutta).	Ngatsain (Rangoon).	Ngakyouk (Rangoon).
1861-65 ...	128	104	113	87	88	Not available.	
1866-70 ...	112	100	114	111	120		
1871-75 ...	87	102	100	115	115	84	109
1876-80 ...	86	98	116	148	154	97	113
1881-85 ...	88	100	101	104	122	126	157
1886-90 ...	90	87	93	124	134	122	151
1891 ...	84	81	87	147	143	133	164
1892 ...	5	89	88	162	169	156	194

	Wheat.		Linseed.		Jute.	
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Picked.	Ordinary.
1861-65 ...	82	...	85	90	103	88
1866-70 ...	101	108	107	104	110	103
1871-75 ...	85	79	104	98	128	123
1876-80 ...	94	108	104	103	153	144
1881-85 ...	84	77	95	97	132	123
1886-90 ...	83	94	104	104	163	153
1891 ...	87	93	97	103	126	115
1892 ...	103	118	112	110	236	231

	Jute gunny bags.	Tea, good Souchong.	Cotton yarns, 20s.	Cotton T-cloth, 44-inch, 24 yards, 8 lbs.	Indigo, good.	Hides, cow, slaughtered.
1861-65 ...	97	...	...	...	95	70
1866-70 ...	103	...	...	...	102	67
1871-75 ...	100	100(1)	...(2)	...(3)	108	96
1876-80 ...	94	94	81	83	103	96
1881-85 ...	105	69	77	81	110	99
1886-90 ...	110	54	74	77	86	81
1891 ...	93	50	70	77	86	65
1892 ...	132	41	65	77	74	66

(1) Four-years average.

(2) No prices available before 1874. The level is based on the price of 1874 = 100. In 1875 the level was 81.

(3) No prices before 1874. The level is based on the price of 1874 = 100. In 1875 the level was 86.

No. III.—Variations in the retail price of

Years.	Calcutta.	Patna.	Rangpur.	Backerganj.
1861	62	62	61	89
1862	62	50	61	97
1863	63	47	67	105
1864	80	50	71	112
1865	96	76	134	119
Average ...	**73**	**57**	**79**	**104**
1866	106	101	156	238
1867	72	77	117	122
1868	81	50	82	132
1869	80	96	92	136
1870	77	66	84	115
Average ...	**83**	**76**	**106**	**149**
1871	61	77	85	123
1872	64	79	87	93
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	102	111	145	171
1875	85	74	105	130
Average ...	**82**	**88**	**104**	**123**
1876	99	100	100	131
1877	103	97	107	170
1878	115	120	140	212
1879	116	117	170	209
1880	85	93	107	125
Average ...	**104**	**105**	**125**	**169**
1881	72	74	94	84
1882	76	80	94	95
1883	77	99	121	121
1884	103	125	170	151
1885	122	107	162	174
Average ...	**90**	**97**	**128**	**125**
1886	85	94	112	159
1887	68	78	101	133
1888	73	94	111	140
1889	90	117	155	190
1890	90	101	155	183
Average ...	**81**	**97**	**127**	**161**
1891	91	100	167	162

RICE since 1861—(price in 1873=100).

Raipur.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.	Rangoon.	Toungboo.
114	98	...	133	123	151
54	101	...	135	81	171
67	108	...	122	81	135
121	152	...	127	92	122
221	167	...	148	92	148
115	**125**	...	**133**	**94**	**144**
250	157	...	164	81	177
156	217	...	211	102	198
144	145	...	160	102	161
313	114	...	152	112	151
134	109	104	135	122	166
199	**148**	**104**	**164**	**104**	**171**
138	85	...	86	...	...
99	88	...	91	79	100
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
111	95	125	119	128	117
107	90	107	104	86	131
111	**92**	**111**	**100**	**98**	**112**
123	116	142	135	81	130
119	183	189	242	95	173
191	178	190	202	122	151
173	119	147	163	127	197
154	94	121	134	109	180
152	**138**	**158**	**175**	**107**	**166**
99	97	105	108	97	142
93	97	101	108	92	131
117	98	100	105	105	177
159	98	104	115	106	219
157	104	122	137	90	215
125	**99**	**106**	**115**	**98**	**177**
173	105	110	122	95	215
212	95	113	115	104	232
212	96	117	118	110	279
245	98	119	126	110	221
210	102	136	131	113	206
210	**99**	**119**	**122**	**106**	**231**
207	116	145	157	123	227

No. IV.—Variations in the price of WHEAT

Years.	Calcutta.	Patna.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.
1861 ...	69	69	96	61	126	129	140	64
1862 ...	62	98	60	54	60	72	170	69
1863 ...	56	50	58	56	61	75	128	62
1864 ...	77	98	84	69	85	89	93	73
1865 ...	77	94	99	92	98	129	99	68
Average ...	**68**	**82**	**79**	**66**	**86**	**99**	**126**	**67**
1866 ...	99	151	118	111	86	98	98	67
1867 ...	54	105	99	65	94	90	104	76
1868 ...	69	52	83	87	79	91	135	146
1869 ...	80	122	144	111	153	163	200	139
1870 ...	80	133	107	80	129	147	168	122
Average ...	**76**	**113**	**110**	**91**	**108**	**118**	**141**	**110**
1871 ...	72	67	69	62	83	87	104	103
1872 ...	82	80	86	93	83	91	108	98
1873 ...	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874 ...	93	94	96	95	98	99	99	78
1875 ...	72	68	71	62	91	89	97	64
Average ...	**84**	**82**	**84**	**82**	**91**	**93**	**102**	**89**
1876 ...	67	63	66	59	78	77	98	57
1877 ...	88	83	103	92	102	103	97	65
1878 ...	97	110	120	120	135	135	142	103
1879 ...	94	113	117	108	135	135	172	200
1880 ...	88	80	90	84	109	109	148	169
Average ...	**87**	**90**	**99**	**93**	**112**	**112**	**131**	**119**
1881 ...	75	70	81	81	99	98	119	141
1882 ...	87	82	89	89	109	102	98	91
1883 ...	88	83	89	86	112	100	101	74
1884 ...	72	76	75	77	99	95	93	60
1885 ...	75	75	74	72	91	84	92	65
Average ...	**79**	**77**	**82**	**81**	**102**	**96**	**101**	**86**
1886 ...	76	76	84	81	110	100	119	88
1887 ...	81	85	101	101	134	129	152	133
1888 ...	89	90	102	103	135	129	144	127
1889 ...	89	96	99	104	119	110	117	97
1890 ...	86	93	107	106	123	116	128	98
Average ...	**84**	**88**	**99**	**99**	**124**	**117**	**132**	**109**
1891 ...	98	99	114	117	145	135	168	126

since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Karachi.	Belgaum.	Ahmadnagar.	Bombay.	Ahmadabad.	Jabalpur.	Nagpur.	Raipur.
78	74	97	92	100	79	75	88
101	61	116	97	95	68	103	51
103	145	138	121	156	86	136	69
150	198	180	147	209	64	181	132
133	166	171	187	237	99	167	192
113	**129**	**140**	**119**	**159**	**79**	**132**	**106**
131	229	171	179	172	152	241	211
116	116	153	130	125	94	241	117
111	61	124	114	166	132	163	117
113	79	118	137	188	180	215	282
150	222	206	130	183	132	164	184
124	**141**	**167**	**138**	**167**	**138**	**205**	**182**
132	128	126	114	140	86	116	88
108	120	136	106	112	91	112	101
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
107	74	77	94	94	96	91	102
120	64	103	98	82	74	86	91
113	**97**	**108**	**102**	**106**	**89**	**101**	**96**
120	85	106	100	86	74	95	79
130	166	190	142	142	97	114	99
164	168	242	177	175	171	167	217
195	207	236	168	177	174	182	213
149	136	154	130	98	118	126	166
152	**152**	**186**	**143**	**136**	**127**	**137**	**155**
118	70	112	106	85	94	105	108
117	62	128	112	99	107	110	134
116	67	138	113	110	99	108	180
110	64	113	104	95	84	91	145
108	75	113	102	84	93	94	123
114	**68**	**119**	**107**	**95**	**95**	**102**	**138**
130	71	127	112	93	120	115	159
138	75	146	117	126	125	127	194
133	78	140	121	130	133	128	196
131	77	137	117	119	129	134	208
129	71	131	111	112	123	130	196
132	**74**	**136**	**116**	**116**	**126**	**127**	**191**
143	90	143	120	122	146	147	249

No. V.—Variations in the price of JAWAR

Years.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.
1861	102	75	170	158	216	90
1862	71	68	72	74	144	83
1863	69	63	92	72	79	67
1864	102	91	111	87	71	67
1865	103	119	125	104	132	66
Average ...	89	83	114	99	134	75
1866	102	131	114	87	99	105
1867	85	73	112	88	123	75
1868	67	73	122	96	198	168
1869	140	121	219	169	237	178
1870	94	99	117	107	187	100
Average	98	99	137	109	169	125
1871	91	68	...	83	125	79
1872	74	89	126	100	148	101
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	102	115	114	105	113	96
1875	79	70	105	100	115	82
Average ...	89	88	111	98	120	92
1876	57	56	96	83	103	60
1877	100	97	120	108	94	85
1878	150	115	185	174	194	152
1879	107	108	143	135	208	200
1880	77	96	109	103	143	156
Average ...	98	94	131	121	148	131
1881	78	70	115	109	145	135
1882	78	70	101	97	107	84
1883	75	73	94	96	86	65
1884	74	84	107	110	93	51
1885	73	75	94	91	111	66
Average ...	76	74	102	101	108	80
1886	95	86	110	106	138	123
1887	104	135	157	156	199	153
1888	122	145	144	143	177	139
1889	94	137	115	116	139	86
1890	111	142	134	136	160	71
Average ...	105	129	132	131	163	114
1891	117	165	172	157	226	120

since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Karachi.	Belgaum.	Ahmad-nagar.	Bombay.	Ahmad-abad.	Jabalpur.	Nagpur.	Bellary.	Salem.
88	92	98	103	100	130	81	98	110
92	82	156	103	143	74	116	96	110
76	215	209	143	187	86	127	119	100
192	201	206	172	271	144	194	203	86
203	172	116	150	163	96	194	196	110
130	**152**	**157**	**134**	**173**	**106**	**142**	**142**	**103**
154	209	129	176	120	152	242	225	142
112	91	179	170	136	100	208	261	199
112	56	119	130	127	144	224	125	140
118	82	190	168	226	173	188	85	123
140	112	152	128	232	152	168	88	103
127	**110**	**154**	**154**	**168**	**144**	**206**	**157**	**141**
139	84	139	120	150	112	137	70	52
114	104	155	122	110	116	118	75	50
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
99	82	75	88	98	125	70	83	102
112	87	86	93	91	79	77	105	91
113	**91**	**111**	**105**	**110**	**106**	**100**	**87**	**79**
128	106	129	105	101	86	110	140	126
171	188	301	182	167	114	130	304	278
233	145	295	191	212	177	155	212	205
161	116	291	172	193	159	184	117	145
130	93	186	118	94	96	137	86	111
165	**136**	**240**	**154**	**153**	**126**	**143**	**178**	**173**
121	65	88	88	80	76	99	63	85
117	63	106	100	116	106	100	69	82
119	86	125	105	122	97	90	59	73
118	89	171	113	109	97	102	78	85
113	95	145	106	108	109	109	103	108
188	**80**	**127**	**102**	**107**	**97**	**100**	**74**	**87**
124	90	125	109	107	121	117	89	97
126	78	123	110	134	133	139	85	80
135	83	166	122	148	141	152	74	85
146	89	193	116	136	145	116	84	88
130	86	165	113	131	142	135	86	100
132	**85**	**154**	**114**	**130**	**136**	**138**	**84**	**90**
138	88	130	116	131	157	132	97	122

No. VI.—Variations in the price of BAJRA

Years.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.
1861	96	70	144	128	109	64	91
1862	59	96	69	68	101	67	97
1863	57	78	83	67	96	61	109
1864	107	127	111	84	127	70	229
1865	103	117	138	98	132	80	235
Average ...	**84**	**98**	**109**	**89**	**113**	**68**	**152**
1866	101	134	124	85	112	85	161
1867	90	98	108	87	121	102	132
1868	89	100	115	100	186	178	133
1869	145	141	248	185	225	181	157
1870	88	131	111	104	161	106	191
Average ...	**103**	**121**	**141**	**112**	**161**	**130**	**155**
1871	81	79	87	95	129	90	151
1872	90	101	117	113	124	111	129
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	95	117	121	109	121	83	109
1875	76	90	100	88	106	63	128
Average ...	**88**	**97**	**105**	**101**	**116**	**89**	**123**
1876	57	65	86	77	101	54	135
1877	105	82	127	98	114	66	180
1878	158	144	185	158	156	142	270
1879	117	122	145	134	146	219	243
1880	78	95	104	101	138	187	169
Average ...	**103**	**102**	**129**	**114**	**131**	**134**	**199**
1881	78	76	120	110	129	154	123
1882	77	81	110	103	116	92	121
1883	80	86	114	104	104	56	124
1884	71	78	110	101	106	48	136
1885	72	74	97	82	115	54	141
Average ...	**76**	**79**	**110**	**100**	**114**	**81**	**129**
1886	92	83	115	108	141	79	144
1887	95	100	142	134	199	149	149
1888	128	136	152	143	185	149	162
1889	98	111	126	122	174	113	166
1890	103	104	132	129	164	90	140
Average ...	**103**	**107**	**133**	**127**	**173**	**116**	**152**
1891	122	143	163	151	211	133	138

since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Belgaum.	Ahmadnagar.	Bombay.	Ahmadabad.	Jabalpur.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.
97	83	111	106	86	111	...	123
85	129	106	98	69	107	...	115
225	172	141	216	96	129	...	100
231	170	197	272	91	212	...	89
174	96	178	177	123	214	...	112
162	**130**	**147**	**174**	**93**	**155**	...	**108**
223	106	186	110	157	247	...	148
95	147	152	133	123	287	...	195
75	98	147	132	123	143	...	140
99	156	157	205	157	96	...	120
127	126	138	197	115	99	81	100
124	**127**	**156**	**155**	**135**	**174**	**81**	**141**
84	160	124	155	...	...	...	...
122	166	129	115	133	125	...	74
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
76	78	84	88	113	91	118	105
84	87	89	89	85	111	88	96
93	**118**	**105**	**109**	**108**	**85**	**102**	**93**
106	136	108	101	82	147	135	121
196	249	152	179	117	286	221	325
155	235	169	209	193	222	182	211
155	229	155	183	132	167	121	149
97	171	120	95	95	117	101	122
142	**204**	**141**	**153**	**124**	**188**	**152**	**186**
66	92	87	86	75	81	91	95
72	108	98	123	93	93	84	99
87	136	104	129	88	82	86	87
94	158	111	108	91	112	88	97
105	145	110	111	77	111	101	122
85	**128**	**102**	**111**	**85**	**96**	**90**	**100**
90	132	109	118	...	102	104	114
79	135	117	130	...	92	95	89
89	165	123	146	...	106	95	98
97	186	125	130	...	117	122	104
92	143	116	112	...	107	122	101
89	**152**	**118**	**127**	...	**105**	**107**	**101**
92	140	117	122	...	120	140	126

No. VII.—Variations in the price of RAGI since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Years.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.
1861	126	...	142
1862	119	...	140
1863	146	...	122
1864	238	...	105
1865	225	...	124
Average ...	171	...	127
1866	279	...	171
1867	334	...	246
1868	164	...	180
1869	104	...	151
1870	106	96	120
Average ...	197	96	174
1871	80	...	57
1872	85	...	58
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	98	116	114
1875	122	114	110
Average ...	97	110	88
1876	191	160	157
1877	359	272	364
1878	274	226	251
1879	187	145	174
1880	120	119	141
Average ...	226	184	217

No. VII.—Variations in the price of RAGI since 1861—(price of 1873=100)—contd.

Years.	Bellary.	Madras.	Salem.
1881	97	100	101
1882	103	94	98
1883	96	99	94
1884	114	95	99
1885	127	109	118
Average ..	107	99	102
1886	113	104	112
1887	100	98	96
1888	94	97	97
1889	101	102	100
1890	114	109	106
Average ...	104	102	102
1891	134	139	141

No. VIII.—Variations in the price of

Years.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.	Meerut.	Delhi.
1861	107	76	170	151
1862	73	58	77	74
1863	63	55	63	75
1864	92	65	89	90
1865	109	100	105	99
Average ...	**89**	**71**	**101**	**98**
1866	120	127	92	99
1867	107	59	116	177
1868	73	78	97	129
1869	152	139	217	234
1870	124	102	154	148
Average ...	**115**	**101**	**137**	**157**
1871	...	...	...	118
1872	90	94	105	117
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	103	107	99	94
1875	76	66	93	90
Average ...	**92**	**92**	**99**	**104**
1876	62	54	77	70
1877	95	86	98	88
1878	160	153	161	160
1879	150	134	164	157
1880	102	92	126	122
Average ...	**114**	**104**	**125**	**119**
1881	91	80	117	116
1882	81	82	107	109
1883	75	74	101	105
1884	77	83	100	103
1885	77	77	90	83
Average ...	**80**	**79**	**103**	**103**
1886	76	67	92	86
1887	88	80	121	114
1888	106	97	121	116
1889	93	92	109	104
1890	105	104	129	122
Average ...	**94**	**88**	**114**	**108**
1891	123	114	139	131

GRAM since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.	Jabalpur.	Nagpur.	Raipur.
150	89	67	74	63	41
75	65	61	69	77	47
59	69	75	86	105	65
73	78	83	71	197	104
94	98	114	126	137	101
90	**80**	**80**	**85**	**116**	**72**
85	131	110	178	197	249
117	136	74	102	197	190
150	206	97	119	148	147
280	281	113	178	161	231
152	204	116	153	118	249
157	**192**	**108**	**146**	**164**	**213**
116	117	103	80	104	122
154	88	102	88	117	118
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
84	74	93	95	85	95
96	72	84	66	79	83
110	**96**	**96**	**86**	**97**	**104**
71	71	89	63	75	68
77	106	110	101	102	81
165	211	142	194	189	234
185	257	141	179	195	236
148	206	113	99	121	171
129	**170**	**119**	**127**	**136**	**158**
127	154	80	70	80	146
88	106	87	75	85	106
81	80	86	81	90	119
76	66	80	80	86	151
86	75	81	79	84	165
92	**96**	**83**	**77**	**85**	**137**
97	90	83	100	101	168
132	125	102	110	109	162
139	132	107	110	106	200
108	104	90	126	109	221
125	113	96	116	110	183
120	**113**	**96**	**112**	**107**	**187**
148	134	107	122	104	127

No. IX.—Variations in the price of

Years.	Patna.	Cawnpore.	Fyzabad.
1861	53	97	56
1862	54	58	47
1863	44	52	51
1864	41	77	56
1865	90	95	88
Average	**56**	**76**	**60**
1866	130	106	102
1867	70	76	55
1868	63	72	83
1869	121	110	109
1870	80	90	85
Average	**93**	**97**	**87**
1871	85	70	59
1872	82	88	95
1873	*100*	*100*	*100*
1874	116	99	96
1875	74	71	61
Average	**91**	**86**	**82**
1876	70	54	54
1877	87	90	85
1878	133	116	121
1879	122	103	95
1880	88	81	76
Average	**100**	**89**	**86**
1881	64	76	69
1882	68	78	76
1883	83	77	75
1884	107	71	78
1885	92	68	71
Average	**83**	**74**	**74**
1886	83	74	69
1887	83	96	87
1888	103	105	100
1889	119	97	100
1890	116	110	108
Average	**101**	**96**	**93**
1891	110	118	113

BARLEY since 1861—(price of 1873=100).

Meerut.	Delhi.	Amritsar.	Rawalpindi.	Karachi.
145	163	118	68	75
59	64	81	37	102
59	63	94	49	68
88	82	121	63	124
92	97	116	69	151
89	**94**	**106**	**57**	**104**
93	89	94	72	92
99	89	121	73	87
83	89	185	135	85
157	169	268	107	87
115	114	173	113	129
109	**110**	**168**	**100**	**96**
83	90	106	105	136
87	90	125	113	109
100	*100*	*100*	*100*	*100*
104	98	99	82	111
93	90	107	79	96
93	**94**	**107**	**96**	**110**
80	77	101	69	108
101	88	91	75	123
141	136	146	105	148
141	139	203	222	175
108	107	150	196	133
114	**109**	**138**	**133**	**137**
99	97	121	131	117
110	102	91	81	115
100	100	97	66	119
110	102	100	56	114
85	76	102	55	113
101	**95**	**102**	**78**	**116**
93	91	108	72	120
125	134	163	125	136
132	135	175	132	136
113	114	130	76	133
135	133	141	78	123
120	**121**	**143**	**97**	**130**
148	141	180	103	137

No. X.—Variations in the price of the seven food-grains mentioned in tables Nos. III—IX—(price of 1873=100).

[Note.—*In this table the average has been taken of the prices at the stations mentioned in the foregoing tables in regard to each grain. This average may be taken to represent the general level of price of each grain in the tracts where it is most largely produced and consumed.*]

Years.	Rice.	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Ragi.	Gram.	Barley.
1861-65 ...	103	103	122	120	149	88	80
1866-70 ...	130	133	140	131	185	149	108
1871-75 ...	102	95	100	102	92	98	95
1876-80 ...	140	127	146	147	209	130	113
1881-85 ...	116	96	96	99	103	93	90
1886-90 ...	135	117	122	122	103	114	113
1891 ...	149	135	138	137	138	129	131

34.] No. 3768, dated 22nd September 1892.

From—T. D. MACKENZIE, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 15th instant, from the Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, communicating a resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber on the subject of the fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee, and requesting its transmission through the Government of India to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

35.] Dated 15th September 1892.

From—J. L. SYMONS, Esq., Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to communicate the following resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber held yesterday, and to ask that you will be good enough to forward the same to the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :

"That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee—fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent traders. That the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of public works and construction of railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country much hampered. The Chamber therefore considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a Committee of Experts, who should be instructed to express an opinion as to what, if any, remedy they can propose in the interests of India.

"That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India."

36.] No. 271, dated 5th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch of the 21st September 1892, No. 254, we have the honour to transmit, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, which we have received from the Government of Bombay, embodying a resolution passed by the Chamber to the effect that the violent fluctuations in exchange are a serious difficulty and danger to trade and an obstacle to the material development of the country, and that in the interests of India a remedy should be sought for.

2. This resolution indicates a change of opinion on the part of the Chamber. In 1886, when discussing the same question, they adopted the following resolution :

"That they deprecate any interference with the currency. While admitting the inconveniences of constant fluctuations in exchange, they are of opinion, after considering the question from all sides, that the fall in exchange leaves a balance of benefit to the commerce and people of India, and are in favour of allowing things to run their natural course."

Your Lordship will find on reference to the evidence given before the Royal Commission on gold and silver in July 1887 that the resolution just quoted was produced before the Commission by Mr. T. Comber as an important expression of opinion from a body specially conversant with and interested in the matter (Q. 6519 *et seq.*).

3. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce represents a very important section of mercantile opinion in India, and the change in its views indicated by the resolution which we transmit must be regarded as possessing much significance.

37.] No. 4124-A., dated 7th October 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3768, dated 22nd September 1892, and to state, for the information of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, that a copy of the letter from the Chairman sent therewith has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

38.] No. 159 (Financial), dated 25th August 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council Your Excellency's letter, dated the 12th of July, No. 183, forwarding a copy of a letter from the President of the Indian Currency Association, with a memorial which that body proposes to present to the House of Commons, praying that, in the event of the forthcoming International Conference failing to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the questions to be submitted to it regarding the more extended use of silver as currency, the Government of India may be empowered to take such measures as it may see fit for the adoption of a gold standard. The memorial further begs that, in view of the probable failure of the Conference to arrive at any practical issue, such power may be now given to your Government as will admit of its exercise without delay after the termination of the Conference.

2. The currency system of India is regulated by Act XXIII of 1870; and it is open to Your Excellency's Council when assembled for the purpose of making laws and regulations to repeal or modify this Act, provided that the previous consent of Her Majesty's Government shall have been given to the proposed measure, so that there is no necessity for an application to Parliament on the subject.

3. It would have been interesting to me if the Indian Currency Association had expressed its views more fully on the probable results of the measure

which they advocate, and more particularly as to its effect on trade and prices in India.

39.] Dated 28th September 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to annexed telegram from London through Reuter's Agency, I have the honour to request that a copy of the reply from the Secretary of State to my letter of 25th June last may be sent to me, if there is no objection, for the information of the members of the Indian Currency Association.

Reuter's telegram, dated 27th September 1892.

An official Government reply to the petition of the Indian Currency Association states that the Government of India can deal with the currency question without applying for authority of Parliament in the matter.

40.] No. 3998-A., dated 29th September 1892.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

To—The President, Indian Currency Association.

In compliance with the request made in your letter of 28th September 1892, I am directed to transmit, for the information of the members of the Indian Currency Association, copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 159 (Financial), dated the 25th August 1892.

41.] Dated 1st October 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 3998-A. of 29th ultimo, enclosing a despatch from the Secretary of State replying to my letter which accompanied copy of the petition of this Association addressed to the House of Commons, which you were good enough to transmit to the Secretary of State for his information.

2. In the third paragraph of His Lordship's despatch a regret is expressed that the Currency Association did not state its views generally on the possible effects on trade and prices of "the measure it proposes."

3. I would respectfully point out that the petition suggests two alternative courses, either bimetallism or a gold standard for India.

4. Bimetallsm has already been so amply discussed in all its bearings that it was considered unnecessary to repeat the statements of fact and theory connected therewith, as they must be familiar to His Lordship and his advisers.

5. As to the possible effect on trade and prices which would follow the introduction of a gold standard, I would venture to suggest that if His Lordship desires to secure further expert opinion on the subject, the same may be readily obtained at home; and I would add that the various questions involved have already been largely discussed in the report of the Royal Commission of 1886. A section of that Commission expressed the opinion that the fall in prices in England was "mainly due to circumstances independent of changes in the production of, or demand for, the precious metals or the altered relation of silver to gold;" and, as Her Majesty's Government have taken no steps to introduce bimetallism, it may be concluded that they adopted this view. They can have no reason, therefore, to fear that the introduction of a gold standard into India will injuriously affect prices, as the change from silver to gold could be made at approximately the market rate of the day, and the additional demand for gold would be much less than the additional demand caused by the measures for the demonetization of silver which began in 1873.

6. I would add that those who favour a gold standard hold that to retain as a standard of value a metal which in its relation to gold is constantly fluctuating and persistently depreciating is opposed to the principles on which the theory and practice of currency are based. Even if most of our commercial relations and all our financial obligations were not with England, which has a gold standard, no good arguments can be found for the retention of the silver standard unless it can be restored to the stable position which it formerly occupied. The retention of the silver standard in India under existing circumstances is politically inexpedient and unjustifiable. There is no reason to believe that the change in the standard of value from silver to gold will injuriously affect trade or prices in India any more than the change injuriously affected trade and prices in the countries of the Latin Union, in Germany, and in Java. On the contrary, if the ordinary course of prices has not been violently interfered with in those countries, where the silver coinage is retained at a ratio to gold considerably higher than that proposed for India, it seems clear that there is greater reason for holding that Indian prices will not be affected. In India rupees will remain rupees, and the producer and consumer will regulate the prices asked and paid, as hitherto, by supply and demand.

7. In a previous letter I had the honour to inform you that the petition of this Association had received 8,000 signatures, and I have to state that it has now received 16,868, more than half being those of educated natives. I take this opportunity to send you, for the information of Government and the Secretary of State, thirty copies of the Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Association held at Calcutta on 25th August last, at which the following resolution was unanimously carried:

"That this meeting views with alarm the condition into which the currency of this country is drifting in relation to gold, and the crisis which appears to be approaching; and it desires to place on record its opinion that the Government of India should take such steps as they may think expedient, in the general interests of the country, to arrest further depreciation pending the result of the deliberations of the Conference about to sit in Europe."

In view of the statement made by the Secretary of State that it is open to the Government of India to repeal or modify the currency system of this country without Parliamentary sanction, provided the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government shall have been given to the proposed measure, I venture to hope that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council may without delay apply for the permission of Her Majesty's Government to introduce a measure which will have the effect of arresting further depreciation in the gold value of the currency of India pending the result of the deliberations of the Conference about to sit in Europe.

8. Since writing the foregoing paragraphs, I have been informed that a Committee will be appointed in London to consider the expediency of modifying the Indian Currency Act. I trust this means that the proposal for introducing a gold standard into India will now receive a thorough examination. If so, the announcement will be received with satisfaction throughout the country, and it will tend to allay the feeling of despair which was taking possession of all classes in regard to the currency prospects of India.

42.] *Proceedings of a General Meeting of the Indian Currency Association held at Calcutta on 25th August 1892.*

MR. MACKAY, in opening the proceedings, said:

Gentlemen,—I have to present to you the first report of the Central Committee of the Indian Currency Association. Our object in putting forward this report now is to acquaint the members of the Association throughout the country with what has been done, what is being done, and what it is intended to do to carry out their aims.

I am sorry that it has not been possible to publish the report earlier, but you are aware that in a country like India it is difficult to get public meetings arranged and to collect signatures as quickly as at home; and to this I must ask you to attribute the delay.

Gentlemen, I will not detain you by entering upon another lengthy di cussion of the currency question. Almost all that it is possible to say on tl

subject has already been said, and I think every argument against our views has been satisfactorily answered. But there are one or two proposals which have lately been put forward as likely to effect a better remedy than the one we propose, to which I will refer.

Burst up the Land Settlements.

One gentleman told me the other day that Government's proper course now was to break up the permanent settlement in Bengal to greatly reduce the length of the settlements in other parts of the country, and as silver falls in value to increase the land rents. Gentlemen, that such proposals should be seriously made in a country like India serves to demonstrate the severe nature of the disease from which we are suffering.

The same gentleman said : " Look how India will gain if the rupee falls to six pence. She has borrowed a hundred crores in silver, and the cheaper silver becomes, the less she has got to pay." But, gentlemen, when we consider that our revenue is raised in silver, it is difficult to see where the advantage will accrue or how the people's impoverishment will be the country's gain, and I deny the advantage of ruining the public creditor by depreciating the standard of value.

Another gentleman, who would still cling to silver, says : "Abolish pensions, or pay them as well as furlough allowances in rupees." In other words, gentlemen, go through the Insolvency Court, get a discharge, and start afresh !

The " Standard" and the " Economist."

Gentlemen, we have got so far that our proposals and our petition have been noticed at home. The *Standard* and the *Economist* have had articles upon us. As these papers are among the strongest supporters of the gold standard for England and other Western nations, one would naturally expect that they would give their support in advocating a gold standard for India; but it is not so. They deny to a great extent the existence of the alleged evils; they pour cold water on the idea of a gold standard for India; they expatiate on the merits and compensations of a depreciating standard; and as I read through their articles I expected every moment to find them advocating a silver standard for England and urging the English people to secure without delay the unmixed blessing of a pound sterling which is worth only ten shillings! But they do not take this plunge. Silver would ruin England ; but as for India that is a different thing !

Lombard Street.

Gentlemen, it is not difficult to see what is at the bottom of this inconsistency. Lombard Street fears for her gold. The gold reserve in England is extremely small; if India adopts a gold standard, there will undoubtedly be demands of some importance from time to time on that reserve, and Lombard Street fears the temporary rise of the rate of discount and disturbance of the London money market that will follow. I blame no man and no class of men for advocating measures which they believe will advance their own interests, but I think the advocacy should be open and above board.

If the gold standard is good for England, France, Germany, Austro-Hungary, and the United States, why must it bring ruin to India; I have as yet seen no answer to that question which would hold water for a moment, because, gentlemen, there *is* none. If the silver standard of value is the best, let us all have silver; if gold is the best, let us all have gold ; if bimetallism is the best, let us all be bimetallists. But don't let us follow the policy of Mr. Facing-both-ways, and declare that the gold standard means prosperity in the West and ruin in the East. Gentlemen, I will not waste my words or your time in arguing with those who deny or seek to minimize the evils from which we suffer. They are obvious to all of us who are present here to-day, and these evils are only a foretaste of what we must experience if the Conference comes to no agreement and the United States ceases to purchase silver. This is no

time for compromise or for mincing our words, and we must force the Government of India and the Home Government to act before it is too late.

The *Economist* accuses me of holding that the Government of India can fix the gold value of the rupee by a stroke of the pen. Gentlemen, I hold no such opinion. What I do hold is that if the free coinage of silver is stopped, the gold value of the rupee will tend to rise, and I am not ashamed of that opinion. It is within my experience that if the supply of an article is cut off or reduced, the value of that article will tend to rise, and I have not come across any authority who teaches a different doctrine. The *Economist* dwells upon the evils of the painful process by which the rupee would be raised in value. Gentlemen, we have had experience of the nature of that painful process, and we have had experience of another painful process by which the rupee falls in value, and it is because we are tired of these rises and falls that, failing other relief, we demand a gold standard. Nobody denies that there will be a disturbance when we pass from the silver to the gold standard, but we have had half a dozen such disturbances already; and if we do not secure either bimetallism or a gold standard, we shall go on experiencing these disturbances from time to time till the day of judgment. I should like the *Economist* to study the arguments that were used in the beginning of this century when England had a depreciated paper currency, and when attempts were made to prevent England from going back to a sound metallic standard. Lombard Street came to the front on that occasion, as she is doing now, and declared that the Bank of England notes had not depreciated; that it was gold that had appréciated, and she induced a Committee of the House of Commons to put its name to a report which will remain a monument of folly till the end of time! The *Economist* trots out the old and exploded fallacy that the rates of interest will rise if the rupee increases in gold value. Theory and experience are both opposed to this condition. Our opponents sometimes say that they learned their political economy long ago, and are not going back to school again. Gentlemen, there is such a thing as forgetting what you have learned at school; and when a man tells me that an increase of the value of the standard is accompanied by a rise in the rate of interest and discount, I must ask him to go back, not necessarily to the bullion reports and to the writings of Ricardo, but to some elementary treatise on political economy such as he will find in the hands of the school boys of the present day.

Natives and Europeans, officials and non-officials, combined together.

This Association is neither Anglo-Indian nor native: it includes men of every class and of every creed who can frame an idea on the subject, and who pay their share of taxation to the State, and whose interests are affected by the conditions of the currency. For the first time perhaps in the history of the country we find Native and European, the non-official and the official, united in demanding the reform of our currency system. Some hesitate to go so far as to propound a remedy; some have doubts as to the remedies proposed; but all alike are united in denouncing the existing system and in desiring the change which we desire, however that change may be effected.

"Standard's" Proposal to effect remedy by reducing Home charges.

The *Standard* tells us that the proposal for a reform of the currency is a nostrum, and that the real thing is the reduction of the Home charges. No doubt it would be a good thing to reduce the Home charges, but how are they to be reduced? Let us look a little into these charges. They are estimated to amount to just under £16,000,000 this year. Of this sum I find that more than half (£8,138,000) represents the interest on ordinary and railway debt.

Of course we could reduce that as Portugal has done by repudiating, but you may be sure that Lombard Street would object! The next item in the charges is over 4½ millions (£4,594,500) on account of the Army and £229,000 for Special Defence Works, altogether over £4,800,000. If we felt inclined to reduce the Army charge, England would not allow it. Here we have in these items £13,000,000 out of the estimated £16,000,000. There remain then £3,000,000. Of this sum £2,000,000 represent leave allowances and pensions.

Native instead of European Administration.

It is clear that these cannot be reduced except by a radical change in the *personnel* of the administration, namely, the substitution of Native for European officials. If that is a thing desirable in itself, let the change be effected by all means, but at least twenty years must pass before any appreciable impression is made on that £2,000,000, and after twenty years we might possibly save half the two millions annually. Of the million remaining more than half is absorbed in salaries and expenses in England which it will be difficult to touch. We may often wish that we had no India Office, and could manage our own affairs; but while we have one it must be paid for, and I don't think you are likely to get the Secretary of State himself or any of his establishment to accept 1*s.* 2½*d.*, or less, instead of two shillings.

Apathy in England.

Such articles as we have had in the *Economist* and *Standard* illustrate in a remarkable degree the apparent apathy with which our struggles and sufferings are regarded in England. We must fight this matter out for ourselves, and we must insist on the Government of India taking action before it is too late.

Opposition to the Movement done good.

Gentlemen, it has been a fortunate thing for our movement that it has not had universal support, because had such been the case the currency question would have attracted less attention than it is doing to-day. I don't say we have had any really serious opposition, but we have had enough to keep us alive. We have seen a good deal written and have heard a good deal said of the difficulties and dangers which will surround a gold standard for India. Gentlemen, none of us deny that there may be trouble, and that it may take some time after the transfer from silver to gold is effected till things adjust themselves; but putting aside universal bimetallism or an agreement between India and America in regard to silver, neither of which is likely to come about, will those who condemn the proposed gold standard propound a better scheme? If so, let them bring it forward as we have brought forward ours. They have given us a sample of their destructive criticism; let them now show us something of their constructive ability.

Gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that an honest desire to arrive at a solution of our difficulties has been manifested throughout the discussion to which our proposals have led. We could not expect that a proposal to change India's standard of value from silver to gold would be universally accepted without demur or without some expression of misgiving. To begin with, there are without doubt a number of people who have done very well for themselves in this country despite the fluctuating standard of value, and there are others who more or less live by the fluctuations in silver. There are also a number of people engaged in enterprises which have probably gained to some extent by the depreciation of silver, and who, while admitting that a day of reckoning must come, would be prepared to see it postponed a little longer. But while those of us who are engaged in jute and cotton manufacturing, in tea planting, and other like industries may see advantages in still being able to pay our labour in the depreciated white metal, we feel that there must be a limit to the gullability of the coolie, and that the impossibility of filling his stomach with his wages must eventually lead to a readjustment. From a purely selfish standpoint, therefore, we think the time has come when the depreciation of our currency should be arrested; and as this is impossible while we retain a silver basis, we are determined, failing an international agreement, to rehabilitate silver to seek the standard of every other civilised country, namely, gold.

Support of the Movement.

Gentlemen, the petition was signed by more non-officials than officials, and by more Natives than Europeans. A large number of the Madras mercantile community signed the petition; fifty-eight members of the Calcutta Chamber signed it, besides four partners in other firms which are members of the Chamber as well as the representatives of three companies which are members

of the Chamber, thus making a total of 65 out of 102, or as nearly as possible two-thirds. The petition was also signed by members of the mercantile community in Calcutta who are not members of the Chamber of Commerce.

In Rangoon almost all the merchants signed, but in Bombay very few. All over the country the tradespeople signed the petition. I must say I was hopeful that all the mercantile firms and banks in Calcutta without exception would have supported you, and I must admit I have been a little disappointed. Some of those who did not sign told us that they sympathized with the movement, but desired for reasons which we are bound to respect to remain entirely neutral, while others had referred the matter to their home friends.

But there are also a few members of the mercantile community here, very important members too, who strongly oppose your views, and who honestly think so badly of your proposals that they will lose no opportunity to discredit and thwart you Your fight, therefore, is not over, although your petition has gone home, for even yet you may see attempts made to injure your movement, and you may even find people trying to induce you to withdraw from the Association. I need scarcely ask you, however, to strenuously resist the wiles of the charmer and to show your determination to stand fast.

Gloomy Financial outlook.

Gentlemen, no good end would be served by drawing a portentous picture of a probable financial panic; but, knowing what we do, I think you will agree with me when I say that it is the duty of the Government to institute enquiries for themselves with a view to ascertaining what is likely to result in business circles in the East from their allowing our currency to continue to depreciate. I think you will also agree with me when I say that the public will hold the Government responsible for the consequences of their apparent inaction.

Imperial Federation.

We have heard a good deal in recent years of Imperial Federation, of a cementing together of the different parts of the British Empire. We have even seen a magnificent monument erected in London, the Imperial Institute, as evidence that England is the centre of the United British Empire. Gentlemen, if this federation is to be anything more than a mere hollow mockery, it is essential that the Empire should be bound together by a common standard of value.

The "Times."

Some time ago Reuter rather misled us by his telegrams as to the views of the *Times* on this currency question. When the papers reached India, we found it was not the *Times*, but a retired Indian official writing in the *Times*, who had advocated impracticable remedies. Now, however, the great Thunderer himself has spoken, and spoken very much to the point. The *Times* declares that as bimetallism will not suit England, the only complete remedy for your currency troubles is the adoption of a gold standard. The Indian Press is unanimously with you; and now that the *Times*, after having heard your case, has had the courage and the fairness, in the very nest of the gold bugs, to pronounce for your proposals, you may reasonably expect to see them carried through.

I now beg to propose the following resolution: "That the report of the Central Committee, dated 25th August 1892, be adopted, and that the Committee be authorized to give effect to their proposals."

His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, which was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

MR. J. A ANDERSON, in proposing the next resolution, said:

Mr. Mackay has called your attention to the fact that certain of our oldest and most respected mercantile firms are standing aloof from the currency movement; indeed, some few are in active opposition, affirming that the industries with which they are connected were never more flourishing, and that the lower exchange goes, the better they like it. Well then, gentlemen, if nothing

is done, and we are allowed to drift after America has ceased her purchases of silver, we will have to face a deficit on the Home charges which may amount to 25 crores ; and it is only reasonable that those who profit by the depreciated rupee should step into the breach and relieve us of this incubus. If tea and jute mills and cotton mills are flourishing on what is a general misfortune to the rest of the community, then let them bear their share of the burden. Why does not the pamphlet writer on the currency question who advocates allowing things to take their course come forward to assist Government in assessing the various industries that profit by the depreciation of our currency? This would be a sensible course, but to advocate a policy that must bring about a huge deficit without showing how that deficit is to be met would not even commend itself to a financier of the Micawber type.

If, gentlemen, the machinations of those who oppose us, added to the obstructive influence of Lombard Street, shall for a time nonplus all our efforts, we must make a resolute stand as regards how this fresh enormous taxation is to be met, and stoutly resist any attempt to foist it on to the poor in the shape of increased salt tax or renewal of the duties on Manchester goods. We must see that the saddle is put on the right horse. If necessary, gentlemen, we will hold another public meeting, and it will not be to petition anybody, but to insist that our Government shall place the increased taxation on the proper shoulders. That meeting will not be in the Town Hall, because the Town Hall won't hold the masses that will crowd to it. We shall then have not only the educated natives with us as now, but also the entire native population at our backs. Though the latter have been unable to follow the jumble that has been placed before them in the shape of discussions about the exchange question, they are quite able to understand when increased taxation is the subject-matter.

The Indian Currency Association has so far brought forward the only scheme by which the Government can be carried on with "honest money ;" and until our opponents draw up a budget showing how the deficit is to be met when America ceases to buy silver, their ideas are not worthy of consideration.

We are now paying the penalty of our callous neglect of our poorer brethren. We have seen rice steadily rise as the rupee fell in value till it is now in good season quite 100 per cent. over what was its ordinary price 20 years ago. In the cheaper classes of food used by the very poorest classes we have seen rates go up from 8 annas to 10 annas per maund to Rs. 2, and all this without any equivalent increase in wages. Tea gardens and mills may think they have grown fat upon it, and their proprietors may have chuckled over the reduction, in wages which the depreciated rupee gave them without a strike—indeed, without the unfortunate sufferers knowing the cause ; but the deficit has grown too big to be paid for the poor, so at length our Government tardily hints that it has now awakened to the necessity of doing something.

The fight in which we have engaged has had for its object the giving to this country a currency basis the same as is enjoyed by other civilised nations. We advocated a money that we could either give to or receive back from the rest of the world. We demanded "honest money," and "honest money" we shall get in spite of all opposition. In furtherance of this I have much pleasure in proposing the second resolution, *viz.* :

"That this meeting views with alarm the condition into which the currency of this country is drifting in relation to gold, and the crisis which appears to be approaching ; and it desires to place on record its opinion that the Government of India should take such steps as they may think expedient, in the general interests of the country, to arrest further depreciation pending the result of the deliberations of the 'Conference about to sit in Europe.'"

Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick had much pleasure in seconding this resolution. He had heard with great concern what fell from the lips of the President, and did not think it would be well for either the Europeans or the natives of this country to stand quiet when there was such imminent danger staring them in the face. He would just say a few words from a native standpoint. (Hear, hear.) As to the other side, they were well represented by those who were members of the Currency Association. As far as he could see, the real ground of opposition among the merchants was this. There was a great question of

self-interest underlying the whole thing. It had been said that the natives of this country were supremely indifferent about this question, but the speaker emphatically denied this. The thinking part of the native community had for some time given this matter their serious consideration. These saw clearly and were well aware, if there was a large deficit which had to be met, the bulk of it would be met by the people of this country. There was a very large proportion of his fellow-countrymen who were dumb and voiceless, but would they continue so when they came to pay more to meet this deficit? The Europeans who came to this country were strong enough to resist any undue attempts on the part of the Government to tax them disproportionately. It was true that they tolerated the present income tax, but this was because the question of the frontier defence had reconciled them to it. Of course the Government of India, as far as he could understand, were very anxious to come to some correct solution of the problem, but there was some difficulty in their way. The Government of this country were unable to get sympathy from the Government at home, and for obvious reasons. That being the case, the natives of this country should, in the speaker's humble opinion, in every possible way support this Association in order to arrive at a speedy adjustment of the currency question. (Applause). He thought it was incumbent upon every section of the native community to be members of this Association, and to force the Government both here and in England to come to an early adjustment of this vexed question.

A welcome to criticism.

MR. W. J. M. MCCAW said:

Gentlemen, the resolution which falls to my lot to propose is a very pleasing one; it is "that a vote of thanks be given to the Honourable Mr. Mackay for presiding on this occasion." I feel assured that this will commend itself at once to the approbation of the meeting without any words of mine of a laudatory nature; but my personal feelings will not permit me to put the resolution forward without an expression of the deep sense of gratitude which, I think, we all owe to our friend, Mr. Mackay, for the unwearied application, the exhaustive research, and the valuable gift of his by no means free time, which he has conferred during the past two or three months for the furtherance of the object which we all have so much at heart. I am only stating what is very generally recognised when I say that it is probable that this currency question, which has for so long past slumbered in its quiescent stage of academic discussion, would in all likelihood have continued to do so had it not been taken in hand by such an active-minded and energetic man as Mr. Mackay; and should the outcome of the present agitation be the stirring up of the Home Government and the Government of India to an attentive and reasonable consideration of the disabilities under which the country is labouring, our thanks will be due in the main to our worthy President for having brought this about.

I need only point, gentlemen, to his speech at the inauguration meeting of this Association at Simla, to his still more detailed and elaborate discussion of all the varied elements in this very complex problem in his address delivered in this Hall only a few weeks ago, and to the multiplicity of correspondence which has appeared above his signature in the columns of the daily press ever since that meeting was held, to bring at once prominently before you the laborious task which he has undertaken, and the unflinching manner in which he has carried it to its present satisfactory stage.

It was with feelings of regret, which I am sure you will all share, that I was made aware a day or two ago that excessive work had told upon his physical strength, and that he is obliged to take a short period of rest from his arduous duties. I can only express a sincere hope that he will be able to return to us ere long with his loins well girded to aid us with his counsel and advice and to again take the lead in this movement, which only requires proper direction and watchful care to make it appeal to the whole of the educated population of India in such a forcible manner as to make the demand for an alteration in the Currency laws of this country so irresistible that no Government can withstand it. Since our last meeting here our Association and its object have been subjected to some very severe criticism in the columns of some of the leading London journals.

Now I welcome this criticism most warmly. Some of the opponents of this Association (though why the majority of them style themselves opponents I have never yet from their talk or writings been able to discover) express themselves jubilantly over the recent article in the London *Economist*. I must say that I myself was rather pleased than otherwise after having read that article, for it was to be expected that the *Economist* would take up a strong antagonistic position with regard to the proposed settlement of this question; and if the arguments put forward by that paper are the most powerful that can be used, I think there is a great hope for us yet.

The main object of this Association is to call attention first of all to the grave nature of the present condition of affairs, and, secondly, to try to devise some means by which the situation will be improved, and which will prevent a recurrence of the evils which we have all so much cause to dread. This can only be done by the fullest and freest discussion and ventilation; and it is for this reason that I welcome the interest which is being taken by the well-recognised and widely-read organs of public opinion at home in this subject. I have confidence in the strength of our case; and the more clearly it is understood, the more certain will we be of getting justice done. What the exact nature of the best remedy for the present disease may be is quite a matter for open discussion; we grant this freely in our memorial to Parliament; but that some remedy is required admits of no doubt, and the remedy which we have put forward has yet to be proved to be unworkable, and has yet to be supplanted by a better. I have great pleasure, gentlemen, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Mackay. (Cheers.)

Mr. David Lyall, C.S.I., said he had much pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks which had been proposed by Mr. McCaw. In fact, it was a vote of thanks to Mr. Mackay for presiding that evening, but in reality Mr. Lyall thought that all agreed it was a vote of thanks for all the trouble Mr. Mackay had taken, and for all he had done for this Association from the beginning to the end. (Cheers.) He thought they were all bound to show their sense of gratitude for favours to come, and for what they all hoped he would do in the future for them.

MR. MACKAY said:

Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for your vote of thanks. In acknowledging it, I would just like to say that if any of those persons who think that our petition was too strongly worded, and who refused in consequence to sign it, will draw up a milder document to suit their views, so long as it urges upon "the powers that be" the necessity for the adoption of a stable standard for our currency, I shall be happy to place my services at their disposal, and will undertake to help them. I think I can safely offer them the benefit of our widespread organisation, and I think I may also promise that they will receive not only your support, but the support of the Indian Currency Association throughout the length and breadth of India.

In acknowledging the vote of thanks which you have been good enough to accord to me, I on my part would take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Central Committee in Calcutta and the Chairman and Members of all the branch Committees for the great amount of trouble they have taken to ensure the success of this movement. My thanks are also due to all the eleven thousand members of the Association. Every one has worked with a will in the common cause, and no one has grudged either time or trouble. When we secure a stable standard of value for India, we shall have our reward.

This closed the proceedings.

43.] Report of Central Committee, Indian Currency Association, dated Calcutta, 25th August 1892.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Hon'ble Sir Comer Petheram, KT., Q.C.

" Sir Griffith Evans, K.C.I.E.

" J. T. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.

Mr. W. J. M. McCaw, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton & Co.
Mr. D. J. Zemin, of Lewis, Stewart & Co.
" A. C. Marshall, Agent, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.
" J. H. Apjohn, M.A., Vice-Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
" Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Hon'ble J. Lambert, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police.
Mr. A. G. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
" J. C. Orr, Solicitor.
" W. K. Eddis, Solicitor.
" S. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.
" C. Deas, of Messrs. Burn & Co.
Hon'ble Syed Amir Hussein, C.I.E.
Mr. T. W. Anderson, of Messrs. Macknight, Anderson & Co.
Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitter, Solicitor.
Baboo Jodoo Lall Mullick.
" Ramanath Ghose.
Nawab Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
Prince Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah.
Dr. Trailokya Nath Mitter, Pleader, High Court.
Mr. G. Irving, of Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.
" J. G. Ritchie, Chairman, Corporation of Calcutta.
Prince Jahan Kader Mirza.
Mr. S. P. V. Luke, C.I.E., Director of Construction, Telegraph Department.
" S. Keith Douglas, of Messrs. Carlisles, Nephews & Co.
" W. T. Spink, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
" J. G. Womack, of Messrs. Harman & Co.
Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar, C.I.E.
Kumar Benoya Krishna, Bahadur.
Baboo Shewbux Bugla, Merchant.
Mr. Reginald Murray, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
" R. D. Mehta, of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.
Baboo Sitanath Roy, Solicitor.
H. H. the Maharajah of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.
Hon'ble Prince Furrokh Shah.
Rajah Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Nawab Mir Muhammad Ali.
Mr. C. H. Tawney, C.I.E., Director of Public Instruction.
" J. S. Slater, B.A., C.E., Principal, Civil Engineering College, Seebpore.
" O. Schmidt, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co.
" Geo. Lyell, of Messrs. Macneill & Co.
" J. B. Ferry, of Messrs. Ulmann, Hirschhorn & Co.
" F. Mathewson, Superintendent of Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
" H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co.
" K. Euler, of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co.

Branches of the Association have now been formed at the following places :—

Agra.	Jubbulpore.
Aligarh.	Julpaigori.
Allahabad.	Kurrachee.
Amritsar.	Kasauli.
Amraoti.	Kohat.
Amgoori.	Kolar (Mysore).
Bangalore.	Lahore.
Bankipore.	Lucknow.
Bara.	Madras.
Bareilly.	Mandalay.
Benares.	Meerut.
Bombay.	Mirzapore.
Calicut.	Moulmein.
Cawnpore.	Moulvie Bazar.
Chittagong.	Mozufferpore.
Cochin.	Murree.
Dacca.	Mussoorie.
Dalhousie.	Naini Tal.
Darjeeling.	Nagpore.
Dehra Dun.	Negapatam.
Dharwar.	Nowgong.
Dibrugarh.	Ootacamund.
Dinapore.	Pegu.
Dum Dum.	Peshawar.
Dungagali.	Poona.
Ghazipur.	Rajahmundry.
Gonda (Oudh).	Rangoon.
Goruckpore.	Rawal Pindi.
Gurdaspore.	Secunderabad.
Gya.	Shillong.
Hoshungabad.	Sibsagar.
Hoshiarpore.	Simla.
Hyderabad.	Tellicherry.
Jhansi.	Trichinopoly.

Travancore.

Numerous public meetings have been held throughout the country, and the petition to the House of Commons, praying that the Government of India may be empowered to take such measures as may seem to it fit to adopt gold instead of silver as the standard for the currency of this country, has been signed by upwards of 11,778 persons, of whom 5,289 are Europeans and 6,489 are natives. The signatures embrace all sections of the community, all races, all creeds, the following being a rough analysis of the signatures :—

Native Princes, noblemen and gentlemen	56
Government servants	2,523
Zemindars	153
Planters	216
Merchants	861
Bankers	406
Brokers	145
Tradesmen	1,268
Solicitors	33
Pleaders	127
Vakils	26
Barristers	97
Bank Agents	32
Medical men	218
Engineers	119
Railway Managers	12
Railway employés	441
Officers of the Army	883
Manufacturers	32
Employés of manufacturers	252
Shipowners	5
Employés of shipowners	208
Employés of merchants	338
Employés of tradesmen	198
Others	3,129
TOTAL ...	11,778

The Committee have already forwarded the petition along with a large number of signatures to England, so that it may be ready for presentation to Parliament as soon as the House of Commons re-assembles. Additional signatures received after despatch of the petition will be sent forward separately.

The Committee also propose to send a copy of the petition, with a copy of this report and a copy of the Proceedings of the General Meeting to be held on 25th August 1892 to each Member of both Houses of Parliament, and to the Chambers of Commerce in Britain.

They also propose to send thirty copies of the petition to the Government of India with a respectful request that a number of copies may be sent to the Secretary of State for India, together with a number of copies of this report and copies of the report of the Proceedings of the General Meeting to be held on 25th August 1892.

The Committee also propose to supply to the various branches of the Association as many copies as may be required of the following papers :

Copies of this report.

Copies of the Proceedings of the General Meeting of the Association to be held on 25th August 1892.

The work of the Association in Calcutta will now be carried on by a small Sub-Committee of the General Central Committee, and Mr. H. M. Ross, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co., No. 7, Loudon Street, has kindly consented to become Honorary Secretary ; and to him all communications should in future be addressed.

JAS. L. MACKAY,

President.

44.] No. 279, dated 12th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 159 (Financial), dated 25th August 1892, on the subject of the memorial of the Indian Currency Association.

2. A copy of the despatch was supplied to the President of the Association, and we now transmit, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a further communication which Mr. Mackay has addressed to us.

45.] No. 279, dated 24th September 1892.

From—R. J. HARRISON, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Planters' Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council from the Darjeeling and Terai Planters' Association on the subject of the Indian currency question, and to request that you will be good enough to lay it before him in due course.

46.] Dated 24th September 1892.

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable HENRY CHARLES KEITH, PETTY FITZMAURICE, MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The humble memorial of the Darjeeling Planters' Association—

SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are an association representative not only of the European and Indian capital which for the last thirty years has been so largely invested in the development of the staple industry, *viz.*, the tea industry, carried on in the hill districts of Darjeeling and Kurseong and in the

district of the Terai, but also of the important resident community of skilled Europeans who for a like period have been similarly engaged.

2. To that capital and to the efforts of that community is almost entirely attributable the degree of prosperity at present enjoyed by the districts named.

3. Your memorialists have read with concern the petition of the Indian Currency Association addressed to the Honourable the House of Commons, praying that the Government of India be fully empowered to take such immediate measures as to it may seem fit for the purpose of remedying the evils attending on the present condition of the Indian currency system, for instance, by the prohibition of the free coinage of silver and by the adoption of gold as the monetary standard of value.

4. Your memorialists submit that if that prayer be granted and acted upon, there is every probability that the Indian tea industry will collapse.

5. In clause 20 of the petition above referred to it is stated that, under the present conditions of the currency system, "the exporter is no gainer, for each fall in exchange is followed by an equivalent fall in the gold price of the commodities he exports." Your memorialists submit that this statement, besides being an insufficient representation of the facts, is one which it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to verify. On the other hand, it is a fact well within the experience of your memorialists that the fall in gold prices at home, which has been going on steadily for the last twenty years, is attributable to *over production of tea*. That it has nothing to do with the fluctuations of exchange is obvious from the fact that within recent years, whenever the gold value of the silver rupee has risen in England, that rise has not been followed by an equivalent rise in gold prices.

6. In clause 22 of the same petition it is stated that "the investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged; for, both as regards the remittance of interests and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the continuous fall in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is unwilling to face." Your memorialists submit that, apart from the fact that many of the capitalists engaged in the development of the Indian tea industry are resident in India, thus eliminating to a great extent the question of remitting interest home, and also apart from the fact that the idea of finality is a very indeterminate one to attach to the operations of the English capitalist, which are continuous operations, and therefore postulate the return to India under advantageous conditions of exchange, and in the shape of further capital of the interest previously remitted home; it is within the experience of your memorialists that whatever difficulties they meet with in procuring financial assistance from capitalists resident in England are also, like the fall in gold prices at home, attributable to *over production of tea* and not to any deterrent effects produced upon English capitalists by the fluctuations in exchange.

7. Those countries which still retain silver as their monetary standard of value have hitherto entered into no international agreement under which they shall all combine (1) to check the present continuous fall in the value of silver, or (2) to impart a character of stability to any rate of exchange upon which they may fix for the rupee or dollar, or (3) to adopt gold as the common monetary standard of value.

8. China is a country with a silver standard, and the rise and fall of the price of her silver *tael* is regulated by the same conditions that govern the fluctuations in the price of India's silver rupee. She is also a tea-producing country, and thus enters into competition with the community who are engaged in developing the tea industry of this country. In days gone by China exported as much as 170 millions of pounds of tea to the London market. Since then, however, the superior quality of the tea exported to the same market from India has precluded China from exporting more than 50 millions of pounds, and thus the ascendency in this respect, once belonging to China, has been transferred to, and now rests with, India.

9. Your memorialists submit that any interference, such as that prayed for in the petition of the Indian Currency Association, with the natural

course of exchange between India and the country where both she and China find a market for their teas would inevitably cause the price of the Indian rupee either to be stationary or to rise gradually or suddenly, whilst at the same time the price of the Chinese *tael* would be falling; and your memorialists are therefore apprehensive not only lest China should in consequence of that interference regain the ascendency which has been wrested from her, but even lest the tea industry of India should be entirely and irretrievably ruined.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that, until such time as an international agreement is entered into by all countries having a silver standard, the Government of India, even if empowered by Her Majesty's Government in the way prayed for in the petition of the Indian Currency Association, will stay its hand and not interfere with the present condition of the currency system; for under it those engaged in the Indian tea industry enjoy a considerable degree of prosperity, and this to the best of their ability they endeavour to share with all with whom they are connected, thus making the surrounding regions what they are, a happy district for the natives, with busy factories and an enormous population of industrious, contented coolies—a prospect which will immediately vanish should the prayer of the petition above alluded to be granted, and Your Excellency's Government act upon the powers conferred on it.

And your memorialists, etc.

47.] No. 4189-A., dated 12th October 1892.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Planters' Association.

I am directed by the Governor General in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 279, dated 24th September 1892, forwarding a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council from the Darjeeling Planters' Association on the subject of the Indian currency question.

The Government of India understand that the memorialists object, in the interests of the Indian tea industry, to any change in the Indian standard of value whereby the rupee would be given a fixed value in relation to gold, while at the same time the silver standard of China might continue to depreciate relatively to gold and to the Indian rupee under the new condition of things.

2. The prosperity of the tea industry of India is necessarily a matter of concern to the Government of India, and the arguments contained in the memorial have been carefully considered. The Governor General in Council will not offer any opinion at the present time on the expediency of attempting to introduce a gold standard into India; the question has often been discussed and the arguments *pro* and *con* are doubtless familiar to the memorialists. There is one matter contained in the memorial, however, which appears to the Government of India to require careful examination.

The memorialists apprehend that if the value of the rupee were fixed with reference to gold, while the gold value of the Chinese *tael* continued to fall, China would obtain such an advantage over India in the production of tea that she would regain the ascendency which she has lost, and that the tea industry of India might be entirely and irretrievably injured. In other words, the memorialists contend that if two countries compete in the production of the same article, the country of which the standard of value is depreciating relatively to the standard of the other country must prove successful in the competition.

It is this proposition which in the opinion of the Government of India requires examination.

3. It is unnecessary to remind the memorialists that international trade is regulated by, and dependent upon, the comparative cost of production of commodities. India, for example, grows tea and exports it to England in exchange for (say) cotton goods, because it is found that by devoting a certain amount of labour and capital to the production of tea, and exchanging that tea for cotton goods, a larger quantity of cotton goods is obtained than could be secured by devoting the same amount of labour and capital to the direct production of cotton goods in India.

It is obvious that the real cost or amount of labour and capital required to produce tea, piece goods, and all other commodities must remain precisely the same whatever the standard of value may be, and a change of standard cannot possibly, therefore, have any effect on the fundamental conditions which regulate international trade. Accordingly, if a change in the value of the monetary stand injuriously or beneficially affects the production of any commodity, it must do so by impeding or facilitating (as the case may be) the operations of production and trade rather than by modifying the essential conditions on which production and trade depend. Is it then the case that the depreciation of the standard of value necessarily stimulates the production of articles of export; if so, is such stimulus permanent, and is it attended with any drawback?

4. A mere alteration in the relative value of gold and silver, leading to an alteration in the exchange between two countries, confers no advantage on the one country over the other in so far as regards the exchange of commodities for commodities. For example, if a certain number of pounds of tea sell for Rs. 100 and a certain number of yards of calico sell for £10, and if Rs. 100 are worth £10, India will receive Rs. 100 for her tea and pay £10 or Rs. 100 for her piece goods. Assuming that the relative value of gold and silver alters, so that it takes Rs. 120 to equal £10 in value, India will, other conditions remaining the same, receive Rs. 20 more for her tea than she did before, but she will have to pay Rs. 20 more for her piece goods, and consequently the country *as a whole* in that exchange of commodities for commodities which constitutes international trade neither gains nor loses by a fall in the gold value of silver.

Since the country *as a whole* neither gains nor loses in the international trade by the fall in the value of silver; it follows that, if the tea industry gains by the fall, such gain must be made at the expense of other members of the community; in other words, for every additional rupee which the producer of tea receives, owing to the fall in exchange, on account of tea exported, some other person in India has to pay a rupee more as the price of articles imported.

5. It may now be considered what is the nature of the gain made at the expense of other members of the community by the producer of goods for export when silver falls relatively to gold, whether this gain is permanent or not, and whether it is attended with corresponding drawbacks. The gain (if any) made by the producers of tea when silver falls relatively to gold arises solely from the fact that the alteration in the value of silver affects the exchange with England and the wholesale price of tea before it acts on other prices and on wages. If all the expenses of the tea producer rose simultaneously with, and to the same extent as, the rise in the wholesale price of his tea, due to a depreciation of the standard, he could derive no benefit from depreciation. It is the fact that all prices and wages do not rise simultaneously to the full extent that enables him to make a slight and temporary profit at the expense of the persons whom he employs, and of all other persons to whom he has to make fixed money payments.

This profit is usually only temporary, since with the depreciation of the standard all wages and prices tend to rise, and when the rise is completed the profit disappears. If the profit should happen to be considerable, and should last for some time, it supplies an unnatural and temporary stimulus to the trade, which leads to overproduction and consequent reaction.

Moreover, large and sudden falls in the value of the standard necessarily imply the possibility of large and sudden rises, and fluctuations in the price of a commodity due to alterations in the value of the standard cannot fail to have an injurious effect on the trade as a whole.

6. The Government of India feel sure that the memorialists will admit that international trade must be considered as a whole; that trade and production are extended and improved by everything that adds to the welfare of the country at large; and that illegitimate and temporary gain made by one section of the community at the expense of another can only prove injurious in the long run.

In this view of the case it cannot be doubted that the possession of the same standard of value by two countries must, other things being equal, increase not only the total trade between the two countries, but the trade in each particular article, while the existence of two standards fluctuating in relative value constitutes a grave impediment to business, and not only reduces the aggregate

of business, but injuriously affects every industry which contributes to make up that aggregate. It appears, therefore, to the Government of India that if India possessed the same standard of value as England, always assuming that that standard of value was in itself a good one, trade between the two countries would be stimulated instead of checked, and every industry in both countries contributing to that trade would be benefited instead of injured.

7. To sum up, the Government of India are of opinion—

(1) That a country as a whole makes no gain in its international trade by a depreciation of its standard, since the extra price received for its exports is balanced by the extra price paid for its imports.

(2) That the producer of an article of export may make a temporary and unfair gain from depreciation of the standard at the expense of his employés and of other persons to whom he makes fixed payments.

(3) But that this gain, while not permanent, is counterbalanced by a tendency to overproduction, and consequent reaction and depression, by a liability to sudden falls in price as well as to rises, and by the check to the general increase of international trade which necessarily results from the want of a common standard of value between countries which have intimate commercial and financial relations.

If the Government of India are right in the views they have just expressed, and they entertain no doubt as to their correctness, it will follow that the adoption of the same standard of value by England and India, always assuming that standard to be in itself a good standard, would facilitate international trade, stimulate production in both countries, and place China at a disadvantage as compared with India in the production of tea, as well as of all other commodities, for sale in the English market.

8. In conclusion, I am to say that a copy of the memorial will be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

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48. No. 286, dated 19th October 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour, in continuation of the papers already transmitted to Your Lordship on the subject of the Indian currency, to forward herewith copy of a memorial from the Darjeeling and Terai Tea Planters' Association, praying that no change may be made in the existing currency system until an international agreement can be entered into by all the countries which have a silver standard.

2. We also enclose copy of a letter which has been sent to the Association dealing with the main argument on which the memorial is based.

49.] Dated 30th September 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The appointment of a Committee under the presidency of Lord Herschell has been decided upon for the purpose of advising as to whether it is expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Currency Act.

50.] Dated 13th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Following resolution passed yesterday by this branch of Association: *Resolution begins*—"Carried unanimously that the Government of India be moved to request Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and that it be suggested that the evidence of Mr. J. Sleigh, Secretary, Bank of Bombay, 11, Dryden Place, Newington, Edinburgh, Mr. Beith and Mr. Charles MacDonald of Manchester, and Mr. James Thorburn of Forbes, Forbes & Co., London, be also taken."—*Resolution ends.* Respectfully requested that this resolution may be laid before Supreme Government.

51] No. 1235-A, dated 14th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

Bombay Currency Association unanimously passed following resolution: *Begins*—"That the Government of India be moved to request Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and that it be suggested that the evidence of Mr. Sleigh, Secretary, Bank of Bombay, 11, Dryden Place, Newington, Edinburgh, Mr. Beith and Mr. Charles MacDonald of Manchester, and Mr. James Thorburn of Forbes, Forbes & Co., London, be also taken."—*Resolution ends.* We will enquire whether Mr. Mackay is willing to go.

52] Dated 14th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Am instructed to forward following resolution passed at to-day's meeting, Central Committee:

"This Committee is of opinion that at present juncture the interests of India require special and adequate representation at home, and would urge upon Government the desirability of deputing the Honourable Mr. Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee."

53.] Dated 15th October 1892.

From—H. M. Ross, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Central Committee of this Association held yesterday the following resolution was passed:

"That the Committee is of opinion that at the present juncture the interests of India require special and adequate representation at home, and would urge upon the Government the desirability of deputing the Honourable Mr Mackay to proceed to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee."

In view of the probable early meeting of Lord Herschell's Committee, it was thought desirable that no time should be lost in communicating to the Government of India the foregoing resolution, and I therefore telegraphed to you last evening as per enclosed copy.

54.] Dated 19th October 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras,

To— The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The Committee of the Madras Branch, Indian Currency Association, respectfully urge upon Government the advisability of sending the Honourable Mr. Mackay to England to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee, and to fully represent the views of the Association and the grave position in which India is placed by its depreciated and uncertain currency.

55.] Dated 22nd October 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Ootacamund,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

At meeting held here to-day Local Committee, Indian Currency Association, passed following resolution :—Unanimously this Committee is of opinion that the deputation of the Honourable Mr. Mackay to give evidence before Lord Herschell's Committee is most desirable, and hope that Government of India will take steps to this end.

56.] No. 4416-A., dated 28th October 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—
- The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Bombay.
- The Honorary Secretary, Central Committee, Indian Currency Association, Calcutta.
- The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Madras.
- The Honorary Secretary, Currency Association, Ootacamund.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 13th, 14th, 19th and 22nd October 1892, and in reply to say, for the information of the Members of the Currency Association, that the Government of India has been informed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Committee appointed under the presidency of Lord Herschell will receive evidence, and Mr. Mackay has accordingly proceeded to London to lay his views before it, but he has not been deputed for the purpose by the Government of India as suggested by the Association.

[*2. I am to add that your telegram having been sent to the Secretary of State, the Government of India has been informed by His Lordship that the suggestion of the Association for the reception of evidence from gentlemen now in England will be placed before Lord Herschell's Committee.]

57.] No. 219 (Financial), dated India Office, London, 3rd November 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Your Excellency was informed by my telegram of the 30th of September that it had been decided to appoint a Committee, over which the Lord Chancellor would preside, to advise whether it is expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Indian Currency Act; and by my subsequent telegram of the 21st of October you will have learned that the other members of the Committee are the Right Honourable Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P., Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, Bart., Sir Reginald Earle Welby, G.C.B., Mr. Arthur Godley, C.B., Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I., and Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie.

2. A copy of my letter to the Lord Chancellor of the 21st of October appointing the Committee is enclosed for Your Excellency's information.

* To Bombay only.

3. The letters from your Government which have up to the present date been laid before the Committee, with their enclosures, are those in the Financial Department numbered as in the margin.

Nos. 68, 160, 183, 205, 217, 228, 230, 231, 254, 255, 261, 271 and 272.

58.] No. 4641-F., dated India Office, London, 21st October 1892.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Lord High Chancellor.

I enclose, for Your Lordship's perusal, a copy of a correspondence which has recently passed between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Government of India, in which, as you will observe, that Government submits proposals for stopping the free coinage of silver in India with a view to the introduction of a gold standard.

It is unnecessary for me to dwell upon the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted in consequence of the heavy fall in the gold value of silver or upon the serious nature of the measures which they propose.

It is on account of the great importance of these measures, the effect of which, if they are adopted, will by no means be confined to India, that I have decided to request Your Lordship to preside over a Committee for the purpose of considering the proposals of the Government of India as contained in this correspondence, and to advise whether it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to be carried into effect.

In case the Committee should be of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain the object which they have in view require modification, I shall be glad to receive any suggestions which the Committee may have to offer.

The Committee will meet at this office, and its proceedings must for obvious reasons not be open to the public; but, subject to this condition, the Committee will proceed in the manner which they think best.

Your Lordship having already intimated to me that you will accede to my request, the Committee will be constituted as follows:

The Lord High Chancellor.
The Right Honourable Leonard H. Courtney, M.P.
Sir Thomas Henry Farrer, Bart.
Sir Reginald Earle Welby, G.C.B.
Arthur Godley, Esq., C.B.
Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, C.S.I.
Bertram Wodehouse Currie, Esq.

I trust that as the matter is urgent, and as the inquiry will be confined to the points which I have mentioned, the Committee may be able to report upon an early day, and that their meetings may be arranged accordingly.

It is now understood that the Monetary Conference will meet at Brussels on the 22nd of November, and it would be very advantageous if I could receive the report of the Committee before that date.

59.] Dated 24th October 1892.

From—Damodur Goculdas Munjee, Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I beg to inform you that at the request of the Native leading traders (Import) of the City of Bombay, I have to-day forwarded to you six copies of a memorial, with 4 lists of signatures, addressed to His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General of India, the receipt of which kindly acknowledge to me.

To—His Excellency the Most Honourable the Marquis of Lansdowne,

Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The humble memorial of the Native Import Traders of the City of Bombay—

Respectfully Sheweth,—That your memorialists have gladly availed themselves of an opportunity recently afforded of signing a petition addressed by the Indian Currency Association to the House of Commons of Great Britain and Ireland upon the present condition of the currency of this country, but they desire to address Your Excellency separately upon the subject of the great loss and anxiety to which they are subjected by reason of the uncertain exchange value of the rupee.

That your memorialists, though possessed of long experience in the import trade, have of late found that, owing to the fluctuations in exchange, they, as well as the European merchants of this city, have incurred very serious risks and losses in their business.

That, in consequence of these losses, a large majority of the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, once indifferent upon the question, have now come to recognise that it also affects them injuriously, and accordingly within the last few days have greatly to your memorialists' satisfaction passed a resolution calling upon Your Excellency's Government to take advice whether some remedy cannot be applied to the evils from which they, as well as your memorialists, have been and now are suffering.

That until some 8 or 10 years ago your memorialists were generally able to enter into contracts with European agency firms based upon rupee prices, but this system has now gone out of vogue, and the risk of exchange has to be borne by your memorialists; and this risk is so materially heightened by the recent heavy fall and violent fluctuations in exchange that your memorialists find it simply impossible to carry on their trade any longer with any degree of safety.

That your memorialists are thus much perplexed and uncertain in respect of continuing their business. That they have been in the habit, when placing their orders, of calculating upon a moderate profit of from ½ to ¾ per cent., but have found that even a small movement in exchange has been sufficient to convert this expected profit into a loss.

That if they seek to avoid the risk by fixing exchange at the time of placing an order, they incur another risk of being undersold by others who have not fixed exchange and have benefited by a rise; that some among them do one thing and some another; and that thus their business has been changed from legitimate trading into speculation and gambling.

That your memorialists understand that further troubles may arise in future; that Your Excellency's Government may be forced to impose additional taxation upon this country to meet Government losses by exchange, which taxation your memorialists most humbly urge the country is utterly unable to bear, and would create a most widespread dissatisfaction amongst the masses.

That they understand that a conference between America and the nations of Europe is about to take place, which is likely to result in one of two things, both harmful to your memorialists,—that it may lead to the sudden fixing of exchange at so high a figure as to produce widespread ruin in this city, or may cause a sudden fall which would be equally disastrous.

Your memorialists, though ignorant of the laws which govern questions of international currency, possess a confident hope and expectation that Your Excellency and Your Excellency's Councillors will in their wisdom be able to devise some means of averting these dangers and of preventing the constant fluctuations in exchange which now so greatly harass them. They therefore pray that steps may be taken to fix the exchange value of the rupee at a rate which, in Your Excellency's judgment, may be best suited to the interests of your memorialists.

That your memorialists urgently, but respectfully, request that Your Excellency's Government will give earnest heed to this humble representation

of their case, and will take speedy steps towards securing the ends which they desire.

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(*Here follow 674 signatures.*)

60.] No. 4541-A., dated 4th November 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have received memorial from 674 native import traders, Bombay City, complaining that fluctuations exchange have reduced their business to speculation and gambling; asking steps be taken to fix exchange value of rupee. Please inform Lord Herscholl's Committee. Copy by post.

61.] Dated 1st September 1892.

To—The Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—

HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That your petitioners suffer inconvenience and loss in consequence of the continuous fluctuations in the exchangeable value of the money of this Empire with that of gold-using countries, and that a remedy is urgently required.

2. From 1835 to 1872 the rupee, the monetary standard of value in India, exchanged with little variation. In 1872 Germany demonetized silver. France, to avoid an influx of the German silver, restricted the coinage of that metal. Since then other European nations have also demonetized silver. The result has been a fall in the value of silver measured by gold from 60 pence per ounce to between 38 and 39 pence, a decline of over 35 per cent., and the exchange value of the rupee has consequently fallen from 24 pence to 14·65 pence.

3. The maintenance of some stability in the ratio of value between gold and silver is of the greatest importance to trade, continual and violent fluctuations in that ratio tending to falsify the calculations of merchants, and to check trading operations by increasing the uncertainties attending them.

4. Various remedies have been suggested and International Monetary Conferences have been held in 1867, in 1878, and in 1881. In 1886 the question was the subject of investigation by a Royal Commission The members of this Commission reported that they were unanimously of opinion that the Government of India should be left free to adjust matters in the way that seemed best, but no action was taken on that report, and practically nothing has been done to arrest the progressive fall in the value of silver since 1872.

5. The investment of English capital in the development of the material resources of the Empire is discouraged, for both as regards the remittance of interest and the final transfer of invested profits and economies, the uncertainty in exchange imparts to the investment of capital in this country a speculative character and a risk which the capitalist is naturally unwilling to face.

6. Then, too, the credit of the State is heavily injured by the fluctuating value of the rupee securities of the Government of India held in England and the uncertainty in the amount of interest in gold which may be obtained by their holders. English capitalists are naturally as reluctant to invest their money in these securities as they are to invest it in India.

7. But it is of the harassment to which the trading community are constantly subjected by the uncertainty and the fluctuations of exchange that we bitterly complain. We submit that with a continuance of the present state of things legitimate trade in India is in great danger of being replaced by pure speculations.

8. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that, in view of the considerations set forth above, your Honourable House will be pleased to endeavour to secure through the International Conference about to be held means by which the mercantile community may be accorded the benefit of a stable par of exchange, thus granting a relief from the disadvantages under which trading in India has been suffering in consequence of the heavy and sudden fluctuations of the rupee for many years past.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

62.] No. 317, dated 16th November 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 217 (Financial), dated the 16th August 1892, forwarding a memorial from the native traders of Karachi complaining of the injury done to their business and trade by the constant fluctuations in exchange, we have the honour to forward a memorial signed by six hundred and seventy-four native import traders of the City of Bombay in which a similar complaint is made. On the 4th instant we telegraphed informing Your Lordship of the receipt of the memorial, and requesting that Lord Herschell's Committee might be informed of the fact.

2. We attach importance to this memorial, as the number of signatures indicates that it represents the practically unanimous opinion of the native import traders of Bombay.

3. We take the opportunity of enclosing copy of a memorial received by us from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, which the Chamber has taken steps to present to Parliament.

63.] No. 4706-A., dated 22nd November 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—Mr. Damodur Goculdass Munjie, care of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 24th October 1892, and of the memorial sent therewith, complaining of the injury done to the import trade of Bombay by the constant fluctuations in exchange.

2. I am to state that the memorial and the signatures have been transmitted to the Secretary of State for India.

64.] Dated 28th October 1892.

From—H. A. Acworth, Esq., Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a resolution passed by the members of the Bombay Branch of the above Association at a meeting held here on 26th instant with a request that it may be laid before the Government of India.

Resolution passed by the Members of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association at a Meeting held on 26th October 1892.

Proposed by Mr. Acworth.

Seconded by Mr. C. H. B. Forbes.

That this meeting records its satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee as an indication of interest on the part of Home Government, and is glad to learn that the Honourable Mr. Mackay is on his way to England to give evidence before it. At the same time the members of the Association in Bombay earnestly trust that the Committee will record the result of its deliberations with the least possible delay, as they feel that the emergency is one of a pressing character, and that the questions at issue having been the subjects of consideration for many years are ripe for decision.

65.] No. 313, dated 9th November 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Financial despatch No. 254, dated the 21st September 1892, we have the honour to transmit, for Your Lordship's information, copy of a letter from the Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, and of the resolution therein referred to, on the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee.

66.] No. 4778-A., dated 29th November 1892.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Vice-President of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th October 1892, forwarding copy of a resolution passed by the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association on the appointment of Lord Herschell's Committee, and to state that copy of your letter and of the resolution has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

67.] Dated 21st November 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

The Indian Currency Committee desire to have your views regarding Sir John Lubbock's proposal for the imposition of a seignorage on silver. Refer to his speech before the London Chamber of Commerce published in the *Times* of 27th October. They also want your opinion as to the levy of a heavy duty on import of silver.

68.] No. 328, dated 7th December 1892.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your telegram dated 21st November 1892, quoted in the margin,* regarding a proposal to charge a high seignorage on the coinage of silver at the Indian mints or to impose an import duty on all silver imported into India.

* See above No. 67.

To this telegram we caused the following telegraphic reply to be sent on the 5th :

The revenue obtained from the coinage of silver would be increased by the levy of a 10 per cent seignorage, but the quantity of silver coined would probably be reduced in consequence of the imposition of so heavy a seignorage. The rupee would be kept eventually nearly 10 per cent higher in value than if no seignorage were levied, but the measure might not produce its full effect immediately, because doubtless rupees would be returned from foreign countries. By reducing the demand for silver a 10 per cent seignorage would have some slight effect in lowering the value of the metal.

The plan is suggested as one which would have a tendency to check the fluctuations in exchange, but we cannot see that it would have any such effect. The Indian exchange might not, with a 10 per cent seignorage, fall so low as otherwise, but any rise would be proportionately higher. With a high seignorage the fluctuations would be quite as frequent and serious as without a seignorage. In effect the rupee would under this proposal become a taken coin, while the principal evil under which we suffer would not be mitigated by the plan. We are consequently unable to accept it.

The proposal to levy an import duty on silver is open to a similar objection.

Practically, under such a duty, the rupee might in British Indian limits have the same value as the metal contained in it, but exchange fluctuations would be as great and frequent as ever, and there would be danger of smuggling.

It has been proposed to impose a seignorage or levy an import duty varying in such a way as to maintain the coined rupee at a fixed gold value, but a varying charge would occasion so much complaint and be open to so many objections that we do not think it practicable.

2. The above telegram dealt so fully with the question referred to us by Your Lordship that we feel it unnecessary to do more than give a brief summary of our arguments in the present despatch. It will suffice to say that a high seignorage on the coinage of silver or a high import duty on silver brought into India would improve our financial position both by adding to the public revenue and by preventing the gold value of the rupee from falling as low as it might otherwise have done. As soon as the rupee was given a materially higher value than that of the silver contained in it, rupees would doubtless be returned to India from foreign countries and from Native States, and possibly some hoarded rupees might be thrown into circulation. The full effect of such a duty might not therefore be obtained at once, but to the above extent the difficulties of the financial position would no doubt be alleviated for a time by such a measure as that proposed by Sir John Lubbock.

On the other hand, while the silver rupee would, by the imposition of a 10 per cent seignorage, be practically reduced to the position of a token coin, the evils arising from excessive fluctuations in the exchange would be neither removed nor alleviated.

3. We have caused the exchange value of the rupee to be calculated on the hypothesis of a 2 per cent seignorage, as at present, and of a 10 per cent seignorage, as proposed, at prices in London of a standard ounce of silver varying 60*d.* to 30*d.*, allowing for melting charge, mint loss, cost of remittance to India, and interest. The following table gives the results of this calculation:

Price per ounce of standard silver in pence.	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 2%).	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 10%).	Price per ounce of standard silver in pence.	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 2%).	Exchange value of a rupee in pence (seignorage 10%).
60	23·04	25·09	44	16·89	18·40
59	22·65	24·67	43	16·51	18·00
58	22·27	24·25	42	16·13	17·56
57	21·89	23·83	41	15·74	17·14
56	21·50	23·42	40	15·36	16·72
55	21·12	23·00	39	14·97	16·31
54	20·73	22·58	38	14·59	15·90
53	20·35	22·16	37	14·20	15·47
52	19·97	21·74	36	13·82	15·05
51	19·58	21·32	35	13·44	14·64
50	19·20	20·90	34	13·05	14·22
49	18·81	20·49	33	12·67	13·80
48	18·43	20·07	32	12·28	13·38
47	18·05	19·65	31	11·90	13·96
46	17·66	19·23	30	11·52	12·54
45	17·28	18·81			

It will be observed that when silver falls from 50*d.* per oz. to 40*d.* per oz., the gold cost of the rupee with a 2 per cent seignorage falls from 19·20*d.* to 15·36*d.*—a difference of 3·84*d.*, or exactly 20 per cent. With a seignorage of 10 per cent, the fall is from 20·90*d.* to 16·72*d.*—a fall of 4·18*d.*, or 20 per cent, as before; in other words, with a 10 per cent seignorage instead of a seignorage of 2 per cent, the amount of fall measured in pence would be greater, but the percentage of fall would be exactly the same. The measure would therefore have no effect whatever in putting a stop to fluctuations.

4. As the adoption of a high rate of seignorage would have no effect on the chief evil from which we now suffer, would merely tend to improve in some degree the present financial position of the Government, and would afford no guarantee against depreciation in the future, we are of opinion that the objections to reducing the rupee to a token coin, and indefinitely deferring the complete solution which we believe must be arrived at some day, outweigh any advantages which the measure might produce. If it be decided that the rupee must, sooner or later, be converted into a token coin, it seems to us that it would be better to adopt a gold standard at once—a course which would equally improve the financial position, and would also afford some prospect of a final and satisfactory remedy. This course is in our opinion clearly preferable to a

half measure, involving the main disadvantage of a gold standard, but leaving our greatest difficulty untouched, and affording no guarantee against fall of value in the future.

5. With regard to the proposal referred to in the last sentence of our telegram, we may remark that the objections to a currency system which depended on its success on a rate of seignorage or import duty fluctuating in accordance with the rise and fall in the market price of silver are so obvious and so serious that we refrain from discussing the question.

69.] Dated 7th December 1892.

From—J. A. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The probable failure of the Brussels International Monetary Conference, combined with the declaration of the American delegates that its dissolution may be followed by the cessation of silver purchases by the United States Treasury, has created a state of uncertainty regarding the future of exchange which might any day develope into a serious panic.

At the present time certain important branches of Indian commerce are in a highly critical position, and can ill bear the additional danger of wild fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee. As no immediate change can occur in the statistical position of silver, the public anxiety and alarm are largely sentimental, and would be at once allayed by an assurance from the Government that, in the event of the anticipated failure of the Brussels Conference, it will take whatever measures may be necessary and advisable for the protection of the Indian currency.

Should the Government not be prepared to give such an assurance, my Association would respectfully ask whether it will recommend the Secretary of State for India to stop all sales of Council bills below the rate now current, pending the decision of Lord Herschell's Committee.

70.] No. 4927-A., dated 9th December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Vice-President, Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th December 1892, and in reply am to state that the Government of India, while fully alive to the serious inconvenience which is felt in various branches of Indian commerce owing to the uncertainty which now exists regarding the course of exchange, regrets that it is unable to give you an assurance that, in the event of the failure of the Brussels Conference to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the monetary question, measures will be taken for the protection of the Indian currency.

Such an assurance, while it would be too vague and general in its terms to be of any real value, might hamper the action of Government under circumstances which cannot from the nature of the case be clearly foreseen, and might thus produce unfortunate results. Nor does the Government of India consider that it would be justified in recommending the Secretary of State to stop for an indefinite time all sales of Council bills below any fixed rate. It will probably be clear to your Association on reconsideration that, whatever may be the result of the Brussels Conference, or the outcome of the enquiry by the Committee of which the Lord High Chancellor is President, the Government of India will be in a better position to deal with any circumstances that may arise hereafter if it reserves to itself complete freedom of action and refrains from giving assurances which might fetter its course of procedure in the future.

71.] No. 4939-A., dated 9th December 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The alarm felt in consequence of the uncertainty of exchange prospects has been represented to us by the Indian Currency Association, which requests us to give an assurance that, if the International Monetary Conference should be a failure, we will adopt the measures necessary for the protection of the Indian currency, or that we will recommend to Your Lordship to cease, pending decision on the report of Lord Herschell's Committee, the sale of bills below the rate now current. We have declined to adopt either course because future action might possibly be embarrassed.

72.] Dated 9th December 1892.

Telegram from—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Committee, Madras Branch, Indian Currency Association, respectfully urge Government, in view of the failure which seems to have attended the International Monetary Conference, to declare its intentions or stop sales of Council bills pending report in Lord Herschell's enquiry.

73.] Dated 10th December 1892.

From—The Exchange Banks Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

We, the undersigned Agents and Managers of the Exchange Banks, desire to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to a serious difficulty which may arise in regard to contracts for the purchase of silver should any law be passed without due notice closing the Indian mints to free coinage of silver. For should such a law come into operation at any time before the banks had received delivery of the silver they had purchased under forward contracts, they would run the risk of having to resell at a loss in London.

In the face of such a risk, the banks will naturally avoid such contracts, but in doing so they cannot avoid contracting the finance of the seaborne trade, and may possibly thereby hamper the operations of that trade. We beg, therefore, respectfully to suggest that His Excellency should at once give us some assurance that any silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage.

Our reason for taking the present opportunity for tendering this suggestion is that the speeches of Mr. Bertram Currie and of others representing England at the International Conference appear to indicate that, in the event of no agreement being come to thereat, the closure of the Indian mints to free coinage of silver will almost certainly result.

74.] No. 4985, dated 13th December 1892.

From—S. Jacob, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Calcutta.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the letter of 10th instant, signed by you and by the Managers of some other Exchange Banks, suggesting that the Government of India should give an assurance that, in the event of the Indian mints being closed to the free coinage of silver, all silver contracted for before the issue of an order to close the mints to free coinage of silver shall be admitted for coinage.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Government of India is of opinion that it would not be in the public interest to enter on a discussion at the present moment of the measures which might be adopted if it were decided to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and the Governor General in Council fears, therefore, that it is impossible to give the assurance for which you ask.

75.] No. 5039-A., dated 16th December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Honorary Secretary, Indian Currency Association, Madras.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram dated the 9th December 1892, and in reply to say that (as stated in the letter of the 9th instant, No. 4927, to the Vice-President of the Association, of which copy is enclosed) the Government of India regrets that it is unable to recommend the Secretary of State to stop the sale of Council bills, pending the report of the Committee of which the Lord High Chancellor is President.

76.] Dated 21st December 1892.

From—The HON'BLE J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., President, Indian Currency Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The course of the proceedings at the International Monetary Conference, and the adjournment of the Conference, subject to the approval of the Governments represented as to the expediency of meeting again, must be taken to mean that it is hopeless to expect any international agreement either as to the adoption of the bimetallic system or as to the more limited proposals placed before the Conference for an extension of the use of silver and a restriction of the use of gold. It is indeed universally admitted that what was foreseen in the final paragraph of the petition of this Association to the House of Commons and in my letter of the 24th June last with which the petition was placed before the Government of India has actually been realised.

2. There now remains no method of relieving India from the effects of its depreciated currency except as pointed out in the letter to which reference has just been made, namely, the closing of the mints to the unlimited coinage of silver for the public and the adoption of gold as the standard. In the position which we have now reached it is generally admitted that action in this direction is essential, and that the change should be made without further delay.

3. In the expectation which prevails on all sides, by some that action will be taken, by others that it is unavoidable, the course of business is greatly impeded. The country is being inundated with silver to an extent only equalled in the very exceptional year 1890, the shipments from London since the failure of the International Conference was recognised having been on an enormous scale. In the last four weeks silver to the value of about a million sterling has been shipped from London for India, where there is no present demand for it. It is generally inferred that these shipments have been made in view of a further fall in the price of the metal. On the other hand, the exports of gold from India during the present year have been made on an unusual scale. It is easy to see that a large inflow of silver and a large outflow of gold, even if they are not the result of the expectation of a change in the Indian currency, will aggravate the difficulty of making the change in the standard, and that the longer the change is deferred, the more will the difficulties be enhanced.

4. The Government of India recently refused in reply to representations from this Association and from the Associated Exchange Banks of this city to give the public any indication of the policy it proposed to pursue. On behalf of the Association I take no exception to this refusal if, as may be presumed, the report of the Committee presided over by the Lord High Chancellor and the conclusions thereon of the Secretary of State for India have not yet reached the Government of India. But the Governor General in Council will, I am sure, recognise that it is desirable to terminate the tension which in the existing uncertainty prevails in business circles, and that it is also expedient not to prolong an uncertainty which gives occasion for an unnecessary inflow of silver and outflow of gold, which must interfere with the smooth working of any plan of reform which may be entered upon.

5. I have the honour, therefore, respectfully to suggest that it is expedient that the Secretary of State for India should be informed by telegraph of

the position, and that His Lordship should be requested to communicate to His Excellency the Viceroy as speedily as possible and by telegraph the decision on the question placed before Lord Herschell's Committee. In case His Lordship should see fit to comply with this request, it would be a source of great satisfaction if the decision of His Lordship were made public without delay.

77.] Dated 23rd December 1892.

Telegram from—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The attention of the Government of India has been drawn by the Indian Currency Association to the abnormally large quantity of silver being shipped to India, to the export of gold from India, and to the interruption of trade and business occasioned by the existing uncertainty. We are urged by the Association to ask Your Lordship to announce by telegraph as soon as may be your decision on the proposals under consideration by the Indian Currency Committee. We are confident that the evils which must be occasioned by delay are fully recognised by Your Lordship, and that the present state of suspense will not be unnecessarily prolonged before the decision is given. Many of our European officers are seriously embarrassed, and if the present condition of affairs, which has already generated a very uneasy feeling, is indefinitely prolonged, we are afraid that it may give rise to a regrettable agitation.

78.] No. 5169-A., dated 23rd December 1892.

From—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President, Indian Currency Association.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant drawing attention to the large shipments of silver from London and net exports of gold from India during the past few months, and to the serious impediments to business which result from the present state of uncertainty as to whether any, and if so what, action may be taken by Government for "relieving India from the effects of its depreciated currency," and suggesting that the Secretary of State should be informed by telegraph of the position and requested to communicate to His Excellency the Viceroy as speedily as possible and by telegraph the decision on the question placed before Lord Herschell's Committee.

2. In reply, I am directed to say that the Government of India has informed Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the Currency Association has addressed it on the subject to which your letter refers, and has communicated to His Lordship by telegram the recommendations which the Association has made. The Government of India has no doubt that the Secretary of State is fully alive to the serious evils which result from the uncertainty which at present prevails in the silver market.

79.] Dated 31st December 1892.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

Your telegram of the 23rd. I am fully aware of the importance of avoiding all unnecessary prolongation of the existing state of suspense, but I cannot decide without full consideration. The questions raised before Lord Herschell's Committee are of very great gravity.

80.] Dated 7th January 1893.

From—The President, Indian Currency Association, Bombay Branch,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to forward copy of a resolution passed yesterday by the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the above Association with a request that it may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India.

Resolution passed by the Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association at a Meeting held yesterday, the 6th January 1893.

"As it seems certain that the deliberations of the International Monetary Conference will end without any practical result being arrived at, and that in consequence as the statements of the American delegates leave no room to doubt America will shortly suspend State purchases of silver, the gold price of that metal must necessarily continue to fall. The Secretary of State for India should, therefore, be urged by Government to sanction the immediate closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver, reserving that privilege for Government alone, and to refuse the sale of Council Bills under a certain fixed rate.

"Unless these protective measures be speedily adopted, it is anticipated that the Government of India will soon be involved in deeper financial troubles; that the present disorganised condition of trade will be intensely aggravated, and the financial and commercial relations with gold-using countries reduced to absolute confusion.

"This branch of the Indian Currency Association is distinctly of opinion that no insurmountable difficulty can arise from the immediate closing of the mints to the public, and that to do so is the only rational remedy for the present ruinous position. The longer this action is delayed, the greater the difficulties that will arise. Already the abnormally large shipments of silver in transit to India and the large contracts reported to have been made in London for the delivery of silver some months forward at rates considerably under the existing market rate unmistakably indicate that practical authoritative opinion views the future of silver with grave alarm, and that the closing of India's mints is considered inevitable.

"India is believed to be the only country whose mints are now open to the unrestricted coinage of silver; and as the markets for the metal are notoriously in the hands of bold speculators, the disturbing fluctuations are not likely to be less frequent and violent than hitherto, and are certain to be maintained so long as India continues to keep her mints open as at present.

"By adopting the course proposed, India will be able to wait composedly till Western nations make up their minds as to what course they mean to permanently follow."

81.] No. 25, dated 18th January 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our telegram of the 13th instant, quoted in the margin, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter, dated the 7th January 1893, from the Bombay Branch of the Indian Currency Association, together with copy of the resolution referred to, advocating that our mints should be immediately closed against the free coinage of silver, and that Council bills should be sold at fixed rates.

"Bombay Branch, Currency Association, submits resolution, which we are forwarding, drawing attention to reported forward contracts delivery silver at lower rates than present, and urges immediate closing mints and sale Council bills at fixed rates, anticipating that delay will aggravate difficulties of Government and trade."

2. We take this opportunity to transmit copy of the letter, dated the 21st December 1892, from Mr. Mackay, the President of the Indian Currency Association, the substance of which was communicated to Your Lordship in our telegram dated the 23rd December 1892, to which Your Lordship replied by telegram dated the 31st December 1892.

82.] No. 306-A., dated 21st January 1893.

From—J. E. O'Conor, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The President, Indian Currency Association, Bombay Branch.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 7th January 1893, and to say that a copy of the letter and of the resolution referred to therein has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

83.] Dated 3rd February 1893.

Telegram from—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

I received to-day a strong deputation from the Currency Association. Representatives of the following interests were present :

Merchants, traders, ship-owners, importers, exporters, manufacturers, producers, bankers, and land.

The deputation urged the stoppage of free coinage of silver and supported its proposal by evidence showing that all the above interests are now injuriously affected. The statements of the deputation seem to me to have strengthened the case in favour of closing the mints, and this will, I think, be the impression here. I expressed my own belief that not only Government and its officers, but the whole country, suffered under the existing state of things. But I dwelt on the need of caution, and of proving conclusively that the remedy contemplated involved neither political nor economical risks.

Finally, I told the deputation that they seemed to me to make out a *primâ facie* case in favour of a standard uniform with that of the countries with which India does most of its business, and that as the Association had now for seven months fearlessly advocated such a standard, it rested with the opponents of the Association to show authoritatively that the country disagreed with its conclusions.

84.] DEPUTATION FROM THE INDIAN CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

Address of the Hon'ble MR. J. L. MACKAY, C.I.E., *and others, and His Excellency's reply thereto.*

After having introduced the deputation, Mr. Mackay said :—May it please Your Excellency,—We have the honour to come before you as a deputation appointed at a meeting held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, under the auspices of the Indian Currency Association, on 27th January 1893. The meeting referred to consisted of about 700 people, comprising representatives of all branches of trade and commerce and manufactures in this city, and representative also of the landed interest in the country, and of all the branches of the public service.

At that meeting the following resolution was proposed by the President of the Indian Currency Association, seconded by Mr. R. D. Mehta, Sheriff of Calcutta, Member of the firm of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., merchants and cotton spinners in this city, and carried unanimously :

" It is now generally recognised that, with the dispersion of the International Monetary Conference, the hope of united action has disappeared, and that further argument and delay merely mean waste of time.

" The United States are preparing to cease their purchases of silver, and it may be anticipated that the gold value of the rupee, which has within the last twelve months fallen from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, will soon further rapidly decline.

" It is known that for years past it has not been possible for the Government of India to meet the increasing cost of its sterling obligations except by the imposition of new and objectionable taxes, and that the heavy fall of the rupee in 1892 has brought the finances of the country into a critical position, making further oppressive taxation apparently inevitable.

" Moreover, the impecunious position of the Government is retarding the development of the country, and the uncertainty regarding the Indian standard of value deters capitalists in England from investing their funds in India enterprises.

" The present tension and uncertainty and the prospect of the immediate future have a most injurious effect on all merchants and traders by paralysing the legitimate commerce of the country in all its branches, and trade as a consequence is almost at a standstill.

" It is therefore resolved that this meeting is of opinion :

" ' 1. That no justification exists for the continuance of the policy of inactivity in regard to the Indian currency system which has unfortunately for so many years guided the Government of India.

"'2. That the International Monetary Conference having failed in its objects, the Government of India should at once close the mints to the free coinage of silver as the first step towards establishing the gold standard and putting the currency on a stable basis, and this meeting therefore strongly urges upon the Government of India the necessity for adopting this course without further delay.'"

That resolution having been passed, it was felt that its importance was too great to admit of its being sent to the Government of India in the ordinary way, and the following further resolution proposed by Mr. N. H. T. Becker, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co., and seconded by Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., was carried unanimously:

"That the following gentlemen be appointed a deputation to present the resolution just passed to His Excellency the Viceroy:

"His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, K.C.I.E.
"Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
"Hon'ble Syed Amir Hussein, C.I.E.
"Babu Ramanath Ghose.
"Nawab Abdul Lutif, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.
"Nawab Mir Muhammad Ali.
"Prince Muhammad Bakhtyar Shah.
"Mr. R. D. Mehta, of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.
"Babu Nolin Behari Sircar, of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
"Mr. W. T. Spink, of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
"Mr. Reginald Murray, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
"Hon'ble A. H. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton & Co.
"Mr. L. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law.
"Mr. G. Irving, of Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.
"Mr. W. J. M. McCaw, of Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
"Mr. S. Keith Douglas, of Messrs. Carlisles, Nephews & Co.
"Mr. D. W. P. King, Delhi and London Bank.
"Mr. E. Henry, of Messrs. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co.
"Mr. N. H. T. Becker, of Messrs. Ernsthausen & Co.
"Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
"Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co.
"Mr. J. F. McNair, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co.
"Mr. A. G. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
"Mr. J. L. Mackay, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co."

In the first place, we have to thank Your Excellency for having graciously consented to receive this deputation and to hear what we have to urge in support of the reform of the currency system of India which we advocate.

This deputation represents merchants, traders, ship-owners, bankers, land-owners, producers, manufacturers, importers, and exporters. The merchants represent those who are engaged not only in trade with gold-using countries, but also in trade with silver-using countries and in local trade.

The proposal to change the standard of value in India is not a new one. Precisely what we propose was strongly urged upon the Government of India as far back as 1878, when it was found that the link between gold and silver had apparently been irrevocably severed. The Government of India at that time threw out the proposal because it clung to the hope that international bimetallism would be adopted, and that thereby India would be extricated from her difficulties.

The Government of India have therefore had ample time to consider this question, not only with reference to India, but also with reference to other countries. What we propose is no leap in the dark, because it has been adopted by numerous other countries whose object was to save themselves from the embarrassments and dangers which have overtaken India. I would here mention that France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Greece, and Holland closed their mints to the free coinage of silver in 1873. The United States had done so previously, and the gold standard was adopted by them all, and

by Germany, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, while Austria-Hungary has lately passed a law following this example. In 1878 the gold standard was also adopted by Java.

The Government of India have had the experience of all these countries to contrast with their own bitter experience of the past fifteen years, and must be in a position to form their conclusions as to whether it would not have been to the advantage of India in the past, and whether it is not likely to be to the advantage of India in the future, to change its standard of value from silver to gold.

We approach Your Excellency at this time, in the first place, because the Brussels Conference has hopelessly failed, not only to bring about bimetallism, but even to secure international agreement on subsidiary measures for the increased use of silver as money; in the second place, because Lord Herschell's Committee has now had ample time to consider the question in all its bearings; in the third place, because the fall in silver, which has already taken place, has brought the finances of the Government into a perilous position, and has restricted and embarrassed the trade of the country to such an extent as to create an almost unparalleled state of commercial depression; and, lastly, because it is clear from the course of events in America that the decline in the value of silver which has taken place in the past twelve months will be followed by a still further fall which cannot but aggravate the dangers already facing us.

In March 1892 the Budget estimated for a small surplus for the current year. The fall in exchange must have swept away this amount and added at least 150 lakhs to the expenditure of the Government of India.

This additional expenditure must be met either by increased taxation or by the restriction of railway construction and other public works, thus hampering and checking the country's progress, or by both; and the mercantile community will regard the adoption of either of these courses at such a juncture with the greatest dissatisfaction.

In the meantime we observe that the European servants of the Government of India are not unnaturally pressing for an adjustment of their emoluments owing to the depreciation in silver which, if granted even in a limited degree, must considerably increase the already heavy burden now imposed on the general tax-paying community.

My Lord, we freely confess to a strong feeling of sympathy with the servants of Government who find their incomes daily dwindling, and who in consequence are in some cases put to severe straits, such as are calculated to do serious injury to the efficiency of the administration. We realise, in fact, that it will be absolutely impossible for Government to carry on the administration on the present terms. We are strongly convinced, however, that the adjustment of salaries and all other adjustments can only be properly effected by the reform of a currency system which has gradually, but with increasing rapidity, brought the country to the present pass.

The demand for a reform of our currency system is now made by the producing, commercial, trading, and non-official classes in India with as unanimous a voice as it is possible to get on such a subject. When the remedy was first proposed a certain number of people expressed indifference, while others expressed disapproval. It may be safely said that some of those who were formerly indifferent are now with us, while a number of those who were previously in opposition would now be glad to see something done. No better evidence of this need be looked for than is to be found in the words which the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is reported to have addressed to the members at the annual meeting held this week. The Chairman said: "I have taken an unpopular line, and belong to the minority who do not approve of action—not because I would not like to see the value and stability of the rupee improved, but because I think no remedy has yet been suggested which, if tried, would not probably land us and the country generally in much greater trouble than we are in now. Our opponents taunt us with being content to pursue the policy of drift and other evil courses, but we cannot help this, and I am sure, if any of their suggestions are tried and prove successful in accomplishing the end desired, we shall be quite ready to own ourselves wrong and to congratulate them."

My Lord, we feel that, without any agitation for the reform of the currency system of India, the change which we advocate must, by the sheer force of circumstances, sooner or later, be introduced. We feel assured that, without any outside pressure, the mints of India must eventually be closed to the free coinage of silver. All that we hope to do is to expedite the measure, relieve ourselves from the present highly unsatisfactory state of affairs as speedily as possible, and induce the Government to adopt the change without waiting for the financial crash which will eventually force the reform.

Mr. W. O. Bell-Irving, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co., said:—May it please Your Excellency,—The currency question has been so fully discussed of late in all its bearings that I feel it would be a mere waste of time on my part to do more than touch very briefly on a few points on which, as one directly interested, I can speak with a certain amount of authority.

It has been contended that the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver will seriously curtail trade between India and China; that such is not the opinion of Mr. Apcar and myself, who represent the only existing direct lines of steamers between Calcutta and China, and are otherwise interested in the trade between the two countries, will be apparent from the fact that we are both members of the deputation now before you.

A petition was recently presented to Your Excellency by various parties interested in tea in the Darjeeling district in favour of a continuation of masterly inactivity as regards the currency question. In reply it was very properly pointed out that, in an important matter of this kind, Government had to consider the general weal of the country, and not merely individual interests. Whatever policy in connection with the currency may be adopted in India must, I take it, of necessity come into force in Ceylon, so that the issue, as far as tea is concerned, is virtually India and Ceylon *versus* China. No doubt exists in my mind with which side victory will eventually rest. In this connection figures, dry though they generally are, and misleading as they sometimes prove, are instructive. In 1881 the export of tea to the United Kingdom was—

	£
China	142,706,457
India	47,413,576
Ceylon	697,268

while in 1891 it stood thus:

China	69,394,523
India	111,168,895
Ceylon	63,744,987

The tea-drinking public at home have got accustomed to the strong pungent liquor of the Indian teas, and it is very improbable that the comparatively weak, flavourless China teas will again come into favour.

These later teas are, moreover, handicapped by having to pay leaking and other recognised duty in China to the extent of about 4¼ taels per picul, equivalent to, say, 1½*d*. per ℔. It is notorious besides that various squeezes—if I may be allowed to use the term—exist, as to the extent of which the petty officials in China are in a better position to express an opinion than I am.

There is yet another side of the question, and a very important one too, that the said petitioners appear to have overlooked. Investments in tea in this country have, almost without exception, sooner or later to be realised and remitted to Europe. Will the holder of a share in a tea garden, or an investor in tea scrip, appreciate a policy of drift if it result in his having to remit the proceeds of his investment at an exchange of, say, 10*d*.? I trow not! It may be argued that the rupee is never likely to decline to 10*d*., but not so many years ago most people would as confidently have affirmed that there was no chance of the rupee touching 1*s*. 2½*d*.

If any class have benefited from the depreciation of a rupee, it ought to be the ryots, and through them the zemindars, and I am not prepared to contend that in certain respects they have not; but, as representing over 3,300 square miles of land in Lower Bengal, held by my firm directly or as agents, mainly in putnee or perpetual lease, I feel very strongly that, at the time the perpetual

settlement was made, it was never contemplated by Government that the land revenue should be paid in such an unstable coin as the rupee has proved to be, and that, if action be not taken to arrest the downward tendency, increased taxation is inevitable. My Lord, what is wanted to develop India is capital; to open out railways, start industries throughout the breadth and length of the country, and bring the large tracts of virgin waste land which still exist into cultivation. So long as the value of the rupee is an unknown quantity, the flow of capital into India will be checked. Let the value of the rupee be fixed, and money, which is a drug in the London market at 3½ per cent., will be available in India in abundance; and if this country with cheap labour, and in many cases raw material on the spot, and markets at the door, cannot with exchange, say, at 1*s.* 6*d.* hold its own, then the outlook from a commercial point of view is indeed gloomy.

Mr. J. A. Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson, Wright & Co., said :—Your Excellency,—Two years ago there was a vague, general idea amongst our merchants that India was greatly benefited by the depreciation of the rupee, and that the lower it went, the more prosperous it would be. There was one little difficulty that at times made people doubt whether they were quite right, and that was when they followed the argument to the end, and found that, if the rupee became of no value at all, then we should have reached the height of prosperity. As we have grown wiser, the absurdity of the whole theory has become too apparent, and I doubt if it now finds a single honest supporter. Those few who oppose the reform of our currency, do so under the plea of believing in universal bimetallism, and thinking that India would benefit more by this than by any independent action. They avoid all details of their objections, and have no suggestions as to the means by which the deficit in the financial position of Government is to be met. They only say they prefer to see the ills we are suffering from continue rather than that their own pet scheme should fail.

An admirable letter in the *Englishman* of 30th ultimo, under the well-known initials "A.M L," most effectually disposes of the obsolete argument that Indian exports benefited greatly by a depreciating currency. The writer says : "The average exports of the years 1866 to 1870 are compared with the averages of 1886 to 1889, all values being expressed in sterling. The result is as follows :

Indian trade shows an increase in the 20 years of only ..	24	per cent.
Mauritius, a decrease of	6	"
Ceylon, another rupee-using colony, a decrease of ...	21	"

Whereas the gold standard countries in a position to be compared with India show all substantial increases, *e.g.* :—

Canada	90	per cent.
The United States	161	"
Australia	174	"
Cape of Good Hope	227	"

It may be said that the East is more lethargic than the West or South, so I have looked up the trade statistics of Netherlands India in the *Statesman's* Year Book. I have taken the aggregate foreign trade of British India and Netherlands India for the years 1868 to 1871 and 1886 to 1889, and converting guilders into sterling for both periods at the fixed rate of 12 per £1 and rupees into sterling at the rate of 1*s.* 11*d.* for the first period and 1*s.* 4½*d.* (the average rate) for the second period, I find that whereas British India shows an increase of 21 per cent only, Netherlands India shows an increase of 174 per cent."

Another favourite fallacy is that silver values have not altered in India. The largest crop in India is the Bengal rice crop. It is estimated by Dr. Watt at 15 millions of tons; and as only some 300,000 to 500,000 tons are exported, it is evident that it constitutes the chief food of the people of this province. If we take as a basis of price the description called ballam, we find that whereas, before the rupee began to fall, the value ran from Rs 1-10 to Rs. 2 per maund in an ordinary season in the past two years with fairly good crops, the price has been Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4-4 per maund; while kasarie and similar cheap grains used by the very poorest people have gone up from 8 annas to 12 annas per

maund to Rs. 1-8 and even Rs. 2 per maund. That incredible hardship is thus caused to the wage-earning classes cannot be doubted, and, if a further fall in the value of the rupee takes place, the price of food must be forced up still further. It is doubtful if any other people on the face of the earth would have remained quiet under such an enormous rise in the price of food, coupled with a steadily increasing taxation; but Government must know that there is a limit beyond which this *laisez faire* policy must be disastrous, and it will do well to make an end of the situation before trouble does come.

The Indian Currency Association advocates a plan for putting the finances of the country on a safe basis and allowing the adjustment of wages and food prices. These matters are essential to the well-being of the country, and to disregard them any longer will be to lose our reputation for honestly governing this mighty Empire.

The Honourable Mr. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton & Co., said:—Your Excellency,—The statement just made by the Honourable Mr Mackay leaves me but little further to say on the general question of the urgent need felt by all classes and sections of the community in India for the prompt reform of our currency system. Your Excellency will not doubt, I am sure, after all that has just been stated by Mr. Mackay, that the fall in exchange affects most detrimentally every interest in the country, and not the least so, I would urge, the interest of the retail traders whom I am allowed on this occasion to represent. It is generally believed that the retail trader is able to protect himself by an increase of prices, and in point of fact an increase of rates and prices has been unavoidable, but it would be unfair to say that this could be done to any material extent, or to the extent of rendering trade either safe or prosperous: any such result, I may safely state, has been impossible in the face of the constant prevailing fluctuations in exchange; and its almost uninterrupted downward tendency during the last twelve months or more has brought it to a point at which anything like safe trading in imported goods becomes an utter impossibility. It should be remembered that traders as a rule have to work upon stated tariffs which cannot be altered to meet every fluctuation in the rate of exchange, and anything like a sudden or seemingly arbitrary increase of prices would necessarily defeat its own end by the further inevitable restriction of business which would be sure to follow the adoption of such a course. As it is, business is considerably reduced in volume in all branches of retail trade, which is easily comprehensible when it is considered that the fall in exchange must necessarily have the effect of considerably reducing the spending power of those who are the main supporters of the trade in imported goods. Thus, Your Excellency, the retail trader in the present day feels himself placed in a position of considerable embarrassment and difficulty; and as this section of trade does not embrace any reciprocity of business with the mother country in exports, it follows that there is in the present day an entire absence of successful retail trading in the country, nor, in the face of the prevailing apprehension of a further fall in the value of silver, can this be regarded as the worst stage of affairs, unless such fall be promptly arrested.

Under these circumstances, I would join most earnestly on behalf of the retail traders, whom I represent, in pressing on Your Excellency's attention the suggestions for a currency reform submitted to Your Excellency in the resolutions passed at the meeting held at the Town Hall on the 27th ultimo, and which have just been read out by the Honourable Mr. Mackay. In fact the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver and the adoption of the gold standard appear to us to afford the only chance now left for securing the trade of the country from passing into a state of utter disorganisation and ruin.

Mr. A. G. Apcar, of Messrs. Apcar & Co., said:—I have but little to add to what has been so well and clearly said by Mr. Mackay and the other members of this deputation, and I should not now trouble Your Excellency with any remarks if I did not think that a useful purpose might be served by a short statement of my own experience. I am a member of a firm who are producers and manufacturers, producing coal and manufacturing jute. We are the owners of zemindaries in the mofussil, engineering workshops in Calcutta, and are also the owners of steam-vessels engaged in the general trade of the country,

particularly in the carriage of opium, and plying in the trade between Calcutta, the Straits, and China. I may, therefore, say that I represent all the important trades and industries which the opponents of a stable currency in India declare would be ruined if the exchange value of the rupee were to cease from fluctuating and falling. But we, who are deeply interested in local enterprise and industry, and in trade with other silver-using countries, beg to assure Your Excellency that our opponents who prophesy ruin are not concerned personally as I am, and when they speak thus, I deny their right to speak and regard their prophecies as vain words. I am not merely a "Foreign so journer" in this land, anticipating the day of retirement and desirous of carrying my money away after conversion into gold. My firm was established here in the early days of the century, and I myself have been a member of it and living and trading in this city for more than 40 years. All my interests are bound up with the prosperity of this city and this Empire, and will so continue to be. Such being the position which enables me to claim to speak with some authority on this important question, I desire to assure Your Excellency that I shall welcome with the most lively satisfaction a decision that shall prevent for the future such fluctuations in the exchange value of the rupee as have marked our commercial history for twenty years, and shall arrest its further fall. It is impossible to overrate the difficulties and embarrassments which are caused to trade and industry by an ever-varying and declining standard of value. Trade if harassed and impeded to such a degree that it is almost reduced to the primitive condition of barter, unhealthy speculation is rife, and legitimate transactions are entered upon with hesitation and anxiety. Industry is checked in the advance it should make for want of capital, which is carefully kept out of it, and, instead of marching confidently forward with operations which are beneficial alike to India and to the countries with which we carry on trade, we either feel our way slowly and cautiously as men who walk in the dark, not knowing where the next step may land them, or we plunge recklessly forward as does a gambler, losing as often as we win, or oftener, and the fever of excitement is followed by a reaction resembling paralysis. Such has frequently been our experience since 1873, and such at this moment is our experience in connection with the trade in India. I trust that Your Excellency's Government will no longer delay to introduce a reform in our currency system which will enable us to see what we are about when we are proposing to enter upon mercantile transactions or industrial enterprises, to calculate with some certainty what will be the future prospects of the transaction or the enterprise, and will remove all risks other than those which are incidental to trade and industry—risk which we are quite content and prepared to face. It is the unforeseen risks of fluctuations and depreciation of our monetary standard which we are not prepared to face, and which paralyses our energies and resources.

The Honourable Fuzilbhoy Visram, of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., of Calcutta and Bombay, said:—Your Excellency,—Although this subject of our currency has been thoroughly threshed out, and there remains nothing new to be said about it, I would, with Your Lordship's permission merely observe that, as one largely interested in the internal and local trade of India, I can say from personal experience how disastrous has been the result of the fluctuating state of our exchange with Europe. I have no doubt that this is also the experience of other merchants whose name is legion. I am not one of those who advocate the gold standard simply for the sake of bringing about a higher value of the rupee, but what I am keen about is its stability. It must be admitted that it is on this that the prosperity of our commerce, and for the matter of that of our country, and of the Government itself, mainly depends, and I consider it is the duty of everyone to co-operate towards this desirable end, and I have, therefore, ventured to offer these few words to Your Excellency on the aspect of the question as is appears to me.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, of Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co., said:—May it please Your Excellency,—As a native of the country, and as one deeply interested in the development of commerce and the manufacturing industry of the country, I do not feel the least hesitation in supporting the objects of this deputation, and the movement which it seeks to promote. With Your Excellency's permission, I desire to call attention to a misapprehension which, I am afraid, prevails to some extent in England.

It is believed that the appreciation of the rupee will mean the depreciation of uncoined silver and the reduction in value of property which is hoarded in the shape of silver ornaments. Now, as a matter of fact, there is very little hoarding in the shape of ornaments. Ornaments constitute a finery, and it is well understood that gold and silversmiths themselves retain a large share of the metal which is placed at their disposal for such purposes. The truth is that whatever hoarding takes place takes place in the shape of coined money. It stands to reason that anyone desiring to hoard silver would not turn it into ornaments, because, in the first place, he has to pay to the silversmith at least a fourth to a half of the value of the silver for workmanship, which expenditure and more he would immediately sacrifice if he desired to turn the ornaments again into coin. If the rupee is given a fixed gold value, then obviously the money hoardings of the people will be improved and remain a constant quantity; and will anybody deny that this is a distinct advantage to the fortunate possessors of money investments? I may add that being a cotton spinner, and largely interested in various other industries, I will not hesitate to affirm—and this in the august presence of Your Excellency—that I anticipate no harm, no injury of any kind to the manufacturing industry of India by the adoption of the course which this deputation desires respectfully, but firmly, to press upon the attention of the Government of this country. It is a matter of general notoriety and of painful experience that matters have gone from bad to worse, because the Government have chosen to adopt what I may be permitted to style a policy of masterly inactivity in this connection. It is our respectful request and humble prayer that some action may be taken, and without further delay, upon the lines which we have ventured to recommend.

Mr. Reginald Murray, Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, said:—Your Excellency,—I have been invited to make a few remarks from a banker's point of view. The meaning and object of a standard of value are necessarily that such value shall be fixed. Otherwise it cannot be a true measure for the purposes of trade, or for the general revenue and expenditure of the Government.

For the purposes of the trade in India it is abundantly evident that the silver standard has no such fixity of value. It is impossible to dissociate internal from external trade. The imports and exports are just as much a part of the trade of a country as articles bartered internally, and it is quite as important for the security of good credit and sound trade that the standard of value for exports and imports should not fluctuate, as that internal trade should rest on a fixed basis. Banks are the guardians of credit. On their stability depends whether credit is good or bad. But on what principle can banks negotiate the finance of India's foreign trade when exchange exerts such a dominating influence on all transactions to the extent that calculations of premiums and discount rest on a quicksand of speculation?

Such conditions defy principle.

We believe, too, that the depreciation of silver cannot fail to affect the value of savings in India; for as the trade and finance of India are inevitably connected and mixed up with those of gold standard countries, so must the value of savings bear comparison.

Therefore it appears to us clear that savings in India, which are to a large extent represented by bank deposits, are adversely affected by the incidence of a silver standard.

Mr. D. W. P. King, of the Delhi and London Bank, said:—Your Excellency,—Speaking as a banker whose interests are intimately bound up in the financial prosperity of India, it is to my mind impossible to conceive on what ground the country is justified in accepting, year by year and day by day, payment of its surplus profits in a metal which as soon as it has been received becomes of less value: if business were carried on generally on this principle, it is not difficult to see that it would ultimately result in serious failure.

As regards the effect on the capital brought into this country in the past, it is patent that, while it may have been invested in profitable industries of which we have many, a considerable portion of the capital has been absolutely

lost judged by its original sterling value: this does not apply to banks alone, but to every merchant, trader, and capitalist who has sunk his money in India.

The present position is even worse, because, with all the openings there are for the investment of British money in railways, coal mines, and other undertakings in India, the uncertainty as to the future value of the rupee is so impressed upon the British public by the English press that scarcely any fresh capital is brought into the country.

With the necessity there is for opening out the country this is a most serious matter. It is a fact that all new enterprises, in the first instance, in India, are undertaken with British or European capital, and nobody will admit that we have reached a stage when no further capital is required; and surely a state of affairs which absolutely hinders any extension of enterprise needs immediate attention.

It is possible that a gold standard for India might have a disturbing effect upon the European money market, and the prices of commodities there; but is it just or reasonable to continue a state of affairs here which absolutely debars the country from making the progress it should make?

The year 1892 has been, taking it all round, a disastrous one for Indian trade and traders; and if no effort is made to remedy the present state of affairs, it is absolutely certain that we shall have to face a crisis that has not been equalled.

I therefore submit, for the urgent consideration of Your Excellency, the absolute necessity, in the interest of the country, the trade, the officials, and all concerned, of putting a stop to this competition between Council drafts and silver by closing the mints to the free coinage of silver, and meeting the trade demand by the sale of the Secretary of State's Council drafts on India at a fixed minimum rate.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in reply to the deputation, said:—I am much obliged to this deputation for the clearness with which it has laid its views before me. It is extremely important that the Government of India should be made aware of the manner in which these questions are regarded by all classes of the community. The gentlemen present here this morning present a great variety of interests. You have told me that merchants, traders, ship-owners, importers as well as exporters, manufacturers and producers, the banking interest, and last, but not least, the landed interest, are all represented here, and that among the mercantile members of the deputation are representatives of our trade with silver as well as with gold-using countries, and of our local as well as our foreign trade. Such an expression of opinion, proceeding, as it does, from independent and unofficial sources, cannot fail to carry weight both with the Government of India and with the country, which we earnestly desire to carry with us, whatever course we may determine to adopt in view of the serious state of things with which we are confronted.

Now, gentlemen, it is an open secret that the Government of India regard that state of things with the greatest concern. It is, I think, also an open secret that we have ideas of our own as to the steps which might be taken in order to deal with the difficulties which are daily pressing themselves upon us. It it, however, of no use to conceal from ourselves that the remedial measures which have been under discussion are regarded in some quarters with genuine alarm and with a good deal of suspicion. The latter feeling is perhaps not difficult to account for, and it is, I believe, to be explained by the fact that many persons have assumed that the advocates of such measures are actuated by selfish rather than patriotic motives. We are constantly told for example, that the Government of India have been too much influenced by the distress of the officials in their employment, and that our main object is, on the one hand, to mitigate the hardship of the services which have, as we are well aware, suffered cruelly by the recent fall in exchange, and, on the other, to extricate ourselves from the constant embarrassment to which our finances are exposed by the fluctuation in the gold value of the rupee.

Now, gentlemen, as to the employés of the Government of India, they are entitled to the most abundant measure of our sympathy, and I am glad to

notice that yours is extended to them ; but I think that those critics must have a very mean opinion of our intelligence who think that, merely in order to elude our obligations to the services, we should be ready to deal light-heartedly with so serious a question as that of the currency of the Indian Empire, or to tamper, in opposition to our better judgment, with the monetary basis upon which our financial and commercial system is founded.

Again, although the inconveniences which the Government of India encounters from the fluctuations in exchange are no doubt extremely irksome and exasperating ; although it is very annoying to us never to know whether a surplus may not be converted into a deficit, or a deficit into a surplus, by speculative movements which we are wholly unable to control ; although it is unpleasant to us to be roundly abused because our forecasts are so frequently discredited, we should surely not be so imprudent, merely because we are suffering from inconveniences of this sort, as to contemplate the possibility of altering the standard of value.

Gentlemen, we are well aware that, before any project so serious and so far-reaching can be entertained, it is necessary to prove a great deal more than that the Government of India is exposed to annoyance or its employés to hardship of a special kind. It is to much stronger reasons than these that we must appeal if we are to address ourselves to the question of currency reform, and it is for this reason that I regard it as highly satisfactory that gentlemen in your position, representing, as I have said, the unofficial and independent opinion of all classes of the community, should come forward in order to make us aware of the manner in which their interests are affected by the wide divergence in value which has arisen between gold and silver.

I therefore take note with the utmost attention of your emphatic statement that the present condition of things is disadvantageous to the commerce of India generally, to importers as well as to exporters, to local as well as to foreign traders, to the wage-earning classes as well as to the producer of commodities.

I also take note of your statement that you regard with the gravest apprehension the possibility that we may be driven by the recent fall in exchange to impose additional taxation on the people of this country—a contingency which we certainly cannot exclude from consideration, but which, having regard to the restricted sources from which taxation can be drawn, I for one should regard with the utmost concern. The fact that we may not improbably find ourselves face to face with the necessity of resorting to additional taxation in order to extricate ourselves from our difficulties seems to me by itself to be a sufficient answer to the assertion that our troubles are of a kind which affect, not the people of India as a whole, but the foreign sojourners, represented, it is said, chiefly by the British officers of the Government of India.

I note again the declaration of your belief that, owing to the fall in the gold value of the rupee and the uncertainty with regard to the future of exchange, capitalists are deterred from investing their money in this country, the development of which is in this manner most seriously retarded. You have reminded me, on the other hand, that, owing to the embarrassment of our finances, the Government of India is itself obliged to curtail its expenditure on useful public works, so that the stream of public as well as of private enterprise is being dried up. This, gentlemen, is surely a consideration to which no class of the community, whether official or unofficial, can afford to be indifferent.

But, gentlemen, it is not enough to show that the disease exists. You have also to convince us, and to convince the public, that the remedy which you have recommended is the proper remedy, and to show that its effects may not be worse than those of the disease itself. Your Association has addressed itself earnestly and with considerable skill to this task. We feel that, in dealing with this part of the case, we cannot approach the subject with too great caution. We must be persuaded not only that the remedy proposed is defensible upon strict economical grounds, but that, considered as a political measure, it is safe and expedient, and will not do violence to public sentiment or give rise to grave and disquieting apprehensions in the mind of a people prone to regard public questions from a sentimental standpoint. In order to disarm hostility of this kind, nothing is so useful as public discussion, and a debt of gratitude is, in

my opinion, due to the Currency Association for the manner in which it has during the past few months ventilated this intricate question and helped to render it intelligible to the public mind.

I can promise you, in the name of the Government of India, that both your statement of the facts and the proposal which you have laid before me shall receive our earnest attention. They will be duly laid before the Secretary of State, and I trust that we may before long be able to make you aware of the decision which has been arrived at. For the moment I cannot say more. You have reminded me that the Brussels Conference has separated without coming to any conclusion, but the other, and to my mind more important, enquiry which is being conducted by Lord Herschell's Committee is, so far as we are aware, not yet concluded. We have not yet heard that the Committee has reported, nor can we anticipate the effect which the report may produce upon the judgment of the Secretary of State. Until we have received further information upon these points, the question must remain in suspense.

There are, however, two admissions which I am ready to make to you. My first admission is this, that you have, I think, strengthened your case by, for the present, restricting your proposals to that for the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver, leaving for further consideration those ulterior proposals for changing the standard of value from silver to gold, which were embodied in your project when it first took shape six months ago. In the next place, you are, I think, justified in holding that the proposal for introducing a standard of value which shall be common to India and to the gold-using countries is *primâ facie* a reasonable proposal. The burden of proof certainly seems to me to lie with those who desire to convince us that it is for the good of any given country that it should use for commercial purposes a currency of which the standard differs, and differs in a constantly fluctuating degree, from the standard of value obtaining in those countries with which the greater part of its commercial business is transacted. You have pointed out in your address that other nations have deserted the silver for the gold standard, and have found advantage in doing so. It is, I think, for your opponents in this country to show that there are special reasons why a similar change should produce different results in the case of India. The Association which you represent has now for some seven months openly and fearlessly advocated the policy which you first formulated at the Simla meeting in May of last year. That policy, so to speak, holds the field, and I think you may fairly say that your opponents will have no one to blame but themselves if owing to their failure to prove that the general opinion of this country disagrees with you, and to refute the facts and figures which the Currency Association has placed before the public, your conclusions are accepted as an authoritative statement of the interests which this deputation claims to represent.

85.] Dated 10th February 1893.

From—JAMES CURRIE, Esq., Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, a resolution passed by this Chamber on the subject of the accompanying circular letter I had addressed to the members of the Chamber, dated 26th ultimo, referring to the closing of the Indian mints to the public for the coinage of silver.

86.]

At a Special General Meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce held at the Chamber Buildings on the 10th February 1893, at 2-30 P.M., the following resolution was passed :

RESOLUTION.—That the views expressed in the circular letter of the Chairman, dated 26th January 1893, are adopted by the Chamber, and that a copy of that letter be forwarded to Government with the intimation that the Chamber concurs with the opinion expressed therein.

87.] Dated 26th January 1893.

From—JAMES CURRIE, Esq., Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

In view of the present agitation for the closing of the Indian mints to the public for the coinage of silver, it is desirable that the Chamber should consider the probable consequences of that measure.

Assuming that the Government take that course, the first result would be an advance in the value of the coined metal now in circulation, and that advance would continue in proportion to the contraction of the currency; such contraction would follow unless the Government took up the task of coining silver on their own account and kept the mints at work.

It would be obviously to the advantage of the Government to do this, and the manner of doing it could be easily and profitably effected by the Secretary of State taking into his own hands the purchase of silver in London for shipment to India for minting purposes. Much would, however, depend on the method adopted by him in regulating these purchases.

The following suggests itself as one such method which would have the advantage of being simple, and would regulate the supply according to the requirements of the country.

Over and above the sales of Council bills necessary to defray the current charges, the Secretary of State should be always prepared to give at his fixed rate to the public additional Council bills, with the proceeds of which he should buy bar silver in London for the Indian mints.

Following this method, strengthened as his hands would be, he would be able to control the rate of exchange so long as the balance of trade was in favour of India; at the same time the risk would be avoided of India suffering for any length of time from any abnormal dearness or scarcity of money.

There is no reason to doubt if the mints were closed to-morrow to the public and the Secretary of State fixed the rate of his Council bills, say, at 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, as he could do, holding the command of over 20 millions worth of bills on India, including the probable requirements for the mints, that this level could be maintained without fluctuations until the price of bar silver rose to near the same level.

Failing universal bi-metallism, it appears to us that the closing of the mints, together with the action of the Secretary of State, similar to that described for the purchase and coinage of silver, would be a wise and politic move—

First, because it does not depreciate silver;

Secondly, it may reasonably be expected to attain the object merchants have at heart, *viz.*, the maintenance of the exchange value of the rupee unsubjected to undue and violent fluctuations; and

Thirdly, it would ensure the currency being supplemented automatically according to the requirements of trade.

88.] No. 91, dated 8th March 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatches noted in the margin, we have the honour to forward, for Your Lordship's consideration, copy of a letter, dated the 10th February 1893, from the Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, and enclosures, referring to the closing of the Indian mints to the public for the coinage of silver.

No. 317, dated the 16th November 1892, and No. 25, dated the 18th January 1893.

89.] No. 906-A., dated 2nd March 1893.

From—J. E. O'CONOR, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Chairman, Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th February 1893, addressed to the Home Department, and to say that a copy of

the letter, and of its enclosures, has been transmitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

90.] No. 202, dated 24th February 1893.

From—The HON'BLE C A. GALTON, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Honorary Secretary to the Wynaad Planters' Association, together with the memorandum on the currency question referred to therein.

91.] Dated 10th February 1893.

From—The Honorary Secretary, Planters' Association, Wynaad,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras,

I have the honour to forward, for the consideration of the Government of India, a memorandum that was drawn up by this Association in November last, and published in the local press as an answer to the reply given by the Government in India to the Darjeeling planters on the currency question. We wished at the time to get the co-operation of all planting Associations in Southern India and to send the memorandum home to Lord Herschell's Committee as the expression of the unanimous opinion of the Planting Committee. Unfortunately, there has been so much delay in getting answers from other districts that it was only on the 25th January that we were in a position to say that our memorandum was endorsed by all other Associations. As the sittings of Lord Herschell's Committee are now over, I am instructed to forward the memorandum to you with a request that the Government of Madras will be good enough to forward it to the Government of India as the unanimous opinion of the following Planting Associations representing Southern India:—North and South Mysore, Coorg, Travancore, Shevaroys, Nilgiris, and ourselves. South Mysore do not endorse the paragraph respecting wages, as wages have risen there owing to increased cultivation.

A Memorandum on the Currency question drawn up by the Wynaad Planters' Association, and endorsed by the North Mysore, Coorg, Shevaroys, Nilgiris, Travancore Associations, and by the South Mysore Planting Association, with the exception to the paragraph respecting wages.

We maintain that the agitation of the Indian Currency Association is not for the advantage of India as a country. It was got up, and is chiefly supported by Government officials, and such classes as professional men, middlemen, and salaried employés, who form a very small fraction of the population of India. The agitation has experienced considerable opposition among the merchants of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras. Government officials are doubtless suffering from a severe grievance, inasmuch as they lose a considerable portion of the pay they contracted to receive, and if they had confined their agitation to their own particular grievance, public sympathy would have been entirely with them. We maintain that Government officials and their supporters in this agitation are not in as close touch as we are with the lower classes of India, nor are they by their training and position as competent to arrive at true opinions on matters affecting the trade of the country. We, on the other hand, by the frequent sales of our produce, are in touch with the markets of the world, and are forced to study the general course of the world's trade as a guide in our business. We also contend that we represent the ryot class; their interests and ours are identical; we are in daily personal communication with our labourers, and through that most delicate of tests, our labour pay sheets, can realise their actual condition over a long term of years. It is for these reasons that we venture to publish an opinion in opposition to that of the governing class.

The Government of India, in summing up its reply to a petition from the tea planters of Darjeeling, says :—

(1) That the country as a whole makes no gain in its international trade by a depreciation of its standard since the extra price received for its exports is balanced by the extra price paid for its imports.

(2) That the producer of an article may make a temporary and unfair gain from the depreciation of the standard, at the expense of his employés and others to whom he makes fixed payments.

(3) But this gain, while not permanent, is counterbalanced by a tendency to over-production, and consequent reaction and depression ; by a liability to sudden falls in prices as well as rises, and by the general check to the increase of international trade, which necessarily results from the want of a common standard of value between countries which have intimate commercial and financial relations.

(4) That the adoption of one standard of value by England and India would facilitate trade, stimulate production, and place other silver-using countries, such as China, at a disadvantage.

(5) That international trade must be considered as a whole; that trade and production are extended by everything that adds to the welfare of the country at large ; and that illegitimate and temporary gain by one section of the community at the expense of another can only prove injurious in the long run.

We would respectfully point out that the strength of the first of these arguments obviously depends on the import trade being of as much value to India as the export trade. We maintain that the intrinsic value to India of the export trade far exceeds that of the import, even as it does in actual volume and money value. The ryots are by far the most numerous class in India, and we are constantly being reminded that the problem of the future is the over-population of the country likely to result if new industries cannot be found for the employment of this ever-increasing mass, unchecked by war or famine. They are also the chief payers of revenue to Government. They are absolutely independent of the import trade, for they can still, as they did formerly supply all their wants from the produce of the country. The practical outlets of this surplus population are local manufactures and the growth of produce for export ; and the low rate of exchange has fostered both, and enabled industries such as wheat, tea, hides, etc., to hold their own in the face of an enormous increase of production in other parts of the world. On the other hand, we would point out that, while the fall in exchange has prevented the export trade feeling the fall in gold values (which has so seriously affected industries in gold-using countries), the fall in gold prices has prevented any rise in the rupee-prices of imported goods in India. This is proved by a comparison of prices in 1892 and in 1871-75. Cotton goods of all sorts are one anna in the rupee cheaper ; English coal is Rs. 3 per ton cheaper; steel rails are Rs. 13 a ton cheaper than iron rails were, and other metals are cheaper in proportion; oilman's stores and all sorts of wearing apparel are at the same price or cheaper now than they were. The only loss, therefore, that the import trade has suffered is, that it has not been unduly stimulated by the fall in gold values. It is not, however, to the interests of India as a country that local manufactures should be destroyed by an inrush of cheap European goods. The Government of India has for years recognised the policy of fostering local manufactures, and they have prospered so as to excite the jealousy of Manchester. However inconvenient it may be to Lancashire, the Government of India cannot consistently maintain that the absence of an extra stimulus to the import trade is anything but a wholesome check on the over-production of European imports. More especially is this the case when the low value of the rupee outside India, as compared with its value in the country, is inducing those who have their savings in rupees to invest them locally. We would also point out that the interests of the import and export trade are not opposed as the first argument of the Government of

India would seem to imply. Imports are of the nature of purchases made out of surplus income, which can be curtailed if the income of the country cannot do more than provide bare means for subsistence. The export trade and local manufactures are the only industries in which there is room for any material growth of the income of the country, and if these are checked by fixing the rate of exchange, the import trade must suffer with them.

The Government of India admits that the producer of an article for export makes a gain by the depreciation of the standard; but asserts that the gain is only temporary, and it is unfair because it is made at the expense of his employés to whom he makes fixed payments. In this contention Government apparently only contemplates producers on a large scale, and quite overlooks the masses of poor ryots who cultivate exportable produce in their own fields; but even in the case of producers on a large scale, employing large gangs of day labourers, we deny the gain is unfair and at the expense of the employé. The planters of Southern India employ labour from every part of Southern India and Mysore; they keep books showing the rates of wages, the amounts advanced for subsistence allowances, and the balances paid on the conclusion of the various terms of labour. It is shown there that wages are the same now as in 1875. The subsistence allowances and amounts saved by the ryot cooly are the same now as then. A correspondence in the Madras Press elicited the fact that, excluding the last three years as affected by scarcity and fears of famine, common country grains were 20 per cent. cheaper in 1889 than in 1875, while exchange had fallen from 1*s.* 11*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.* Twice in this period of fifteen years grain had risen 25 per cent and gradually fallen again, while exchange steadily fell. The experience of the tea planters of Darjeeling is evidently the same as ours. Mr. Mackay, in his speech in Calcutta, admitted that wages had not risen in the indigo, tea, and jute districts. As the cooly in Southern India gets as many rupees as formerly, and finds that, allowing for the fluctuation of prices due to good and bad season, his rupees buy as much food and clothing as formerly, we fail to see that the charge of an unfair gain is substantiated.

That the gain is temporary, and counterbalanced by a tendency to over-production, and consequent re-action and depression, by a liability to sudden falls in prices as well as rises. This statement supposes the trades of India to be monopolies and not a part of the great trade of the world. By following the course of prices of the chief articles of export during recent years, it will be seen that they, without exception, have followed the universal law of supply and demand, irrespective of the fluctuating relations of value between silver and gold. Over-production and the reduction of profits to a minimum is the tendency of all modern trade, and is not affected by Indian Exchange, except in so much as it enables India to compete with other countries more favourably circumstanced. Thus, the price of sugar has fallen owing to the creation of the beet industry; that of wheat from the expansion of American cultivation and the new Bombay trade; that of cotton from the same causes; that of tea from the growth of the India and Ceylon industries causing a glut in the China market. Pepper, one of the most ancient, and for centuries the most lucrative of the industries of Malabar, has been rendered almost unprofitable owing to the competition of the Straits. In the case of hides, the price has fallen owing to enormous tracts in America and Australia having been stocked with cattle. The price of coffee has risen because blights have checked production. The cinchona bark trade exemplifies the law still more clearly. In 1877 sulphate of quinine was selling at 10*s.* per oz. and common cinchona bark from 3*s.* to 4*s.* per pound. It was discovered that the tree would thrive in India and Ceylon. Enormous profits were to be made, although exchange was then high, and capital rushed into the enterprise. In a very few years the island of Ceylon alone was supplying the annual consumption of the world. Stocks increased, and the price of bark fell below 2*d.* per pound, the minimum cost of production. In Ceylon the trees were uprooted to make way for tea. In India disease supervened on want of cultivation, and at last the consumption is again overtaking the production, and the market has felt the first vibration of an upward movement. We do not suppose that merchants in Europe need to have these facts brought to their notice, but we mention them to show how able men in India, under the pressure of loss from low exchange, shut their eyes

to the invariable laws of supply and demand and the evident tendency of modern trade, and think they can affect the world's trade through Indian exchange. It can hardly be contended that the increased production of such of the above articles as are produced in Europe, America, and Australia is due to low exchange. In Ceylon the rush into tea and cinchona was due to the blights of coffee, which left a large and energetic population without the means of subsistence, and the capital sunk in the island without dividends. The supporters of the Indian Currency Association rightly maintain that the rise of the Bombay wheat trade is due more to the opening up of the country by railways and cheap steamer freight than to low exchange. Such facilities could not, however, create a trade unless there was a surplus population feeling the want of fresh outlets for its energies, and we know the population of India has increased one-third in the last twenty years. The same causes are in active operation all over the world, and over-production is likely to be the law of the future, irrespective of Indian exchange. As to the liability to sudden falls in price as well as rises, we, the producers, in common with all *bonâ fide* merchants, deplore violent fluctuations. In part these are due to the inevitable rush into over-production that is sure to take place if the price of any article rules high now that capital and labour are so abundant and means of communication so easy. They are also due to the unfortunate spirit of gambling which pervades all modern markets. We would point out that the most violent fluctuations of late have been due to attempts made by America to artificially raise the value of silver.

"That the adoption of one standard of trade value by England and India would facilitate trade, stimulate production, and place other silver-using countries, such as China, at a disadvantage." We venture to point out that the Government of India gives no reason for this conclusion beyond the statement that general prosperity would result from such a standard, and its belief that its previous propositions are indisputable. It is the answer to the argument of the Darjeeling planters that if the value of the rupee was fixed while the Chinese tael followed the fall in silver, the tea trade of China would again regain the ascendency which had been wrested from her, and might even irretrievably ruin the trade of India. These arguments seem to us based on general principles of political economy, regardless of the special circumstances of Indian trade, and again assume that the import trade equals the export trade in value to the country. The Government of India "recognises that the interest of the tea trade is necessarily a matter of concern to it," but it goes on to imply that if tea can be more economically produced in China, the capital now invested in tea in India should be shifted to some more profitable industry. Those, however, who are experienced in commercial enterprise know too well that the capital invested in an industry that has to be abandoned is lost The producer cannot shift his capital from one industry to another as the market changes, and finds that the falling exchange alone enables him to continue working at a profit in competition with other silver-using countries. It was urged at a meeting of the Indian Currency Association that it is not low exchange, but falling exchange that is needed to stimulate the export trade, and that as exchange must touch the bottom sooner or later, the stimulus is only temporary, and will be followed by reaction and depression. We maintain that when once the bottom is touched, no further stimulus will be needed, as Indian produce will then compete on a level with that of other silver-using countries. This, for instance, has not been the case lately in the coffee industry. Brazil, the greatest grower of coffee in the world, has recently had its exchange as low as 10*d*. If Indian exchange is to be fixed and not allowed to follow the fluctuating relations of silver and gold, Brazillian exchange may again fall to an extreme, and her planters receive double the price in silver that we do for coffee of an equal gold value. Java has already practically illustrated the truth of the above statement. Her exchange was fixed at a high rate some years ago, and it is stated that in consequence no cultivation is very profitable there, and tea is being uprooted as unremunerative, though it flourishes in India and Ceylon in spite of low prices. As regards industries, such as wheat and hides, which compete with gold-using countries, the supporters of the Indian Currency Association maintained that low exchange did not benefit them, as every fall in exchange was followed by

a corresponding fall in gold prices, and, with the lowest exchange and freights ever known, last monsoon was the worst season for the export trade on record. We have shown above that any general rise in gold prices is improbable, as production is likely for the present to increase faster than consumption. We do not forget that consumption in its turn will from time to time overtake production, but only those trades which can tide over a period of depression will be able to benefit by the following reaction. However unprofitable the wheat and hide trade may now be, this is due to the competition of other countries over which no action of India can have any control, while her depreciating standard saves her from having to submit to such a low range of prices as their appreciating gold standard inflicts on them. To sum up, we maintain:

(1) That the gain on exports is not balanced by the loss on imports because the export trade is essential to India and the import trade is not. Moreover, the prosperity of the import trade depends on the prosperity of the export trade.

(2) An experience of fifteen years shows us that the gain on exports is neither temporary nor unfair, as the purchasing power of the rupee in India is as great now as it ever was.

(3) That over-production is inevitable from the constant increase of capital and labour in the world, and cannot be affected by the rate of exchange in India. That the effect of a depreciating standard on India's trade is entirely beneficial in that it enables her to tide over the depression that results from this over-production and to benefit by the prosperity that will ensue when reaction comes. That violent fluctuations are due to the spirit of gambling, and would only be intensified by any further attempts to raise the value of silver.

(4) That any attempts on the part of the Government of India to fix one standard of value for England and India can only result in ruining India's trades which compete both with gold-using and silver-using countries, unless a scheme of universal bimetallism is adopted, which will have the effect of raising gold values in the great markets of the world.

(5) That the artificial enhancement of the value of the rupee would not add to the welfare of the country as a whole, because any gain obtained by reducing home charges and interest on the gold debt would be more than counterbalanced by the loss inflicted on the trade and revenue of India; that this gain would be also illegitimate and injurious as benefiting only the small class of non-producers at the expense of the producers, who form the mass of the country.

J. WILLIAMS HOCKIN,
GEORGE ROMILLY,
Committee for the Wynaad Planters' Association.

92] Dated 24th February 1893.

From—J. M. DICK, Esq., Karachi,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

I have the honour to forward the accompanying original document with six spare copies.

93] Dated 23rd February 1893

From—MESSRS. DONALD GRAHAM & CO., RALLI BROTHERS' AGENCY, FINLAY, MUIR & CO., SANDAY, PATRICK & CO., EWART, RYRIE & CO., BRYAN, DURANT & CO., RITCHIE, STEUART & CO., Merchants and Agents of Karachi,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

With reference to the resolution of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce on the subject of the currency question, dated 10th February, recently forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy, we have the honour to beg His Excellency's gracious attention to this our protest against the view set forward in that resolution.

As the signatures to this document testify, we have the honour to represent a preponderance of the import and export trade of this port, and our opinion submitted with all due deference is fully expressed in the letter addressed to you, under date 9th February 1893, by several members of the Calcutta mercantile and banking community.

94.] Dated 9th February 1893.

From—MESSRS. H. E. ABBOTT & Co. and others,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

We have observed with the utmost concern and regret from the published reports of the interview recently graciously accorded by His Excellency to a deputation from the Indian Currency Association that His Excellency seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations which were then addressed to him formed an authoritative statement on behalf of the banking, trading, commercial, and industrial interests of this port.

It is with some surprise also that we find His Excellency telling the Indian Currency Association that their policy so to speak holds the field, and that we and others in this country who think with us shall have no one but ourselves to blame if the Association's facts and figures are accepted as an authoritative statement of the interests which they claim to present.

We beg most respectfully to assure His Excellency that he is under a misapprehension. As the signatures to this document testify, we have the honour to represent a large proportion of the business of Calcutta, and we have good reasons for believing that we have behind us in support a similar proportion of those interested in the planting, manufacturing, and other productive industries of the Presidency.

Our opinion, which we submit with all due deference, is that the measures being urged upon the Government of India by the Currency Association for steadying and raising the rupee are uncertain, unsound, and mischievous, fraught with danger to the financial credit of the Government, and to the commercial prosperity and development of the country.

We do not favour a fluctuating or depreciating rupee, but we are more averse to a fictitious, artificial sterling value being placed upon the rupee, and we believe that any proposals yet submitted by the Currency Association would have much worse effects than those of the state of things which these proposals are intended to remedy.

As practical experienced business men, we do not hold with the assertion of the President of the Currency Association that the fall in silver has restricted and embarrassed the trade of the country to such an extent as to create an almost unparalleled state of depression. We believe that the causes of the depression, such as it is, are to be found elsewhere.

On the other hand, we desire to make known that we are not insensible to the embarrassment of the Government as regards the present state of its finances or wanting in sympathy for the employés of the Government who have suffered by the recent fall in exchange, but we submit that, in order to make these matters right, it does not appear to us to be necessary or desirable for the Government to resort to the desperate expedient of tampering with the monetary basis upon which the financial and commercial system of the country is founded, and under which the country has hitherto been most prosperous.

We have noted with satisfaction His Excellency's reference to the importance of the report to be presented by Lord Herschell's Commitee, because our views have been fully placed before that Committee by some of our senior representatives, and we beg to crave His Excellency's kind reference to a letter which some of our number addressed to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in September last, and of which a copy is attached.

Dated 3rd September 1892.

Demi-official from—MESSRS. GEORGE HENDERSON & Co. and others,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

An active canvas has been carried on for some time past for signatures to the memorial of the Indian Currency Association by the President of the Association and others, and it appears that many members of the Chamber have subscribed the document. We learn from your letter No. 751-92 of 26th ultimo that the Committee of the Chamber have not discussed the memorial,

and under these circumstances, having regard to the importance to the mercantile community of the question involved, we desire to record the following short protest:

The memorial is based upon a highly incorrect representation of facts, and its prayer to Parliament to empower the Government of India to deal with the currency as it may deem fit is one which, in our opinion, should on no account be granted.

95.] Dated 25th February 1893.

From—MESSRS. ALLANA MUNJEE & Co. and others, Bombay,

To—The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

We wish to take the opportunity of cordially endorsing the views expressed in a letter from a number of the leading bankers and merchants of Calcutta, under date 9th instant, to yourself for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy.

We are firmly of opinion that the proposals of the Indian Currency Association, if entertained, are fraught with danger to the commerce of the Empire, and certain to fail in their object of securing stability in the sterling value of the rupee.

96.] Dated 23rd February 1893.

From—COLONEL J. C. ARDAGH, C.B., R.E., Private Secretary to the Viceroy,

To—The Signatories of the letter dated the 9th February 1893, [No. 94.]

I am desired by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge the receipt of your communication upon the subject of the statements made by His Excellency upon a recent occasion to a deputation from the Indian Currency Association. Your letter, although dated the 9th February, did not reach my office until the 19th.

I am to say that a copy of the letter has been forwarded to the Secretary of State by this week's mail, and will, no doubt, be considered by Lord Kimberley together with the statements submitted to the Viceroy by the deputation referred to above.

In reference to your remark that you have "observed with the utmost concern and regret" that His Excellency "seems to have adopted the conclusion that the representations" addressed to him by the deputation "formed an authoritative statement on behalf of the banking, trading, commercial, and industrial interests" of Calcutta, I am to point out to you that the tenor of the Viceroy's reply, and particularly the concluding portion of it, showed clearly that he was aware that the views of the Currency Association did not find universal acceptance. The closing words of the Viceroy's speech, upon which you have specially commented, were intended to call attention to the fact that, although the Currency Association had repeatedly placed before the public the arguments by which its proposals were supported, no similar statement had, to the best of the Viceroy's belief, ever been made on behalf of those who were in disagreement with the Association. Under these circumstances His Excellency described the policy of the Association as, "so to speak, holding the field," a description which, in the sense indicated by His Excellency, does not seem to him to be an inaccurate or unreasonable one.

The Viceroy observes that your letter under reply and that addressed by Messrs. Henderson and others to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in September last contain little more than an expression of opinion on the part of those who have signed them. He understands, however, from the last paragraph of your letter that you consider your views to have been already fully placed before Lord Herschell's Committee by your representatives in England, and that you do not desire to submit any further statement of the grounds on which your opinion is based.

97.] No. 103, dated 22nd March 1893.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our despatch No. 91 (Financial), dated the 8th March 1893, we have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum submitted by the Wynaad Planters' Association and of letters signed by certain merchants in Karachi and Bombay on the subject of the Indian currency.

98.] Dated the 15th June 1893.

Telegram from—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

The Report of the Indian Currency Committee has been received and considered by us. The proposals made by us, as described in our telegram of 22nd January 1893 and embodied in the draft Bill, were that the Indian mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver, power being retained to coin rupees on account of Government, and that power should be taken to declare by notification English gold coins legal tender in India at a rate of not less than 13⅓ rupees to the sovereign.

From paragraph 155 of the report we understand that our proposals are accepted by the Committee with the further recommendation to accompany the closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver by an announcement that gold will be received until further notice at the mints in exchange for rupees at a ratio of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, and that sovereigns will be received at the same rate in payments of sums due to the Government.

We consider that on the whole sufficient reasons have been shown for preferring this modification, which we accept, to our original proposal to stop free coinage and await course of events before dealing at all with the question of ratio of exchange.

In paragraph 135 the Committee express the opinion that the closure of the mints should be resorted to rather for the purpose of preventing a further fall than of raising the gold value of the rupee. We concur in this opinion, and Your Lordship will have understood that the proposal contained in our telegram of 22nd January had for its object to fix a maximum limit above which exchange should not under any circumstances be allowed to rise, and that we should have been ready to adopt a lower ratio if the results following the closure of the mints showed that course to be expedient. We consider, therefore, that the Committee were judicious in recommending the announcement suggested in paragraph 155. We attach great weight to the arguments adduced in paragraph 150 in support of the proposal. Commercial interests will probably be occasioned less apprehension and inconvenience by its adoption than by our own proposal. Compared with the fluctuations experienced by trade during recent years, a rise to 1*s.* 4*d.* from the present rate will not be serious.

We could bring into effect by executive orders the arrangement for the receipt of gold in exchange for rupees and for the acceptance of sovereigns in payment of Government dues, or we could insert the required provision in the Bill. We think the former course preferable.

If Your Lordship concurs with the Committee, we trust that, as soon as you have come to a decision, you will empower us to take immediate action. If the proposals are supported not only by the weighty authority of the Committee, but also by the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India, and the influential commercial interests which have declared themselves in favour of this policy, we submit that they should be carried into effect forthwith without further discussion. No information to be compared as value with that already in Your Lordship's possession is likely to be elicited in India, and the effects of further suspense would be injurious.

Our original proposal is preferred by our colleagues Sir Philip Hutchins and Sir Alexander Miller, but they are willing to accept the modifications proposed in the Report.

99.] Dated the 20th June 1893.

Telegram from—The Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

With reference to your despatch, dated 21st June 1892, and your telegram of the 15th instant, Her Majesty's Government have come to the decision to approve the proposal made by you to close the mints to free coinage and to arrange to adopt a gold standard with the modifications suggested by the Indian Currency Committee which you have accepted. I accordingly empower Your Lordship's Government to take forthwith the measures required to give effect to this decision.

100.] REPORT OF THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

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Report of the Indian Currency Committee.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, K.G.,
Secretary of State for India.

INDIA OFFICE,
31st May 1893.

Statement of the Question.

Question referred to the Committee.

1. The question referred to the Committee by Your Lordship is whether, having regard to the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted through the heavy fall in the gold value of silver, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to carry into effect the proposals which they have made for stopping the free coinage of silver in India with a view to the introduction of a gold standard. And, if we are of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain their object require modification, we are asked to offer any suggestion that we think fit for the purpose.

Points to be considered.

2. The expediency of allowing the Government of India to carry into effect the proposals which they have made must depend on the view of the present and future situation of that Government as regards their revenue and expenditure as well as upon a just estimate of the effect of a varying and possibly much lower exchange upon the commerce and people of India.

Financial difficulties of the Government of India.

Increase in number of rupees needed to discharge gold obligations.

3. There can be no doubt that the Government of India have experienced serious difficulty owing to the fall of exchange which has been going on for many years. The Government have yearly to remit a very large sum to this country in discharge of their gold obligations. In 1873-74, before the fall commenced, the amount remitted was 13,285,678*l.*, which, at a rate of exchange of 1*s.* 10·351*d.*, was represented by Rx. 14,265,700. During last year (1892-93) the amount remitted was 16,532,215*l.*, which, the average rate of exchange in that year, *viz.*, 1*s.* 2·985*d.*, required a payment of Rx. 26,478,415. If this could have been remitted at the exchange of 1873-74, it would have needed only Rx. 17,751,920. The whole of this difference of Rx. 8,726,495 cannot properly be regarded as a loss to the Government of India arising from the difference in exchange. It is certain, however, that India had actually to remit in 1892-93 upwards of Rx. 8,700,000 more than if the exchange had been at its former point.

Consequent present deficit.

4. At an estimated exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee for the past year, a surplus of revenue over expenditure was shown of Rx. 146,600; the exchange having fallen to an average of rather less than 1*s.* 3*d.*, this surplus has been converted into an estimated deficit of Rx. 1,081,900, notwithstanding the improvement of the revenue by Rx. 1,653,300 over the Budget Estimate.

Prospect of further fall in exchange.

5. Nor is this all The Government are compelled to contemplate a further fall, the effect of which cannot be forecast. There has been for some years past an almost continuous fall in exchange, though it was varied by a sharp rise in the year 1890. The average rate in 1889-90 was 1*s.* 4·566*d.* In 1890-91 the average rate was 1*s.* 6·089*d.* But in 1891-92 it fell to 1*s.* 4·733*d.*, in 1892-93 to 1*s* 2·985*d.*, and exchange has been of late scarcely maintained at 1*s.* 2⅝*d.* by the refusal to sell bills on India below that rate. The extent to which the financial position of the Government of India is affected by exchange is emphasised in the following passages of the recently published statement of Sir David Barbour:

Sir D. Barbour on the situation.

"The immediate cause of our financial difficulties, and the cause which, by comparison and for the time being, dwarfs all others, is the fall in the gold value of silver, which, as I have already shown, has added to the Indian expenditure in two years more than four crores of

rupees. If that fall could be stayed and the rate of exchange with England fixed permanently at even its present low figure, the difficulty of dealing with the present deficit would be comparatively light. The revenue continues to grow in a satisfactory manner; even under the influence of indifferent seasons and poor harvests, it has made fair progress. If we could feel assured that there would be no further fall in exchange, I have little doubt that increase of revenue, restriction and reduction of expenditure, with possibly some taxation of a temporary nature, would in a very short time re-establish equilibrium. A serious effort would no doubt be required in the first instance, but with a fixed rate of exchange we would have a definite task before us, and our measures could be regulated accordingly. But it unfortunately happens that, unless some settlement of the currency question is obtained, there is no prospect of even the most moderate degree of stability in the rate of exchange.

* * * * *

"Our financial position for the coming year is at the mercy of exchange, and of those who have it in their power to affect in any way the price of silver. If we budget for the present deficit of Rx. 1,595,100, and exchange rises one penny, we shall have a surplus; if it falls a penny, we shall have a deficit of more than three crores; if we impose taxation to the extent of one and a half crores of rupees, a turn of the wheel may require us to impose further taxation of not less magnitude; another turn, and we may find that no taxation at all was required. It will be obvious from what I have just said that what we have got to consider in making our arrangements for next year, is not so much the question of increasing the public revenue or restricting that portion of the public expenditure which is under our control, but the chances of a settlement of the currency question."

Value of Silver.

Recent production of silver.

6. The production of silver has largely increased of late years, as will be seen from the following table, based as regards the earlier years on the statistics compiled by Professor Soetbeer, and as to the more recent years on the reports of the Director of the Mint in the United States:

Average annual production of silver.	Kilos.	Approximate equivalent in ounces at 32·15 to the kilogramme.
1876 to 1880	2,150,252	78,776,000
1881 to 1885	2,812,908	90,435,000
1886 to 1890	3,459,201	111,213,000
1890	4,144,233	133,237,000
1891	4,493,100	144,453,000
1892	4,731,000 to 4,900,000	152,102,000 to 157,535,000

Bland Act in United States.

7. In the year 1878 what is known as "the Bland Act" was passed by the Legislature of the United States, which required the Government of that country to purchase not less than 24,000,000 and not more than 48,000,000 dollars' worth of silver per annum, which would be equal to a consumption varying from 20,625,000 to 41,250,000 ounces (641,000 to 1,283,000 kilos.) in the year. Under the authority of that Act the Government purchased yearly the minimum amount required. Notwithstanding these purchases, the price of silver fell from $52\frac{9}{16}d.$ per ounce, the average of 1878, to $43\frac{11}{16}d.$ in February 1890.

Sherman Act.

8. In that year what is known as "The Sherman Act" was passed by the United States Legislature, under which the duty was imposed on the Government of purchasing no less than 54,000,000 ounces (1,680,000 kilos.) a year in lieu of the amount required to be purchased under the Bland Act.

9. The effect of this obligation to purchase silver to the value of about six millions sterling beyond the purchases required under the earlier law, coupled probably with the anticipation that further legislation, and perhaps free coinage of silver, would follow, was a sudden and considerable rise in the value of silver, which culminated in the month of September 1890, when it reached the price of $54\frac{5}{8}d.$ per ounce. There was, however, a speedy decline from this price, and since July 1892 silver has realised not more than an average of $38\frac{1}{2}d.$ per ounce, the present price being $37\frac{11}{16}d.$

Rise in value of silver in 1890.

10. Even if the increased production is kept in view, it is not easy to understand why, with the increased purchasing by the United States to the amount of six millions sterling per annum, and the simultaneous large increase of the Indian imports of silver, which averaged from August 1890, when the Sherman Act come into force, to March 1893, upwards of 46,500,000 ounces, the price should be sixpence per ounce lower than it was in the beginning of 1890. It has, indeed, been argued that the recent fall in the price of silver was due to the blow which the passing of that Act gave to the hopes of those who desired the free coinage of silver. But against this it is to be observed that the price of silver in London rose during the time that the Sherman Act was passing through Congress, and continued to rise for some weeks after it became law. Whatever be the cause, the fact that, although the United States Government have under that Act made purchases varying from 34 to 42 per cent of the estimated production of the world, and India has increased and not diminished her imports of the metal, the price of silver has fallen to its present low level is beyond question and of grave moment.

Effect of American legislation and Indian imports on value.

11. Supposing even that no change were made in the currency arrangements of the United States, the experience of the past would forbid the conclusion that the price of silver would be stationary at its present level. It would be imprudent to act on the assumption that no further fall is possible or even probable.

Further fall in value of silver to be expected.

12. The International Monetary Conference which recently assembled at Brussels has not led to any change in the situation, and, although it adjourned to a future day, that day is now past, and it seems uncertain whether there will be any further meeting.

Brussels Conference.

13. Moreover, a strong agitation exists in the United States with respect to the law now in force providing for the purchase of silver. Fears have been, and are, entertained that there may come to be a premium on gold, and strong pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government of that country with a view to bring about an alteration of that law.

Agitation in United States.

14. In December last a Bill was introduced in the Senate to repeal the Sherman Act, and another to suspend purchases under it. Whether any such measure will pass into law it is impossible to foretell, but it must be regarded as possible; and although in the light of past experience predictions on such a subject must be made with caution, it is certainly probable that the repeal of the Sherman Act would be followed by a heavy fall in the price of silver.

Possible repeal of Sherman Act.

15. Opinions differ as to the fall in price which would be effectual largely to check the production of silver. From time to time, as the price of silver has continued to fall, the opinion has been expressed that the point had been reached at which production must be checked. Experience has, however, falsified all these predictions. It is, of course, true that the fact that the working of a mine has become unprofitable does not ensure that the output shall be at once diminished or the mine closed. But, if this state of things were long to continue, and owing to a progressive fall in the price of silver mining operations could only be carried out at an increasing loss, one would expect to find the working abandoned before any very long period had elapsed. It is, however, remarkable

Increase in production notwithstanding fall in price

that a period of continually increasing fall in the price of silver has been coincident with a large increase in the production of that metal. In the quinquennium 1876—1880, the annual average price of silver ranged from $54\frac{13}{16}d.$ to $51\frac{1}{4}d.$, the average for the quinquennium being $52\frac{3}{4}d.$ In the next quinquennium, 1880—1885, the range was from $53\frac{11}{16}d.$ to $48\frac{5}{8}d.$, the average for the quinquennium being $50\frac{5}{8}d.$, whilst from 1886 to 1890 the price ranged from $47\frac{11}{16}d.$ to $42\frac{11}{16}d.$, the average for the quinquennium being $44\frac{5}{8}d.$ And yet the annual average production of silver at the last quinquennium was 3,459,201 kilos (111.213,000 ounces) as compared with 2,450, 52 kilos. (78,776,000 ounces) in the quinquennium 1876—1880, being an increase of 41 per cent. And with an average price in 1891 of $45\frac{1}{16}d.$ and in 1892 of $39\frac{13}{16}d.$, or an average for the two years of $42\frac{7}{16}d.$, the production of 1891 has been estimated at 4,493,100 kilos. (144,453,000 ounces) and that of 1892 at 4,731,000 to 4,900,000 kilos. (152,102,000 to 157,535,000 ounces). This may show that, even at the present price, the production of silver is still profitable in a large proportion of the mines, and that in some it is sufficiently so to stimulate increased development, and that even a further fall would not necessarily diminish the total output. The phenomena may, indeed, be partly accounted for by the circumstance pointed out in the Report of the Gold and Silver Commission that investments in the mines of precious metals are largely of a speculative character, and that many such mines may be opened out and worked for a considerable time at a loss in the hope that such rich deposits of the ore will be found, or that altered circumstances may so change the value of the metal that great gains will be reaped in the future.

Effect of further fall on remittances of Government of India.

16. A review of the changes in the price and production of silver which have characterised the last 12 years certainly forbids our entertaining any confidence that, if a further heavy fall in the price of silver were to take place, it would be at any point capable of estimation checked or counteracted by diminished production. It must be remembered, as pointed out by the Gold and Silver Commission, that the effect of throwing a large quantity of silver upon the silver market is not to be measured by the proportion which that quantity bears to the whole stock of silver in the world, but by the proportion which it bears to the stock of silver in the world after deducting from that stock the very large amount of silver money now kept in circulation by countries which have a silver token currency, since all of this money circulates at an artificial value, and none of it is subject to the fluctuations of the market. It cannot be regarded then as otherwise than within the reasonable bounds of possibility that a repeal of the Sherman Act might lead to a fall in the price of silver of even 6*d.* per ounce or more, and that there might be no substantial reaction from the level thus reached. Such a fall would, it may be said with practical certainty, reduce the exchange to about 1*s.* 0*d.* per rupee, and involve the necessity of raising at least Rx. 6,612,000 more than would be required by the Government of India to effect, even at the rate of exchange of 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, a remittance of the amount drawn last year, namely, 16,530,000*l*, while the payment of 19,370,000*l.*, which is the present estimate of the drawings for 1893-94, would, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, require Rx. 30,992,000 and at 1*s.* 0*d.* per rupee Rx. 38,740,000, involving an increase of Rx. 7,748,000.

Claims of Indian officials.

Servants of Government.

17. The difficulties which the Indian Government have in meeting the Home charges are aggravated by the fact that the fall in exchange has led to claims on the part of their officers, civil and military, who receive salaries in rupees, to some compensation for the loss which they sustain owing to the fall in exchange. Many of those officials are under the necessity of remitting a considerable portion of their income to this country for the support of their families and the education of their children. It has been said that prices have fallen in this country during the last 15 years, and that a smaller sterling remittance will now purchase more than formerly. This is no doubt to some extent true, but it does not apply to all prices. It is a matter of dispute how far the fall of prices in this country compensates for the smaller sterling remittance

which the same number of rupees will procure; but it is certain that, when due allowance has been made for this, the purchasing power of the incomes of Indian officials has been largely reduced.

Practice of private employers.

18. It appears that some European employers have felt themselves bound to make an allowance to the Europeans in their service in India sufficient to counterbalance to some extent the loss which they experience owing to the fall of the rupee; and there can be little doubt that even in existing circumstances, and still more if the fall of exchange continues, the Government of India cannot turn a deaf ear to the appeals of their servants for similar treatment without the danger of engendering serious discontent, apart from the question whether such appeals are just and reasonable.

Expansion of Revenue.

Expansion of revenue hitherto.

19. Hitherto the expansion of the revenue has largely provided for the additional calls which the fall of exchange has made on the Government of India. There has been, in spite of these additional calls, an average surplus during the last 10 years of Rx. 261,550. It is true that, but for the expenditure rendered necessary by the fall in exchange, there might have been further remissions of taxation, and more might profitably have been spent upon public works. Though upon the whole the Government have not been compelled to impose increased taxation in order to discharge their liabilities whilst the fall in exchange has been in progress, certain alterations have been made in the taxation of the country—some in the direction of remission, others of an increase—with the net result that the amount of the increase has not greatly exceeded the amount of the remission. But it is noteworthy that, whilst the remissions were all prior to 1882, the increased taxation has for the most part been imposed since that date. The addition to the salt tax, which was the principal source of increased revenue, produced a sum of Rx. 1,725,000.

Cannot be relied upon to meet future deficiencies.

20. In the past year the fall in exchange of about one penny has added Rx. 1,635,300 to the expenditure with the result of an expected deficit of Rx. 1,081,900 instead of the anticipated surplus; and the rate in 1893-94 being estimated at 1*s.* 2¾*d.* per rupee, an addition of Rx. 2,229,400 is caused to the expenditure beyond the charge for exchange entered in the Budget of March 1892. If a further heavy fall in exchange were to take place, it is impossible to expect that a financial equilibrium would be brought about by an expansion of the revenue alone.

Effect of fall in Exchange on the people of India and its Commerce.

Effect of fall in Exchange on the people of India.

21. Before considering how the Government of India can meet the difficulties which they experience, and which they feel compelled to anticipate, it will be well to enquire what effect the variations in exchange to which attention has been called have produced upon the commerce of India and the prosperity and condition of its people.

Effect on the remittance of produce.

22. In estimating the effect upon the people of India of its being necessary to raise an increased number of rupees to meet the sterling remittances of the Government of that country, it must be borne in mind that the extent of the burthen imposed upon the people of India by these remittances is measured by the quantity of produce which they represent, for it is by the export of the produce that the debt is in reality discharged. In so far as the necessity of exporting more produce arises from the circumstance that gold prices are lower, the people of India are in the same position as those of Australia or any other country which has to export produce for the purpose of paying the interest on its gold debt. The question to be considered is, what effect has the fall in exchange upon the amount of produce which must be exported to meet a given gold liability? To determine this, the gold price of the produce must be assumed to be stationary. When silver falls in relation to gold, the greater number of rupees which is

required to meet a given gold payment will not represent a greater quantity of produce than before if the silver price in India of the produce exported responds to the changed value of silver in relation to gold, *i.e.*, if it has risen, or has been prevented from falling. Silver prices must ultimately thus respond, although an interval may elapse before the correspondence is complete; and during this time, whilst more produce is exported, the Indian ryot is getting proportionately less in silver for his produce. It has indeed been alleged that the fall in the gold price of certain Indian products is to be attributed to the fall in the value of the rupee, but this allegation is strongly controverted; and, having regard to the phenomena presented in the case of Indian products not greatly open to competition, and to the necessary effect of competition in the case of those which are within the sphere of its influence, it seems far from clear that the fall in the gold price of Indian products would have been materially less if the exchange had not fallen.

Transfer of burdens from one class to another.

23. Even if the burden upon the people of India as a whole has not been increased by the fall in exchange, there can be no doubt that it has been to some extent shifted from one class to another. The burden of those who pay a fixed land revenue under a permanent settlement has been lightened, and the same may be said of all those whose land revenue has not been re-settled in recent years, or re-settled with adjustment to meet the most recent conditions. On the other hand, the increased salt tax presses upon the people at large, and renders more heavy the taxation of those who for the most part have suffered rather than benefited from the higher rupee prices due to the fall in the gold value of silver.

Effect on commerce.

24. We pass now to consider the manner in which the commerce of India is alleged to have been injuriously affected by the variations in exchange

Harassment of trade by fluctuations.

25. It is said that legitimate trade is replaced by mere speculation and gambling. There seems to be a common agreement amongst those who differ in their views upon almost all other points that trade is seriously harassed by these fluctuations, though the estimates do not all agree as to the character and the extent of the inconvenience arising from this cause. It does not appear to be certain, even in the view of those who are most strongly sensible of the mischievous effect of fluctuations of exchange, that the volume of trade over a series of years has been diminished from this cause, though there seems a common agreement that any sudden or violent fluctuation almost paralyses business for a time. It is to be observed that it is not so much the fall of exchange which is complained of as the fluctuations, whether in one direction or the other. Some of those who admit the mischief to trade of exchange fluctuations allege that the extent of the mischief is not serious, since provision can be largely made against the effect of those fluctuations through the medium of banks; but it is clear that the traders cannot completely safeguard themselves in this way, and that such security as they obtain in this respect must be paid for. It must be remembered that before the fall in the price of silver began, and the fluctuations in the rate of exchange dependent upon it, the rates of exchange varied very considerably during particular years, though, no doubt, the fluctuations have been much more frequent and considerable since that time.

Fluctuations add to the risks of trade.

26. Upon the whole, it cannot be doubted that it would be well if commerce were free from the inconveniences of fluctuations which arise from a change in the relation between the standard of value in India and in countries with which her commerce is transacted. It must not be assumed that the adoption of the same standard for the United Kingdom and India would remove all the disquieting causes of the disturbance of trade of which complaint is made. If the commodity which lies behind the exchange transaction is one that continues to fall in relation to gold, the risk which arises from bargains in a falling market will still be present. The liability of the standard of the one country to fall in relation to the other causes, however, an additional risk, and consequently increased disturbance to trade.

Alleged stimulation of exports by fall in exchange.

27. It is said that the tendency of a falling exchange is to stimulate exports; that, inasmuch as more silver, *i.e.*, a higher silver price, is received in respect of the same gold price, whilst wages and the other factors in the cost of production do not increase in the same proportion, production becomes more profitable, and is therefore stimulated. Assuming this to be true, the effect of each successive fall must be transitory, and can continue only until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. Although one may be inclined, regarding the matter theoretically, to accept the proposition that the suggested stimulus would be the result of a falling exchange, an examination of the statistics of exported produce does not appear to afford any substantial foundation for the view that in practice this stimulus, assuming it to have existed, has had any prevailing effect on the course of trade; on the contrary, the progress of the export trade has been less with a rapidly falling than with a steady exchange. For example, from 1871-72 to 1876-77 the gold value of the rupee fell constantly from 23·126*d.* to 20·508*d.*, or about 11¼ per cent; the exports of merchandise were actually less in the latter year than in the former, although in 1876-77 their rupee value exceeded by about 10 per cent. that of the exports of either 1870-71 or 1872-73. From 1878-79 to 1884-85 exchange was fairly steady, the average rates varying only between 19·961*d.* and 19·308*d.* per rupee, or about 3¼ per cent; and during those six years the exports rose by no less than 36½ per cent. Again, between 1884-85 and 1888-89 the fall of the rupee was very rapid, from 19·308*d* to 16·379*d.*, or over 15 per cent, and the exports increased during those four years by 16½ per cent; but in the single year 1889-90, when there was a slight improvement in the exchange, the exports increased by more than 6½ per cent. It is said, too, that, whilst a falling exchange tends to stimulate exports, there is a corresponding tendency to check imports. Here again statistics do not seem to show that diminished imports have been coincident with a lower exchange. Taking the same periods as before, from 1871-72 to 1876-77, when exchange fell 11¼ per cent, imports of merchandise into India increased by 17 per cent; from 1878-79 to 1884-85, when exchange was steady, the increase of imports exceeded 47 per cent; between 1884-85 and 1888-89, when the rupee fell about 15 per cent, the imports were augmented by nearly 25 per cent; while in 1889-90, when exchange slightly rose, the imports were rather less than in the previous year. Upon the whole we cannot see any evidence that the effect of a falling exchange on the country at large in influencing either exports or imports has over a series of years been very considerable. Some trains of *a priori* reasoning would seem to lead to the same conclusions, and also to the further conclusion that, even if a fall in the gold value of the rupee does stimulate exports, the result is not necessarily to the benefit of India as a whole, though it may temporarily benefit the employer at the expense of the wage-earner, because wages rise more slowly than prices.

Check to investments in India.

28. The want of a stable exchange between England and India, and the fact that it has fallen so heavily, has, it is alleged, greatly checked the investment of British capital in India and the development of the country which would have been the fruit of such investments. London is the lending market, and London thinks in gold. London is ready enough to lend upon contracts for repayment in gold, but hesitates to enter upon silver transactions, or to engage in industrial enterprises in a silver country. There can be no doubt that uncertainty as to the interest which would be received for the investment, and as to the diminution which the invested capital might suffer if it were desired to retransfer it to this country, tends to check British investments in India. This is a real evil, the importance of which we do not desire to underrate. It has been pointed out, however, that a great number of industrial enterprises have been established in India during recent years, such as collieries, cotton mills, jute mills, woollen mills, and paper mills, in which much capital has been invested; and that large sums have been spent upon tea plantations is evidenced by the enormous increase in the quantity of tea grown in and exported from

India. And it must be remembered that the adoption by India of the same standard which exists in England might not remove all obstacles to the investment of capital in that country. Capitalists have of late been slow to invest in many kinds of industrial enterprise owing to the fact that prices are falling, or have fallen very generally. If a gold standard were adopted for India, and similar phenomena of falling prices ensued there, capitalists might still be unwilling to provide capital for industrial enterprises. In connection with the point under discussion, it may be well to observe that a falling exchange, owing to its effects upon their salaries, savings, and pensions, renders it more difficult to procure and arrange for the services of the European employés required for the carrying on of industrial undertakings in India.

Attraction of open mints for depreciating silver.

29. There is another point which ought not to be passed over in silence. It is said that by making silver the standard, and keeping the Indian mints open to silver, the Anglo-Indian Government have attracted to India that depreciating metal, and have thus made India purchase at a comparatively high cost an enormous quantity of it, which is now of less value than when it was bought. In this there is some truth, but also much exaggeration. There can be no doubt that an open mint in India offers a market into which silver could be continuously poured without regard to the currency requirements of India until such an alteration in prices of commodities was brought about as to make its importation no longer profitable. It is only when and so far as the opening of the mints to silver has led to the importation and coinage or hoarding of useless and now depreciating silver that the free coinage of silver can be considered to have inflicted a loss upon India. What this loss amounts to we cannot determine, but we are not without indications that India is becoming surfeited with silver.

Recent imports and coinage of silver.

30. The net imports of silver into India in the 23 years from 1870-71 to 1892-93 have been Rx. 165,226,000, or an average of Rx. 7,184,000 a year, and the coinage demands have amounted to upwards of Rx. 6,500,000 annually, so that we may infer that nearly the whole of the newly imported silver has during these years passed through the mint. Since 1877-78 the net yearly imports ranged from about 4 to 11 millions Rx.; but in 1890-91 there was an abnormal rise to more than 14 millions. Much of this silver appears to have remained in the Currency Department, causing at the same time a great and sudden inflation of the paper currency. Between March and December 1890 the note issue increased from about 15¾ crores of rupees to 27 crores, an increase of 71 per cent. The inflation was yet further aggravated, and at the end of August 1892 the notes issued stood at more than 29 crores; but, according to recent returns, there has been some contraction, and the amount in circulation is now about 26 crores. With this sudden expansion of the issue of notes a corresponding increase in the silver coin and bullion reserve took place, *viz.*, from Rx. 9,771,782 at the end of March 1890 to Rx. 21,410,022 at the end of January 1891, an addition of more than 11½ crores of rupees. It deserves notice in connection with this subject that throughout 1892 the import of gold not only ceased to be in excess of the exports, but the current was reversed. During the five years ending with March 1890 the average net import was about Rx. 3,000,000. In 1890-91 it was Rx. 5,636,172, in 1891-92 it was Rx. 2,413,792, whilst in 1892-93 the net import ceased, and the excess of exports was upwards of Rx. 2,800,000.

Export of gold.

Prices in India seem to be rising.

31. Down to a comparatively late date it was generally believed that, notwithstanding a fall in the gold value of silver, prices in India had been practically unaltered; but the evidence before us points to the conclusion that during recent years the silver price of Indian produce has risen. If, as experience shows, wages respond more slowly to the alteration in the value of the standard, this rise in the price of produce must have been prejudicial to the wage-earning classes.

Import of useless silver injurious to India.

32. The above facts give reasons for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with the open mint, has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs, and the worst of the evil is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce of silver which has been, or is being, imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value; for it is, *ex hypothesi*, not needed for present use, and it can be parted with only at a sacrifice. So far as the open mints attract unnecessary silver to India, they are inflicting a loss upon the people of the country, and benefiting the silver-producing countries at the cost of India.

Effects if fall should continue

33. So far, we have dealt only with the past. We have now to consider the effect to be anticipated from a continued, and not improbably heavy, fall in the exchange between India and England.

Existing evils would be intensified, and increase of taxation become necessary.

34. All the evils to which attention has been called would, of course, be aggravated and intensified. If prices continued to rise, while wages were more slowly advanced, the material condition of the wage-earning class would be continually deteriorating. As respects the Government, we have already pointed out that, if no change be made in the currency arrangements of the country, and a heavy fall were to take place, such as we have referred to as possible, they would, unless they could largely reduce their expenditure, be compelled, in order to meet the increased demands upon them, to impose increased taxation to a very serious extent. It has been suggested that economy in the civil and military administration of India is still possible, a point which does not fall within the scope of our inquiry; but, even assuming that the expenditure of the Indian Government might without impairing efficiency of administration be diminished, it cannot be supposed that this could be done suddenly to a very great extent, so as to meet the anticipated difficulty. The net expenditure of the Government of India is about Rx. 50,000,000. Supposing the deficiency which had to be met should be from Rx. 8,000,000 to Rx. 10,000,000, it is not conceivable that an equilibrium could be brought about by reducing the expenditure. When we pass to consider whether the revenue required to meet the deficiency might be raised by increased taxation, we encounter at once a position of great delicacy. There is no doubt that in several directions increased taxation is possible, but the difficulties connected with it are grave, and its political danger is said to be a matter of serious moment.

Possibility of increasing taxation.

Existing taxes
Land revenue.

35. Inasmuch as the Indian producer has so far benefited by the fall in exchange that he has received a higher silver price for his produce than would otherwise have been the case, and the burden of the land revenue he has to pay has thus become less, it would be natural to seek in an increase of the land revenue a large contribution towards the deficiency. Nearly one-fourth of the land revenue is, however, permanently settled. Of the remainder the greater part is fixed on assessments for 30 years, most of which are of recent date. It is impracticable, therefore, to derive from this source the revenue required.

Salt tax.

36. An increase of the salt tax has been before now resorted to for the purpose of obtaining additional revenue. But the objections to this tax have long been recognised. It is in the nature of a poll-tax, which falls on all classes, but presses most heavily on the very poor. It is true that the price of salt has been reduced in recent years, but the tax is now about 600 per cent. *ad valorem*, and any increase would chiefly affect those who have suffered rather than benefited by the fall in exchange. It has been strongly pressed upon us, too, that it is the main reserve of taxation in case of war or any other emergency, and that it ought not to be exhausted in order to meet the present difficulty. Even an addition of 20 per cent to the existing tax would not yield more than from Rx. 1,500,000 to Rx. 1,750,000.

Stamp duties.

37. An addition to the stamp duties is deprecated on the ground that they are largely a tax on the administration of justice, and that it would not be right materially to augment taxation of this description.

Excise.

38. Doubts are entertained, and probably with reason, whether it would be possible to raise a largely increased revenue by means of excise. It is said that it would stimulate illicit practices, and any attempt to augment the excise revenue would be attacked, as calculated to increase drinking and to promote intemperance.

Import duties.

39. Of all the suggested methods of adding to the revenue, the reimposition of import duties would, according to the evidence before us, excite the least opposition; indeed, it is said that it would even be popular. The duties on cotton goods have, however, only recently been abolished. They were the subject of vehement attack in this country. Any attempt to reimpose them would meet with great opposition. And it cannot be denied that the reimposition of such duties would provoke a demand for a countervailing excise upon all cotton goods manufactured in India. Although such an excise duty might be collected without serious difficulty in respect of goods manufactured in the cotton mills of Bombay and elsewhere, it is alleged that it would be wholly impracticable to enforce it generally in view of the extent to which the manufacture of cotton goods on a small scale prevails throughout India.

Export duties.

40. The arguments urged against the reimposition of export duties are strong and sound in principle. The only duty of that description now in force is imposed on the export of rice Any increase of it is said to be impracticable in view of the competition of other countries; the desire of the Government of India to abolish it has been often expressed; and it is even doubtful whether the existing duty can be maintained.

Income tax.

41. If the income tax were raised to twice its present rate, it would probably produce about Rx. 1,500,000 more than it now does. The minimum income liable to the tax is Rs. 500. An increase in the rate would produce very great discontent amongst those who are capable of appreciating and criticising the actions of the Government, and of promoting agitation when they are prejudicially affected. It must be borne in mind, too, that the class which suffers most from the fall in exchange would be most affected by an increased income tax.

New taxes.

Sugar and tobacco.

42. We have passed in review the means of taxation which have been, or are now, in use in India. It remains to consider the new sources of taxation which have been suggested. The only articles so largely consumed that taxation of them would afford the prospect of any great augmentation of the revenue are tobacco and sugar. These are grown very generally throughout India in small quantities. To procure a revenue from them by means of taxation would involve constant and vexatious interference with the people, and the cost of collecting and enforcing the tax would be enormous in proportion to the sum realised. Those who have given evidence on this subject, and who entertain the gravest objections to an increase of the salt tax, are nevertheless of opinion that with all its evils this would be preferable to an attempt to raise a revenue by a taxation of sugar or tobacco.

Succession duty.

43. Although it is recognised that there is much to be said in principle in favour of imposing a succession duty, the difficulties connected with its imposition are enhanced in India by the many different laws which regulate succession, and by the extent to which the family system affects the distribution of property in case of death. This has hitherto stood in the way of its introduction, and it would take a long time to develop any practical scheme; moreover, whether it would be found possible to add largely to the revenue by means of it must be matter of speculation. For these reasons it could not be adopted in order to meet the present emergency.

Conclusions as to increase of taxation.

44. We are not in a position to determine whether the apprehensions expressed to us that increased taxation cannot be resorted to without grave mischief are to the full extent well founded, or whether they are exaggerated. But it is not easy to see how the burden of the added taxation which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange could be made to rest on those who might with the most justice be subjected to it, or how the added revenue could be provided except in a manner opposed to sound principles of taxation. Even if it be thought that the political dangers anticipated are the offspring of somewhat exaggerated fears, it is at least possible that they may be under-estimated. Representations that a great increase of taxation was due to what has been erroneously called the "tribute" paid to this country would add sensibly to the danger, and afford an inviting them for agitators. It is of importance to recognise the fact that the public revenues of India, as of most Asiatic countries, largely consist of elements of income which have not the character of taxation as that term is used in Western Europe, and that it has been through the natural growth of these revenues that the increased expenditure of recent years has been met to a considerable extent.

Possibility of reducing Expenditure.

Possibility of reducing expenditure.

45. We have in the foregoing paragraphs indicated the results of the evidence which has been placed before us upon the question whether the deficiency caused by exchange may be met by increase of taxation. There is, as has been already pointed out, another way in which a deficiency may be met, *viz.*, by reduction of expenditure. We are quite alive to the importance of this resource, and to the expediency of urging economy in every practicable way, more especially as there is no such pressure brought to bear on the Government of India as that to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country is subjected by the representatives of the taxpayers. But, difficult as it is for us to form an opinion on the possibility of raising additional revenue, it is still more difficult to estimate the possibility of reducing expenditure. In order to do so, it would be necessary to enter upon an examination of the policy and action of the Government of India both in military and civil matters, a task which is beyond our province. Experience, however, shows, as regards military expenditure, that it is at all times difficult to resist its growth, and that occasionally the circumstances which call for it are beyond the control of any Government; while, as regards civil expenditure, advancing civilisation brings with it constantly increasing demands for Government action and enterprise—demands which are not the less urgent when, as is the case in India, they must originate with the Government rather than, as in Europe, with the people. Although, therefore, we feel strongly the necessity for the utmost care in restricting expenditure, we are certainly not in a position to conclude that any economies are possible which would enable the Indian Government to meet successfully the great and growing deficit caused by falling exchange.

Possibility of reducing deficit by charging more expenditure to capital.

46. It has been suggested that the Government of India might with propriety charge more of its public works expenditure to capital, and thereby reduce the deficit shown in the Revenue Account. On this point we can only say that the Government of India have for a long time acted on the sound principle of charging to capital only such outlay as is incurred for productive works, and that a policy of allowing unproductive expenditure to be so charged is obviously open to serious question.

Proposals of the Government of India.

Proposals of the Government of India. Despatch of 21st June 1892.

47. We have said enough to show that the situation is a very critical one, and the proposals of the Government of India are entitled to the most careful and anxious consideration. We proceed to state the nature of those proposals. In a despatch of the 21st of June 1892, the Government of India expressed their deliberate opinion that, if it became clear that the Brussels Conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States were found to be unattainable,

the Government of India should at once close their mints to the free coinage of silver, and make arrangements for the introduction of a gold standard. The Government forwarded as an enclosure in this despatch a Minute by Sir David Barbour, the Financial Member of Council, giving an outline of the method he proposed for the introduction of a gold standard into India, if such a measure should become necessary The nature of the plan will appear from the following extract from that Minute:

Sir D. Barbour's Minute.

"6. The only measures for the introduction of a gold standard into India which seem to me feasible are the following:

"(1) The first measure would be the stoppage of the free coinage of silver. Government would retain the right of purchasing silver and coining it into rupees.

"(2) The next measure would be to open the mints to the free coinage of gold. Any man bringing gold to the mints would be entitled to have it coined into gold coins, which would be legal tender to any amount. It would be desirable to stop the free coinage of silver some time before opening the mints to the free coinage of gold. It would be a valuable guide to us in subsequent proceedings to know exactly what effect the stoppage of the free coinage of silver had on the gold value of the rupee.

"The new gold coins might be a 10-rupee piece and a 20-rupee piece.

"7. The weight and fineness of the gold coins to be issued from the mint would be such that the par of exchange between them and the sovereign would be the exchange which it was desired to establish between India and England.

"For example, if we wished the rupee to be worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, the 10-rupee coin would contain as much gold as was worth (1*s.* 4*d.*) + 10 = 160 pence. The quantity of fine gold in the 10-rupee piece would be $\frac{160}{240}$ths, or two-thirds of the quantity contained in the sovereign.

"8. The question of the ratio at which we should exchange from the silver to the gold standard would require careful consideration.

"We ought not to think of going back to the old ratio of 1 to 15½. Neither ought we to adopt the very lowest price to which silver may have fallen at any time, or to consider ourselves bound to accept the market ratio of the very moment at which the change was made. A ratio based on the average price of silver during a limited period before the introduction of the gold standard would probably be both the safest and the most equitable."

48. In a telegram of the 22nd of January 1893, the Government made this further statement regarding their proposals:

Telegram of 22nd January 1893.

"We propose to take power to declare by notification that English gold coinage shall be legal tender in India at a rate of not less than 13⅓ rupees for one sovereign, and we have provided for that in the draft Bill. We think that an interval of time, the length of which cannot be determined beforehand, should elapse between closure of the mints and any attempt to coin gold here. The power to admit sovereigns as legal tender might be of use as an *ad interim* measure, and need not be used except in case of necessity."

49. A copy of the draft Bill for the purpose of stopping free coinage was afterwards forwarded. It proposed to repeal the free coinage provisions of previous legislation, and to enact that the Governor General in Council might, by order notified in the *Gazette of India*, declare that any gold coins, which were for the time being a legal tender in England, should be a legal tender in India in payment or on account at such rate, not being less than 13⅓ rupees for one sovereign, *i.e.*, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, and so for any greater or smaller coin, as should be fixed in such order, and might in like manner cancel or vary such orders.

Draft Bill.

50. In the Minute of Sir David Barbour forwarded by the Government of India, to which reference has already been made, the arguments in support of the proposals are stated. He observes that, although it is proposed to stop the free coinage of silver and to establish a gold standard, it is no part of the plan to substitute gold for silver as the ordinary currency of the country. It is contemplated that in the vast majority of Indian transactions silver would still be used as the medium of exchange. He refers to the example of France and other nations as showing that it is possible to have a gold standard, though a large percentage of the circulation consists of overvalued silver coins, which are legal tender to any amount. He concedes that, in order that the gold standard may be effective, a limit must be placed on the number of such coins, and they must be convertible into gold coins, either without payment of premium or on payment of a trifling premium, whenever any person wishes

Sir D. Barbour's arguments in support of the proposals.

for gold coins in exchange for silver coins. Gold coins would only be required in exchange for silver when they were wanted for hoarding or export, or for melting down into ornaments. It is pointed out that one mode in which the scheme might be carried out would be by adopting measures for accumulating a store of gold, and, when sufficient had been obtained, opening the mints to the free coinage of gold coins, that metal being then made legal tender, and the exchangeability of silver for gold coins, according to their face value, guaranteed by means of the accumulated stock of gold. This, it is said, would be an expensive plan, and there would be a great risk of the whole stock of gold being drained away in exchange for silver rupees. Sir David Barbour, therefore, does not recommend this plan, but the measures which appear to him feasible are those described in the passage from his Minute already quoted. It is said that under the proposed scheme, if the Government treasuries were required to give gold coins for silver, whenever it was possible for them to do so, there could not be any considerable premium on gold coins so long as there were any in the public treasuries or in the Paper Currency reserve, and the gold standard would be effectively maintained. After the proposed measures had been carried out, it might happen that no gold was brought to the mints to be coined and to be put into circulation, and that the rupee fell in value below 1*s.* 4*d.*,—supposing that to have been the ratio fixed,—or it might happen that, though gold was brought to the mints for a time and the rupee was worth 1*s.* 4*d.*, yet subsequently gold ceased to be brought to the mints, gold coins ceased to be found in circulation, and the rupee fell below 1*s.* 4*d.* In either case it would be a sign that the rupee was redundant, or, in other words, that there were too many silver rupees in circulation, and consequently their value had fallen below sixteen pence each, and that the gold standard was no longer effectively maintained. The remedy in such a case, it is said, would be to contract the rupee currency, and to adopt any feasible measures for improving the general financial position of the country. Such an improvement would give increased confidence, and the reduction of the rupee currency, if carried far enough, must ultimately restore the value of that coin. The greatest danger, it is said, would arise immediately after the first introduction of the gold standard, and would be brought about by silver rupees being, as they certainly would be, returned to India from foreign countries, and by their being thrown into the active circulation from Indian hoards. It is thought, however, that the existing hoards in India would practically remain unaffected. The reduction of the rupee currency, it is said, might or might not prove a very expensive measure. It could be spread over a number of years, and, until it had been carried out to a sufficient extent, the gold standard would not be effectively maintained. Of course, while the reduction of the rupee currency was in progress, there would not be an effective gold standard; but even during that period of uncertainty it might be expected that the exchange with England would remain much steadier than it had been during the last few years.

Effect of the proposals.

Substance of the proposals.

51. We proceed now to consider the proposal of the Government of India to close the mints, in the first instance, without adopting a gold standard, but coupled with the provision that the Indian Government should have to power of declaring English gold coins to be legal tender in India at a rate to be fixed by proclamation, such that the value of the rupee so fixed shall not exceed 1*s.* 6*d.*

Effect of closing the mints on uncoined silver.

52. Let us consider what would be the immediate effect of these proposals. First, then, as to their effect on the gold value of uncoined silver, and on the future relation of uncoined silver to the coined rupee.

53. Minting of silver would for the time be at an end, and this use of or demand for uncoined silver would cease to exist. What has been the use or demand? and what would it be likely to be in the future? Some notion may be formed on this point by examining the quantity of rupees coined in the last few years and of silver deposited in the currency reserves against the issue of notes.

Amount of new coinage in India in recent years.

54. The average amount of the new coinage in India has been as follows:

		Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75 (annual average)	... ...	2,931,282
1875-76 „ 1879-80 „ „	... ...	8,493,881
1880-81 „ 1884-85 „ „	... ...	4,480,108
1885-86 „ 1889-90 „ „	... ...	8,310,788
1890-91 ... (one year)	... ...	13,163,474
1891-92 ... „ „ ...	... ...	5,553,970
1892-93 ... „ „ ...	... ...	12,705,210
Yearly average, 1870-71 to 1892-93	... ...	6,630,628
„ „ 1875-76 „ 1892-93	... ...	7,658,223

Silver bullion in Paper Currency reserve.

55. The annual average of silver bullion in the Paper Currency reserve has been as follows:

		Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75 (annual average)	.. ...	1,468,771
1875-76 „ 1879-80 „ „	... ...	1,319,060
1880-81 „ 1884-85 „ „	... ...	756,894
1885-86 „ 1889-90 „ „	... ...	1,019,828
1890-91 ... (one year)	... ...	747,974
On the 31st of March 1892 it was	... ...	1,775,569
The average for the 22 years being	... ...	1,152,105

Total demand of India for currency purposes.

56. Looking to these figures, it will be seen that the absorption by India of silver for currency purposes since 1875 has averaged more than Rx. 7,700,000 a year. The coinage from 1885-86 to 1892-93 was Rx. 72,976,594, making an annual average of about Rx. 9,122,000. This is equivalent to 34,200,000 ounces of silver.

Imports of silver into India.

57. The net imports of silver into India have been as follows:

		Rx.
1870-71 to 1874-75 (annual average)	... ...	3,063,082
1875-76 „ 1879-80 „ „	... ...	7,054,200
1880-81 „ 1884-85 „ „	... ...	6,080,527
1885-86 „ 1889-90 „ „	... ...	9,635,134
1890-91 ... (one year)	... ...	14,175,136
1891-92 ... „ „ ...	... ...	9,022,184
1892-93 ... „ „ ...	... ...	12,863,569
Yearly average, 1870-71 to 1892-93	... ...	7,183,722
„ „ 1875-76 „ 1892-93	... ...	8,328,344

So that nearly the whole of the silver imported into India has been absorbed by currency demands, or has passed through the mints.

United States currency demand.

58. The United States currency demand is 54,000,000 ounces of silver a year.

Production of silver in the world.

59. The production of silver in the world is estimated for 1892 to have been from 152,102,000 to 157,535,000 ounces.

Probable consequence of cessation of American and Indian demands.

60. The currency demands of India, therefore, have during recent years been nearly a quarter, and those of the United States rather more than a third, of the whole world's production. If, therefore, either the one or the other were to cease, there ought, according to general laws, to be a great fall in the value of silver; and, if both were to cease, the fall ought to be very great indeed until the reduction of the demand had produced a similar effect on the supply. We have already explained that this reduction

in supply might not follow for some time the diminution of demand, and the fall might be protracted for a long time.

Possible panic.

61. No safe inference, however, as to the effect of the cessation of the Indian or American demand can be founded exclusively on these figures. Apprehension of the future often operates on the minds of men, and produces an effect on the market greater than the actual circumstances of demand and supply would seem to warrant. The closing of the Indian mints would, no doubt, make it more likely that the United States would give up buying silver; and, if the apprehension of this were added to the cessation of the Indian demand, the effect might be a panic in the silver market. Eventually the price of silver would, no doubt, settle down to the new circumstances of demand and supply.

Possible rise in value of gold.

62. There is still another element to be considered. If the effect of the proposal of the Indian Government were sooner or later to cause a demand for gold in India which does not exist, it might raise the value of gold as against all other things, including silver. In other words, the gold price of silver might be still further diminished.

Effect on value of uncoined silver.

63. All the factors of the problem are so uncertain that it is impossible to predict with any confidence or in numerical terms what the effect of closing the mints would be on the value of uncoined silver. The greater the effect, the greater, of course, would be the difference in value between coined and uncoined silver in India, and the greater the dangers, whatever they may be, which might arise from that source.

Effect on value of coined rupees.

64. Next, as to the effect of simply closing the mints on the future value or gold price of the rupee. If there be already, as there is reason to suppose, a quantity of unused rupees in India, they would have to be absorbed before the closing of the mints produced an effect on the value of the rupee. In that case, there might be some time to wait before there was any increase in its value. The apprehensions of men concerning the future might cause an immediate effect of a serious character; but we cannot venture to say for what length of time this would be maintained. Neither could we trace the progress of the enhancement of the value of the rupee in respect of time or place which we should expect to follow the closing of the mints.

Effect of closing the mints, coupled with making the sovereign a legal tender at 1*s.* 6*d.* the rupee.

65. It is impossible to estimate the extent to which the rupee might be raised if the Indian mints and Indian currency were to remain closed against both precious metals. The Government of India, however, add the proposal to make English sovereigns legal tender at a ratio which is not to exceed 1*s.* 6*d.* to the rupee; and it remains to be considered what would be the effect of stopping the free coinage of silver taken in conjunction with this condition. The proposal would leave it in the discretion of the Indian Government either to fix that ratio at once or to proceed by successive stages. If the higher ratio were adopted, if the Government were not itself to add rupees to the currency, and if in consequence of the closing of the mints exchange rose rapidly to that ratio, the difficulties and evils arising from an appreciation of the currency, to which we shall have to call attention hereafter, would be so much the greater; if a lower ratio were adopted in the first instance, and if exchange were to rise more gradually, these difficulties and evils would be less; but, whichever plan were selected, the Indian Government would probably be deemed by the public to have decided that 18*d.*, was to be the gold value of the rupee, which consequently would be regarded as a limit. When that limit was reached, the currency would again become automatic, since gold sovereigns could be freely exported to India to serve as currency there.

Objections to the proposals: (1) *as to their practicability.*

Practicability of maintaining the rupee at an artificial value.

66. The first objection taken to the scheme of the Indian Government is: that it would not be practicable to maintain the rupee in the manner suggested on a ratio to gold much higher than that of the intrinsic value of the silver of which it consists. We have already alluded to the reliance placed by the

Government of India upon the phenomena exhibited in the currency system of France and other nations. It will be important, therefore, to direct attention to the essential features of the present Indian currency, and to consider what light is thrown upon the proposals of the Government of India by the experience derived from the currency arrangements of other countries.

Precedents.

DIFFERENT CURRENCY SYSTEMS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.

1.—United Kingdom.

67. The present Indian monetary system is substantially modelled on that of the United Kingdom, the essential features of which are—

Principles of currency of United Kingdom.

(1) The standard coin to be of one metal, gold.

(2) The mint to be open to the free coinage of this metal, so that the quantity of current coin shall be regulated automatically, and not be dependent on the action of the Government.

(3) Token coinage to be of a different metal or metals, subsidiary to the standard coin, legal tender only to a limited amount, and its face value and the price in the standard metal at which it can be obtained from the mint being greater than the market value of the metal contained in it.

It may be added that, under the Act of 1844, paper money is convertible on demand into gold, its quantity above a fixed amount varying with the quantity of gold against which it is issued.

68. Lord Liverpool and other authorities would have added that the standard metal, gold, should be the principal medium of exchange; but this is no longer the fact. Gold is the standard or measure, but for the most part not the medium itself. Though, however, in wholesale transactions, and in a great many retail purchases, gold is no longer the medium of exchange, the use of gold coins is probably greater in the United Kingdom than in most other countries.

Gold formerly considered the principal medium of exchange.

69. As regards the stocks of gold and silver (other than mere token money) in the United Kingdom and in India, such information as we have been able to obtain leads to the conclusions contained in the two following paragraphs.

70. In the United Kingdom the amount of gold and silver available for the purposes of currency is uncertain; but the Mint estimate of the gold in circulation is 91,000,000*l.*, of which the amount in banks (including that in the Issue Department of the Bank of England and in other banks against which notes are issued) is stated to be 25,000,000*l.*

Stocks of legal tender money in the United Kingdom.

There is also the fiduciary issue of notes by the Bank of England and other banks, which at the close of 1892 stood at 27,450,000*l.*

It must, however, be remembered that the gold held by the Issue Department of the Bank of England and the gold held by the Scotch and Irish Banks in respect of notes issued beyond the authorised limits cannot be looked up as an integral portion of the currency, since it cannot be used at the same time with the notes which are issued against it; but the a mount is included in the sum of 21,000,000*l.* above mentioned in order to facilitate comparison with foreign countries which keep a gold reserve against their notes, though not under conditions so strict and specific as those of the English Act of 1844.

India.

71. In the Indian currency system, as established in 1835, silver takes the place which gold occupies in the English system. Cheques, bankers' money, and other credit have not in India replaced the metallic currency to the same extent as has been the case in England.

Principles of currency in India; stock of silver.

The Indian Mint is open to the free coinage of silver; the rupee and the half-rupee are the only standard coins, and are legal tender to an unlimited

amount It is uncertain what is the stock of rupees in India, but it must be very large; Sir David Barbour says that the amount in active circulation, in which of course the hoards are not included, has been recently estimated at Rx. 115,000,000; and by some writers it has been placed much higher. Mr. F. C. Harrison, who has taken great pains in the investigation, puts it at Rx. 134,170,000, besides Rx. 30,000,000 of the coins of Native States.

Gold is not legal tender, and there are no current gold coins.

There is a subsidiary silver fractional coinage, which is legal tender only to the limit of one rupee.

Paper money may be issued to the amount of 8,00,00,000 rupees against securities; and beyond this only against a reserve of coin or bullion deposited. The amount of notes so issued was Rs. 26,40,18,200 on the 31st of March 1893, and the reserve was constituted as follows :—

	Rs.
Coin	17,53,85,744
Bullion	86,82,456
Securities	8,00,00,000

For the purposes of the Paper Currency India is divided into circles, at present eight in number. The notes are legal tender for five repees and upwards within the circle for which they are issued, and are convertible at the office of issue, and (except in the case of British Burma) at the principal city of the Presidency to which the circle of issue belongs.

Other countries: principles of currency and stocks.

72. When we proceed to examine the currencies of other countries, we find that many of the conditions which have been considered essential in the English and Indian currencies are either wanting altogether or have been replaced by other conditions. The following is a short statement of the most important features in these currencies, and of the stock of gold, silver, and notes available for currency, so far as we have been able to obtain them, as they stood at the close of 1892; but we must guard ourselves against being supposed implicitly to accept all the figures :

United States.

United States.

73. The standard is gold and the mint is open to gold.

There is little gold coin in circulation, at any rate in the Eastern States, but a large reserve of gold in the banks and in the treasury—

	£
Stock in the Banks	82,250,440
„ „ Treasury	48,852,290
Silver dollars in the Treasury	70,948,080
„ „ in circulation	12,334,490

and these, or the certificates issued against them, circulate at a gold value at the old ratio of 16 to 1.

There was also in the Treasury of silver bullion an amount valued at 17,874,430*l.*, against which paper certificates are issued, which circulate at a gold value at the same ratio.

The aggregate paper currency was about 210,000,000*l.*

The silver currency and paper based on silver are accepted as legal tender to any amount, and there is no premium on the gold and gold certificates in comparison with them.

Silver maintained at ratio of 16 of 1.

74. In this case a very large amount of silver, or certificates representing such silver, has hitherto been kept in circulation at the ratio of 16 to 1. But there is considerable apprehension concerning the difficulties which may arise if the compulsory purchase of silver by the Treasury for currency purposes should continue. Under the Bland Act passed in 1878 these purchases amounted, as above stated, to about 20,600,000 ounces in the year, whilst under the Sherman Act, which was passed in 1890, these purchases have been increased to an annual amount of 54,000,000 ounces.

Canada.

Canada.

75. The standard is gold; but though there is a provision for coining gold dollars at the rate of 4·86⅔ to the British sovereign, that is, at the ratio of 16 to 1, there is no Canadian gold coin, and little or no gold coin in circulation.

Canada has no mint. Fractional silver currency is supplied from England.

The stock of gold is said to be about 2,400,000*l.*

There are about 3,700,000*l.* worth of Dominion notes of various amounts, from 25 cents up to 4 dollars; and the banks may issue notes for 5 dollars or any multiple thereof to an amount not exceeding their "unimpaired paid-up capital," such notes being redeemable in specie or Dominion notes; the present issue is about 7,000,000*l.*

The Dominion notes (unless it be for small amounts) are redeemable in "coin current by law in Canada," that is, in such dollars as above mentioned. The American silver dollar circulates at par at the ratio of 16 to 1, although a Government proclamation was issued in 1870 declaring it to be legal tender up to the amount of 10 dollars, but only at 80 cents per dollar.

Silver is not convertible into gold.

Notes and silver at gold value of United States.

76. This is a very remarkable case, since without any gold currency, and without even a mint for gold, dollar notes and silver dollars circulate at the United States gold dollar value.

West Indies.

West Indies.

77. All the West India Islands and British Guiana have adopted the English currency, gold being the standard, but silver being a legal tender without limit. In practice, British gold is never seen there, but the circulating medium consists of shillings and Colonial bank notes. Except in British Honduras, no silver dollars are legal tender, but gold doubloons remain legal tender at 64 shillings (the rate fixed in 1838) throughout the West Indies.

In Jamaica and Trinidad gold doubloons and United States gold coins are not uncommonly seen; they come from the Isthmus and Venezuela, and go to New Orleans and New York in a steady current.

In the Bahamas the United States gold dollar (worth 4*s.* 1·316*d.*) is popularly over-rated at 4*s.* 2*d.*, and consequently American eagles circulate freely (or did so until notes were introduced).

British Honduras has as its standard the silver dollar of Guatemala, which is a 5-franc piece without any gold behind it.

Silver token currency at gold value.

78. This is an instance of a gold standard without gold and a silver token currency circulating to an unlimited extent at a value based on that gold standard.

Germany.

Germany.

79. Germany in adopting a gold standard in 1873 adopted most of the features of the English currency system. The mint was opened to gold, and a subsidiary silver token coinage was introduced, limited in quantity by reference to population, and legal tender only to a limited amount. The peculiarity of the case of Germany is that 20,000,000*l.* worth of old silver thalers are retained in circulation at a ratio of 15½ to 1, and are legal tender to an unlimited extent. Of the new coinage of gold, the banks hold 34,250,000*l.*, in addition to 6,000,000*l.* stored at the fortress of Spandau, while the amount in circulation is estimated to be from 65,000,000*l.* to 70,000,000*l.*

The amount of paper currency issued is 6,000,000*l.* by the Imperial Government, 53,790,000*l.* by the Reichsbank, and 8,950,000*l.* by other banks, making a total of 68,740,000*l.*

Resembles that of United Kingdom.

80. On the whole, the German system approximates more closely than any other to our own, though it is said that there are not equal facilities for obtaining gold for export.

Scandinavia.

Scandinavia.

81. The standard has been gold since 1873, and the mints appear to be open to gold, but there is little gold in circulation. Bank-notes convertible into gold are the ordinary currency.

Silver is only subsidiary token currency. The stock of gold held by the banks appears to be about 5,500,000*l.*, and of notes about 13,000,000*l.*

Latin Union.

The Latin Union.

(*a*) *France.*

France.

82. The mints are open to gold.

Silver coinage, except of subsidiary coins, has since 1878 been, and is now, prohibited under the rules of the Latin Union.

There is a large quantity of gold coin in actual circulation.

The peculiarity of the French currency is the large amount of 5-franc pieces which circulate at the old ratio of 15½ to 1. They are legal tender to any amount, and are accepted as freely as the gold coin. They are not legally convertible into gold.

The stock of currency appears to be as follows:

	£
Gold, about	171,000,000
Silver	140,000,000
Notes	132,000,000

The notes of the Bank of France are convertible into gold or silver, at the option of the bank. The bank pays gold freely for home use; but, if gold is required in large quantities, especially for exportation, special arrangements must be made.

There is no difficulty in maintaining either the silver or the notes at their gold value.

Gold standard, with much silver circulating at gold value.

83. Here is a currency which for all practical purposes appears to be perfectly sound and satisfactory, but which differs from our own in most important particulars. It is sometimes called "étalon boiteux," or limping standard; but, inasmuch as the mint is open to gold and closed to silver, the standard is really gold, whilst a very large proportion of the currency is either inconvertible silver, or notes payable (at the option of the bank) in silver or gold, maintained without difficulty at the above-mentioned artificial ratio.

(*b*) *Belgium.*

Belgium.

84. The mint is open to gold.

The rules as to 5-franc pieces as to the ratio between gold and silver and as to legal tender are the same as in France.

The stock of currency appears to be as follows:

	£
Gold, about	5,000,000 or more.
Silver, 5-franc	8,000,000
Notes	15,000,000

The notes appear to be convertible into either gold or silver, at the option of the bank.

85. The situation is the same as in France; but inconvenience might be experienced if the Latin Union were to be terminated, and the several members were obliged, under the conditions imposed by that Union, to liquidate in gold their silver currency held by France.

(c) *Italy.*

Italy.

86. The mint is open to gold.

The rules as to 5-franc pieces as to the ratio between gold and silver and as to legal tender are the same as in France.

The stock of currency appears to be—

	£
Gold	23,600,000
Silver, 5-franc pieces	4,000,000
Notes	57,000,000

There is very little metallic coin in actual circulation; the paper is at a discount, and the exchange below par.

87. The state of this currency is unsatisfactory, not, however, on account of the artificial ratio between gold and silver, but on account of the want of both metals, owing probably to the state of the finances and credit of the country. The same difficulty would arise as in Belgium if the Latin Union were terminated.

Holland and the Dutch East Indies.

Holland and the Dutch East Indies: History of adoption of gold standard.

88. From 1847 to 1873 Holland and its dependencies had the single silver standard. In consequence of the changes in Germany and other countries in the north of Europe, which adopted the gold standard in 1873, Holland suspended the coinage of silver in that year. Silver could no longer be brought to the Dutch mint, and gold coin could not be issued, because the Dutch Parliament had not agreed on a gold coin or a gold standard. There was a certain quantity of silver coins in circulation, and their value at this period was regulated neither by the market value of gold nor by that of silver. The demand for coin was increasing in the years 1873 to 1875; and the result was that, whilst the value of silver as a metal was going down in the market, Dutch silver coins were appreciated as against gold. The rate of exchange on London, which oscillates now on the gold basis between 12·1 and 12·3 florins to the £ sterling, shrank to 11·12 florins.

In 1875 the gold standard was adopted at a ratio of 15⅔ths to 1, and the Dutch mint was opened to gold; whilst the coinage of silver, except of subsidiary token coins, was prohibited, and remains so at the present time. A considerable quantity of gold coin was minted, which was, however, kept in reserve, and not used for internal circulation. Silver florins at the gold value were legal tender to any amount; and, with paper florin notes, which were also at a gold value, formed the internal circulation of the country. Neither silver nor paper is convertible into gold; but the Netherlands Bank has always been willing to give gold for exportation. In 1881 and 1882 the balance of trade turned against Holland, and the stock of gold ran down to about 600,000*l*. Under these circumstances, an Act was passed in April 1884, which enabled the Government to authorise the bank to sell at market prices a quantity of 25,000,000 silver florins whenever the state of the currency might demand it. This Act has never been brought into operation, but it has restored confidence; the necessary stock of gold, amounting now to upwards of 5,000,000*l*., has been maintained; the Bank gives gold freely for export; and the exchange has continued steady at from 12·1 to 12·3 florins to the £ sterling. No difficulty has been experienced either in Holland or in her Eastern dependencies. The system of currency has always been, and still is, the same in both. There is no mint and little or no stock of gold in Java; and at the same time the rate of exchange between Java and Europe is always at or about par. It should be added that Java merchants can always do their business with gold countries through Holland.

The stock of currency is as follows:

	In Holland.	In Java.
	£	£
Gold, about	5,200,000	500,000
Silver	11,000,000	2,773,000
Paper	16,000,000	4,250,000

Gold standard, with silver and paper currency.

89. This is a case in which the standard is gold, with little or no gold in circulation. The silver is kept at an artificial ratio much higher than its market value, although neither it nor the paper is convertible into gold except for purposes of export. This artificial exchange is maintained in the Dutch East Indies, where there is little or no gold, as well as in Holland, where there is a limited stock.

Austria-Hungary.

Austria-Hungary: History of adoption of gold standard.

Year.	Annual average of exchange on London in Vienna.	Average price of Bar Silver per ounce in London. (Pixley & Abell.)
		d.
1873 ...	110·89	59¼
1874 ...	110·91	58 9/16
1875 ...	111·78	56⅛
1876 ...	121·32	52¾
1877 ...	122·17	54 13/16
1878 ...	118·99	52 9/16
1879 ...	117·30	51¼
1880 ...	117·83	52¼
1881 ...	117·83	51 11/16
1882 ...	119·60	51⅛
1883 ...	120·00	50 9/16
1884 ...	121·89	50⅛
1885 ...	124·92	48⅞
1886 ...	126·01	46⅜
1887 ...	126·61	44⅛
1888 ...	124·22	42⅞
1889 ...	119·55	42 11/16
1890 ...	116·05	47 11/16
1891 ...	116·80	45 7/16
1892 ...	119·29	39 13/16

90. Before 1879 the standard coin was the florin, which was equal to $\frac{1}{45}$th part of a pound of fine silver. The mint was open to silver, and silver florins and silver florin notes were legal tender to an unlimited amount. The actual circulation consisted of florin notes, which were inconvertible; their amount was 52,500,000*l.* in 1879 and 69,500,000*l.* at the beginning of 1892. The average exchange on London for 10*l.* sterling was 141·78 in 1861* after the Italian war. It became 109 in 1865, but rose to 125·98 in 1867 after the Austro-Prussian war. It fell to 110·53 in 1872, continued at 111 till 1875, but rose to 122·25 in 1877, 117·89 in 1878, and 116·63 in 1879. It seems that in the earlier years there had been a premium on silver, the paper money being depreciated below its face value, so that no silver was brought to be coined. But silver fell in price from 59¼*d.* per oz. in 1873 to 51¼*d.* per oz. in 1879; the notes ceased to be depreciated; and as the Austrian mint was open to silver, it became worth while to bring silver to the mint to be coined; so that, between August 1878 and November 1879, the silver circulation had increased by 7,000,000*l.* Under these circumstances, the Austro-Hungarian Government in March 1879 stopped the coinage of silver on private account, but continued coining it at their own discretion. The quantity so coined between 1880 and 1891 appears to have amounted to 125½ millions of florins. This state of things continued till 1891, when the Austro-Hungarian Government determined to propose the adoption of a gold standard and to open the mint to gold, for which the necessary measures were passed by the Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures in August 1892. From 1879, when the mints were closed against the private coinage of silver, the average exchange for 10*l.* sterling rose from 117·83 florins in 1880 and 1881 to 126·61 florins in 1887, and then fell to 116·80 in 1891 and 119·29 in 1892. The whole oscillation between 1879, when the mints were closed, down to 1891, when the resolution to adopt a gold standard was taken, was less than 9 per cent, and at the end of the period it stood at nearly the same figure as at the beginning, though in the meantime the price of silver had fallen by nearly 12 per cent, and in 1891 it was more than 6*d.* per oz. lower than in 1879. The basis for conversion to a gold standard, which appears to have been founded on an average of this exchange, is a ratio of 18·22 silver to 1 gold, or 1 gold florin = 2 francs 10 centimes, making 120·1 florins equal to 10*l.* The mint is now open to gold.

* Table given by M. Soetbeer (*see* Appendix to Gold and Silver Commission's Report, page 209), which differs slightly from the figures of exchange on London given in the margin, which have been furnished by the Anglo-Austrian Bank.

The Austrian Government have now at their command a reserve of about 351,000,000 florins (or nearly 30,000,000*l.*) in gold, and it appears to be intended that a certain quantity of paper and of silver florins shall be withdrawn from circulation, and that the paper florins remaining in circulation shall be convertible into gold.

Parity of exchange maintained by closing mints.

91. This is a very remarkable case. The fall in exchange, which would have accompanied or followed the fall in the market value of silver, has been averted by closing the mints against free coinage of silver. Fair steadiness of exchange has been maintained for more than a decade, although the paper currency was inconvertible, and silver was coined on Government account alone; and in the end a law has been passed for the adoption of a gold standard, a gold reserve has been accumulated, and the mint has been opened to gold.

A fractional subsidiary coinage of silver is provided for, but the currency will probably consist in the main of paper notes convertible into gold.

Brazil.

Brazil.
Parity of forced paper currency maintained.

92. The case of Brazil is perhaps the most remarkable of all, as showing that a paper currency without a metallic basis may, if the credit of the country is good, be maintained at a high and fairly steady exchange, although it is absolutely inconvertible and has been increased by the act of the Government out of all proportion to the growth of the population and of its foreign trade. The case, it need hardly be said, is not quoted as a precedent which it is desirable to follow.

The Brazilian standard coin is the milreis, the par gold value of which is 27*d.* A certain number were coined, but have long since left the country, and the currency is and has since 1864 been inconvertible paper. The inconvertible paper was more than doubled between 1865 and 1888, but the exchange was about the same at the two periods, and very little below the par of 27*d.* It had gone down to 14*d.* in 1868, the date of the war with Paraguay, but had risen again, and was in 1875 as high as 28⅜*d.* In 1869, when the quantity of paper money was increased from 12,468,000*l.* to 18,322,000*l.*, the mean rates of exchange showed an advance of about 11¾ per cent. Since the revolution which displaced the Empire and established the Republic, the paper issues of the banks were increased by more than 30,000,000*l.* in less than three years, so that the paper issue in 1892 amounted to 51,372,700*l.*, and as the result of this, and of diminished credit, the exchange in that year ranged from 10¼*d.* to 15¾*d.*

Results of Examination of different systems of currency.

Parity of exchange maintained under various circumstances.

93. It is impossible thus to review foreign systems of currency without feeling that, however admirable may be the precautions of our own currency system, other nations have adopted different systems which appear to have worked without difficulty, and have enabled them to maintain for their respective currencies a gold standard and a substantial parity of exchange with the gold-using countries of the world, which has unfortunately not been the case with India. This has been effected under all the following conditions, *viz.*,—

(*a*) with little or no gold coin, as in Scandinavia, Holland, and Canada;

(*b*) without a mint or gold coinage, as in Canada and the Dutch East Indies;

(*c*) with a circulation consisting partly of gold, partly of overvalued and inconvertible silver, which is legal tender to an unlimited amount, as in France and other countries of the Latin Union, in the United States, and also in Germany, though there the proportion of overvalued silver is more limited, the mints in all these countries being freely open to gold, but not to silver, and in some of them the silver coinage having ceased;

(*d*) with a system under which the banks part with gold freely for export, as in Holland, or refuse it for export, as in France;

(*e*) with mints closed against private coinage of both silver and gold, and with a currency of inconvertible paper, as has been temporarily the case in Austria;

(*f*) with a circulation based on gold, but consisting of token silver, which, however, is legal tender to an unlimited extent, as in the West Indies.

The case of Holland and Java is very remarkable, since in that case the gold standard has been maintained without difficulty in both countries, although there is no mint in the Dutch East Indies, no stock of gold there, and a moderate stock of gold in Holland; whilst the currency consists of silver and paper legally and practically inconvertible into gold, except for purposes of export. The case of Canada, which maintains a gold standard without a gold coinage, is also very remarkable.

Austria-Hungary compared with India.

94. The case of Austria-Hungary is also interesting, and presents a remarkable contrast to that of India, as will be seen from the following table:

Years.	Average value of Florin deduced from the Table of Exchange on London in Vienna given at paragraph 88.	Average value of Rupee in London for Bills on India (for official years 1873-74, &c.)	Comparison of the two tables, taking the first year as equal to 100.	
	d.	*d.*	Austrian Florin.	Indian Rupee.
1873	21·64	22·35	100	100
1874	21·64	22·16	100	99·13
1875	21·47	21·63	99·21	96·76
1876	19·78	20·51	91·40	91·75
1877	19·64	20·79	90·76	93·02
1878	20·17	19·79	93·21	88·56
1879	20·46	19·96	94·55	89·31
1880	20·37	19·96	94·13	89·28
1881	20·37	19·89	94·13	89·01
1882	20·07	19·52	92·74	87·36
1883	20·00	19·54	92·42	87·41
1884	19·69	19·31	90·99	86·39
1885	19·21	18·25	88·77	81·67
1886	19·05	17·44	88·03	78·03
1887	18·96	16·90	87·62	75·60
1888	19·32	16·38	89·28	73·28
1889	20·08	16·57	92·79	74·12
1890	20·68	18·09	95·56	80·93
1891	20·55	16·73	94·96	74·86
1892	20·12	14·98	92·98	67·04

It will be seen that a country with a silver standard, and a currency consisting partly of overvalued silver, but chiefly of inconvertible paper, has been able by closing its mints against private coinage for a series of years, and whilst still continuing to coin silver on Government account, to maintain a fairly steady rate of exchange with gold-using countries for a considerable period preparatory to adopting a gold standard.

Russia.

95. Concerning the currency of Russia, we have less information than in the case of other countries. But it appears that there is little or no silver or gold coin in the country, and that the currency consists of inconvertible paper roubles based on silver. The Russian mint is now closed against the coinage of silver on private account. It is an interesting fact that the paper rouble, being in form a promise to pay silver, is now, owing to the fall in silver, exchanged for a higher value in gold than the silver which it promises to pay. Taking silver at 38*d*. per ounce, the silver rouble would be worth 23·774 pence, whilst the paper rouble is quoted at 25 pence. We have already called attention to a similar experience in the case of Austria-Hungary. The phenomenon can, of course, only arise when the amount of the paper currency is limited.

96. It would thus appear that it has been found possible to introduce a gold standard without a gold circulation, without a large stock of good currency, and even without legal convertibility of an existing silver currency into gold. Before concluding, however, that these precedents are directly applicable to the condition of things existing in India, it is necessary to examine them carefully. There is no one of the countries above referred to in which silver has been so largely and so exclusively used as in India during the last half-century; and in most of them the people have been for long accustomed to deal with their silver coins on the basis of a double standard. To the Frenchman 5-franc pieces, to the American dollars, have for generations been not only so much silver, but the equivalent of a certain quantity of gold; and it would have been a shock to his habits and mode of thinking to treat them otherwise. It may be easier to maintain an old and well-known silver currency at a gold value in countries which have been bimetallic, and in which large quantities of gold and silver are already in circulation, than to introduce such a system into a mono-metallic silver country such as India. The case of Austria-Hungary again differs from that of India in some important particulars. In Austria-Hungary the standard was silver with an inconvertible paper currency; and the state of this paper currency was probably one of the chief factors which made a fundamental change necessary. In making the change the relation of Austria-Hungary to the neighbouring countries was, no doubt, an important consideration, and the fact that Germany and other States had adopted a gold standard rendered it expedient to take a similar course.

Result of the above precedents.

United States.
France.

Austria-Hungary.

97. Even in the case of Holland and its East Indian Colonies, which is *primâ facie* very much in point, there are differences which detract from its value as a precedent for India. At the time the change of standard was adopted, the relative values of silver and gold had not parted as they have since done; and, as regards Java, it must be borne in mind that, although it is an Eastern country dealing largely with silver-using countries, it has always had the same standard and the same currency as Holland, the change being made in the standard of both at the same time.

Holland and her dependencies.

98. On the whole, it seems to us that, whilst the differences we have pointed out prevent the cases of the countries referred to from being applicable in all respects as precedents to the case of India, and the circumstances of each particular country must be studied, yet the experience derived from the currencies of those countries is not without value as bearing on the questions which we have to consider, and is important as showing under what various conditions the exchange value of a currency may be maintained.

General conclusion.

Use of Precious Metals as Currency in India.

99. It has been objected that the natives of India are accustomed to silver; that the transactions are small in amount, so that silver is better suited to their use than gold; and that they will not willingly give up the rupee. The answer to this is that it is not proposed to substitute the gold sovereign for the rupee as currency in ordinary use; and that the case would in this respect resemble that of many of the countries above referred to, where the standard is gold, but the ordinary currency is silver or paper.

Question as to difficulty of getting the people of India to adopt gold.

100. Moreover, gold has never been entirely out of use in India It is true that in India silver has for the last 30 or 40 years been more exclusively used than in many of the countries referred to. But, though gold coins have not been in use as legal tender, and no fixed ratio has been established between gold and silver coins, there is no part of India in which gold coins are not well known and procurable, and recognised as a form of money, the value of the chief gold coins being regularly entered in the "Prices current." Until 1835 or thereabouts gold coins constituted a recognised part of the Indian currency,

Use of gold in India.

and they were received by the Government in payment of its demands till December 1852; and as late as 1854-55 gold coin to the value of 412,000*l.* was sent by the Government from India to London. The value of the gold imported into India in the eight years from 1862-63 to 1869-70 was no less than 50,000,000*l.*

101. Sir Charles Trevelyan, writing in 1864 in support of a proposal to make sovereigns legal tender in India, referred to the large importation of gold since 1860 as indicating "the determination of the people to have gold," and added that it "shows that the Government would be cordially seconded by "them in any attempt to introduce a gold currency on a sound footing." The Secretary of State, Sir Charles Wood, when replying in the same year, wrote: "It is obvious from the information collected by Sir Charles Trevelyan "that there is a very general desire for the introduction of gold coins in "India," and "that the people, even in the upper and remote parts of India, "are well acquainted with the sovereign." There is little question but that these observations are as applicable at the present time as when originally made.

102. The introduction of gold coins on an important scale would necessarily take place through the banks; and the complete success of the paper currency, as to the acceptance of which by the people of India there had been on the part of many persons serious doubts, shows that there need be no hesitation as to the introduction of a gold legal tender coinage on the ground of its novelty.

103. It may be added that the value of the net imports of gold into India since 1880 has amounted to more than Rx. 44,000,000; and it might be expected that much of the uncoined gold now in India, which must be very considerable, would be brought to the mints if a gold coinage were introduced on a proper basis.

Objections to the proposals: (2) *on the ground of inexpediency.*

Objections to the proposals on the ground of inexpediency.

104. So far we have been considering whether the proposals of the Government of India are practicable. We turn now to consider the objections taken to those proposals, even assuming that they would be effectual to maintain a stable exchange. Some of these objections are equally applicable, whether the exchange is or is not materially raised above its present level. Others are only of force on the assumption that exchange is to be so raised. We will deal first with those which are directed against the scheme generally on the assumption that the rate of exchange is not to be raised, but that a continued fall in the value of silver is likely to create a considerable divergence between the exchange value of the rupee and that of the silver of which it consists.

Objections—(a) Supposing the ratio not to be raised and silver to fall.

Spurious coinage.

105. It is anticipated by some that a serious amount of spurious coinage would result. If spurious coins to a large amount could be put in circulation, the transaction would no doubt be a profitable one; but in countries where silver coins having an intrinsic value much below their nominal value are in circulation, spurious coinage would be an extremely profitable enterprise, and experience shows that the apprehended danger has not been realised in these countries. Against this, however, it is maintained by some persons that this affords no guide as to what would be likely to happen in India, the natives of which country might, in their opinion, be expected to display great skill in the manufacture of spurious coins, while the people who receive them are guided more by the weight of metal in the coin than by its appearance. It is difficult to estimate with precision the real extent of the alleged danger, but when it is borne in mind that, in order to carry out operations on an extended scale, expensive and specially constructed machinery would be requisite, we doubt whether the danger of India being flooded with a large amount of spurious coin would really be a grave one.

Effect on hoards of silver.

106. The effect that on the assumption with which we are now dealing the closing of the mints would have upon the hoards of natives of India and upon their silver ornaments is more free from doubt. Coined rupees, of which it is said that the hoards chiefly consist, would be unaffected, except in so far as any further fall in their gold value would be prevented; but the uncoined silver and silver ornaments would cease to be convertible into rupees, and would certainly be depreciated in value. In times of scarcity and famine a considerable quantity of silver ornaments has found its way to the mints. During the period of the great famine in 1877 and the following years, for example, large quantities of such ornaments were minted. In three years no less than Rx. 4,500,000 were thus turned into money. It is said, however, that the transaction of converting silver ornaments or hoarded silver into money is not at the present time effected by the owner himself taking them or sending them to the mints for conversion into rupees: it is through the intervention of the village money-lender that the transaction is carried out. Uncoined silver would, it is asserted, still be converted into money in the same fashion. This is, no doubt, true, but it is obvious that the ornaments would not be converted on terms as favourable to the seller. It cannot, we think, be doubted that the closing of the mints would in this case depreciate the silver ornaments and the uncoined silver hoarded by the people of India. Such a use of ornaments is, however, said to be rare.

Existing losses would be stereotyped.

107. A further objection is to the effect that the proposal of the Government of India would perpetuate the burden hitherto experienced by India owing to the fall of exchange, and that it would be unfair to stereotype the loss of persons entitled to be paid in rupees, and to deprive them by the act of the Government of the chance of a rise. To this it may be answered that having regard to the future prospects of the silver market, so far as they can be gauged at the present time, all persons concerned would probably be glad to lose their chance of a future rise on the terms of being secured against the effects of a fall.

Inconvertible token currency would be created with a gold standard, but without a gold currency.

108. Another objection is that the proposal of the Indian Government will, if there should in future be a divergence between the value of the rupee and the market price of silver, have the effect of converting the whole of the currency of India into a token currency, which would in no way differ in principle from an inconvertible paper currency. It must, however, be remembered that, although a nation possessed of a fairly satisfactory monetary system might well hesitate to exchange it even temporarily for an inconvertible currency, yet India already labours under difficulties the gravity of which is admitted. One of the greatest risks connected with an inconvertible paper currency is the temptation which it affords to the Government unduly to expand the amount in circulation; the proposal of the Indian Government, however, does not involve this danger. It is to be observed, too, that in the United States, in Germany, in the Latin Union, and in Holland a very large amount of silver coins has, with mints closed against the free coinage of silver, been maintained as full legal tender at a gold value far exceeding that of the silver they contain; whilst in Austria-Hungary during the recent fall in silver a forced paper currency, founded originally on that metal, has in exchange more nearly corresponded with the original gold value of the silver on which it was based than has the silver itself.

Currency would not be automatic.

109. Again, strong objections are urged to the power being placed in the hands of the Government to close the mints to the public, while retaining to itself the power to coin rupees, and thus to its being enabled at will to contract or expand the currency. But the assumption we are now making is that the exchange is not to be materially raised above its present level. If the rise were checked by the reception of gold, as suggested by the Government of India, the discretionary power vested in that Government would be confined within very narrow limits, because, if the rupee were to rise above the fixed ratio to such an extent as to cover the expenses of transmission and of coinage, it would become profitable to take gold to the Indian mint or to

send sovereigns to India, and thus the currency would be rendered automatic on a gold basis.

Burden of taxation would be increased.

110. It is further objected to the proposals of the Indian Government that they would make the value of the rupee greater than it otherwise would be, and that thereby the burden of Indian taxation would be increased. That part of the revenue which consists of fixed payments would remain unaltered in nominal value, whilst each rupee which the ryot pays would be worth more, and the rupee prices of the goods he produces would be less, than they would be if silver continued to fall. The argument is no doubt sound; but there are answers to this objection which have no little weight.

Present prices would not be altered.

111. Whether silver is falling or gold rising in value, or both movements are taking place, and whether an appreciating or a depreciating standard is the less open to objection, are questions of great difficulty. We are dealing with the assumption that the present ratio, or some ratio differing but little from it, is maintained. On the assumption the present level of rupee prices would not be at once altered; and if in future rupee prices became less and the burden of existing fixed taxation became heavier than they would have been if a silver standard had been maintained, this result would not be arbitrarily produced by the action of the Government, but would be due to the fact that the new standard was depreciating less or appreciating more than that for which it was substituted.

Alternative of increased taxation a still more formidable difficulty.

112. In the next place, it must be borne in mind that the alteration in the relative values of gold and silver has so increased the liabilities of the Indian Government in comparison with its revenues as to make it necessary, in the absence of other remedies, to impose fresh taxation. The evidence we have had from men whose experience qualifies them to judge points distinctly to the conclusion that, supposing the choice to be between an indirect increase of taxation arising from arrest of the fall in the value of the rupee, or even from a considerable increase in its value, on the one hand, and the imposition of new taxation on the other, the latter of these courses would be far more likely to lead to popular discontent and political difficulty than the former.

Trade with silver-using countries.

113. The proposal of the Government of India in so far as it rendered the exchange between India and gold-using countries stable would introduce into the trade of India with silver-using countries the same disquieting influences which, it is alleged, at present hamper the trade of India with gold-using countries. It must, however, be observed that the trade of India with silver-using countries only amounts to about half of her trade with gold-using countries.

Trade of India in competition with silver-using countries.

114. Another objection strongly urged is that if the proposal of the Government were carried out, and there should arise a great divergence between the ratio borne to gold by the rupee and by silver respectively, this would seriously affect the trade of India with silver-using countries, and stimulate in those countries the production of commodities which compete with Indian commodities in the markets of the world, and that the effect of such increased competition would be seriously felt by India.

Exports of India to silver-using countries.

115. To deal first with the point as it affects the trade between India and the silver-using countries which now take her commodities. The most important of these is China, which now takes from India a large quantity of manufactured cotton goods. China, it is said, would not give more silver for these cotton goods than it did before; but if the divergence between silver and the rupee were considerable, the same silver price would mean a lower rupee price. It is true this lower rupee price might represent a greater purchasing power than if the rupee had been allowed to fall *pari passu* with silver; but the manufacturer, it is contended, would find a difficulty in diminishing the rupee cost of production. Some of his expenses would consist of fixed payments, and the difficulty of diminishing the number of rupees paid in wages would

be considerable. In the result, the trade would be less profitable, and its volume would be diminished. The reply made to this argument is that the Indian produce imported into China is paid for ultimately by goods exported by China to other countries, and that if the gold price of these commodities does not fall owing to a fall in the gold value of silver, they would realise a higher silver price, and that China would thus be able to pay a higher price for the Indian imports. We have already given our reasons for doubting whether the fall in the gold value of silver does operate, to any considerable extent in reducing the gold price of commodities exported from silver-using countries.

Manufacture in such countries of goods competing with Indian exports.

116. It is suggested further that if the fall of silver should continue to be considerable, it would afford a great inducement to promote the manufacture in China of cotton goods in substitution for those now imported from India, and stress is laid upon the fact that the production of cotton goods in Japan has already become considerable. To this it is answered that China is slow to move, and that the impediments and burdens which are imposed upon industrial enterprise in China are such as to render the fear that the suggested change in the currency system of India would greatly stimulate the production of cotton goods in China unreasonable. Fears have been also expressed lest the production of cotton goods in Japan, where there is practically a silver standard, should be further increased in consequence of the advantage which that country would gain by the fall in the value of silver as compared with India if the exchange there remained stationary. As to this argument we may refer to the remarks in paragraph 27, in which we have expressed our view that the stimulus thus caused to the export trade of a country can only be transitory, and can continue only until circumstances have brought about the inevitable adjustment. In the same paragraph we examined the trade statistics of India, and could not see any evidence that a relation existed between a fall in exchange and the volume of exports.

Opium trade with China.

117. It is, moreover, objected, and for the same reasons, that the opium trade between India and China would be seriously affected if the currency proposals of the Government came into operation, and that India must be content to receive fewer rupees for the opium exported to China. The average annual value of opium so exported is about Rx. 10,000,000, and the greater part of the decrease in its export value, supposing such decrease were realised, would fall upon the Government. It is obvious that in that event the effect upon the revenue would be very serious. In the case of opium, as well as cotton goods, it is argued that there would be a tendency to replace to some extent the use of Indian opium by opium grown in China. The same answer which has been given to this argument in relation to the trade in cotton goods is equally applicable with regard to the opium traffic. It must be remembered, too, that the production of opium in China is at the present time very large. The amount imported from India forms only a small portion of the total consumption. Indian opium is in truth a luxury; its use in preference to Chinese opium is a matter of taste, and depends upon its real or assumed superior qualities. Under these circumstances, it may be doubted whether any considerable diminution in the rupee value of opium exports to China would be likely to result from the adoption of the proposals of the Indian Government.

Competition of silver-using countries with India in other markets.

118. Those who object that the trade of India with other silver-using countries would be diminished in volume and profit by the adoption of the Government proposals lay, perhaps, even greater stress upon the advantage which a great divergence between silver and the rupee would give to those countries in their competition with India. Some of the articles exported by India are also produced in and exported from silver-using countries, and other important articles of Indian trade are, it is said, capable of being produced there—notably in China. If there came to be a great divergence between the value of silver and of the rupee, a considerably lower gold price would in China represent the same amount of silver as before, whilst to India it would give fewer rupees. The Chinese would be content to take the same amount of silver—that is to say, the same silver price—that they have hitherto done, so that the Indian

producer must rest satisfied with a lower rupee price, or perhaps be driven out of the market altogether through the stress of this competition. One reply given to this objection is that it involves the proposition that the continuous depreciation of the currency of a country in relation to that of others is advantageous to the commerce of the country whose currency is thus depreciated, and adds to its prosperity. This answer is not absolutely conclusive, because, even if it be true that the cost of production in wages and otherwise would ultimately adjust itself to the fall in the value of silver, yet it is impossible to deny that, until his adjustment has been brought about, the exporter in the silver-using country, who continues to pay the same nominal wages, and whose nominal expenditure for production otherwise remains the same, has an advantage in competition with the exporter who receives a lower price than before, and who can only retain to himself the same advantages by a reduction of nominal wages; and it must be remembered that in a country whose civilisation is backward, and whose industrial institutions are but little developed, the interval may be considerable before such an adjustment can be effected. But, allowing that the argument of those who raise the objection with which we have been dealing is not without foundation, consideration of the experience derived from a study of the history of Indian exports during the period characterised by a fall in the gold value of silver, as noticed in paragraph 27, leads us to doubt whether the suggested advantage is not much less than those who urge the argument suppose.

Tea plantations.

119. Those who are interested in the tea plantations of India, the produce of which is now exported in large quantities, maintain that their industry might be greatly crippled, if not extinguished, by the competition of China and Ceylon if a gold standard were adopted in India only, and silver continued to fall heavily. It is to be observed, however, that the transfer of the commerce in tea from China to India, which has been going on for some years, has taken place, whilst the two countries have shared alike the changes produced by the fall in the value of silver. But it is stated on behalf of the tea planters that, even though their success may be due to the Indian tea better suiting the wants of the consumers, yet the difference in the relative price in gold-using countries of Chinese and Indian tea might be such as to overbalance any advantages possessed by the Indian products, and cause the competition to be a disastrous one for the Indian producer. It must be added that the qualities of the Ceylon tea are much the same as those of Indian tea. It cannot be denied that, if the proposed currency change were adopted in India alone, its tendency might be for a time to benefit the producer in Ceylon, and perhaps the Chinese in his competition with the Indian. To what extent this tendency would prejudice the Indian producer it is impossible to forecast, and, even so far as it did so, it must be remembered that it would not necessarily entail disadvantage on the country as a whole; and having regard to the history of the Indian tea trade, and to its great progress in recent years under existing conditions, we cannot think it likely that any very serious prejudice would result.

China might produce what she now imports from India.

120. We have already referred to the argument that China might in the altered circumstances anticipated produce for her own consumption commodities which she now imports from India. It is alleged that not only would she do this, but that she would also increase her production of cotton and other articles, for which her soil and climate are said to be suitable, and send them into the market to compete with Indian products. To this it is replied, and we think with force, that the want of railways and other means of communication in China, the heavy and arbitrary imposts to which production is there subjected, and other causes, deprive these apprehensions of any very serious foundation.

Balance of trade and Council bills.

121. It is further objected that the balance of trade would be disturbed; that the export trade of India would be injured by a gold standard, and that India would thus, *pro tanto*, lose her power of paying her debts; that the Indian Government would in consequence be unable to sell their bills in London; and that they would be obliged to send silver from India at a ruinous loss to pay their gold debt.

Export trade.

Council bills.

122. This objection seems to depend on the question whether the export trade of India will be injured by the proposals of the Government of India, with which we have already dealt in paragraphs 27 and 114 to 120. As to the Council bills, it may be observed that they are only a financial mode adopted as the simplest and best by the Government of India for the purpose of paying a gold debt to England, which in any case they must pay, and which other nations owing gold debts to England pay in other modes. They are orders for the payment of rupees in India, and the same end would be attained if the Government of India bought sterling bills of the exporting merchants in India, and sent them to be cashed on its account in London. Where a country has debts to pay, it must pay them, and it will do so by means of exports, the transaction being effected in whatever methods are found to be most convenient.

India must pay her debts in whatever is the most convenient form.

123. So far as concerns their effect on the import of silver into India, the Council bills now compete with silver; the closing of the mints to silver would relieve the Council bills from this competition, and the immediate effect would be a tendency for the bills to sell at a higher price. The merchant wishing to pay for Indian goods would have to pay more gold for the Council bills. If their price should rise so far as to make the business of buying Indian goods unprofitable, it would no doubt, *pro tanto*, check the export trade of India, and the price of the bills must fall. But it would only fall so far as would be necessary in order to make the trade again profitable. In short, India must pay her debts by exports, and the Indian Government cannot in any way avoid whatever expense is necessary in order to pay them. That these exports should ever consist of silver, depreciated as silver is in the Western world, is highly improbable; but, if this should turn out to be the case, it would be because silver was the article which India could best spare.

Currencies of Native States.

124. Fear has been expressed that the restriction of the coinage of rupees at the British mints would lead to an increase of the use of the coins of Native States in the British provinces. There are numerous Native States in different parts of India which exercise the right of coining, a privilege of which they are most tenacious, regarding it as an indication of sovereign authority. The currencies are very various in their details, the chief silver coin being the rupee, but with many variations in intrinsic value in the different States. In 1835, when the existing system of currency was adopted, a list of the various rupees then existing included no less than 300 different coinages (many, no doubt, obsolete), for the most part showing greater or less variations of value *inter se*.

125. The attempt made to facilitate the adoption of a common currency throughout India by an Act passed in 1876 has had no material effect. It provided that on a Native State agreeing to abstain from coining for at least thirty years, and not to allow coins resembling those of British India to be struck under its authority, the Government of India would coin for the State rupees identical in weight and fineness with those of British India, but with a device differing from that before used by the State. Such coins would be legal tender in British India. Up to the present time only four of the minor States have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act.

126. Sufficient information on the subject of the currencies of the various States is not available to admit of our giving any precise account of them, but there is reason to think that their issues are not on a scale of any considerable magnitude. The coinage of Hyderabad, the largest of the Native States, is stated to have been in 1887-88 816 tolas of gold and 15,051 tolas of silver, and in 1888-89 784 tolas of gold and 17,76,421 tolas of silver, the tola representing the weight of a rupee; the value of the Hyderabad rupee, commonly called the Hálli Sicca rupee, is about 14 per cent less than that of the rupee of British India. The Baroda State coined 8 lakhs of rupees in 1883-84 and 9 lakhs in 1884-85, but in the three following years there was no coinage; new machinery for the mint was supplied in 1891. The Kashmir mint appears to be no longer in operation, and the States of Mysore and Rewah also are said to

have no mints. The coinages of Holkar's Government at Indore, of Bhopal, and of Travancore are reported to be very small in amount.

127. On the whole, it appears that the annual addition to the coinage of the Native States is of little importance. The coins of these States have a free circulation among the population of the border districts of those States and the British provinces, and at times are found at considerable distances from their place of origin. They are, however, always liable to a charge for discount when circulating beyond the State from which they issue, and in no case are received at British treasuries, by the railways, municipalities, or other local bodies, nor are they legal tender in British territory.

128. On this subject the Government of India, in a telegram of the 16th of March 1893, stated their opinion that they could easily overcome any difficulty that might arise in connection with rupees coined under the Native Coinage Act, 1876, before mentioned; and that they did not think that any serious difficulties could arise in connection with the coinages of Native States generally.

Ceylon and Mauritius.

129. We have had evidence from persons interested in the trade of Ceylon expressing apprehensions that if the proposed change of standard were to be made in India, and the present currency arrangements were to be continued in Ceylon, the effect would be prejudicial to the trade of that island. These apprehensions are of the same nature as those we have already examined on the part of the planters in India. It is obvious that independently of these apprehensions, both Ceylon and Mauritius, which have the rupee as their standard coin, which have no mints of their own, and which import their rupees from India, would be affected by the closing of the mints and by the adoption of a gold standard in India. It would in that event be open to the Governments of those Colonies to acquiesce in the action of India, or to establish currencies of their own, with or without local mints. If they should adopt a currency of their own, and if in India the rupee should in consequence of the proposed changes rise above its silver value, it would become profitable to export Indian rupees from those Colonies to India. Such an export would operate in the same way as a release of the hoards of coined rupees in India, and might, so far as it goes, delay the rise in the value of the rupee. But, according to the best information we can obtain, the stock is not so large as to be likely to have any considerable disturbing influence. It is no part of our duty to advise what action should be taken by the Colonial Governments, except to point out that they ought not to allow any coins which they issue to be so similar to the Indian rupee as to be mistaken for it, and thus to become current in India.

Objections (b) supposing the ratio to be raised materially above the present level.

Objections on the assumption that the ratio is raised materially above the present level.

130. We have been hitherto dealing with the proposals of the Indian Government on the assumption that exchange is at once fixed at a point not materially above its present level. The suggestion of the Government of India is that no ratio should be fixed immediately on the closing of the mints. Their proposal to take power to declare that English gold coinage shall be legal tender in India at a rate of *not less than* 13⅓ rupees to the sovereign would, if acted upon, prevent the exchange from rising to any great extent above 1*s.* 6*d.*—that is, a ratio of silver to gold a little less than 20 to 1. As the present exchange value of the rupee is 1*s.* 2¾*d.*, and the ratio of silver to gold about 24 to 1, the Indian Government, though it may be that they would act gradually and tentatively, suggest the possibility of raising the ratio materially above the present level.

131. We have now, therefore, to consider what are the objections to these proposals on the assumption that the exchange were so raised.

The same objections as if the ratio were not raised.

132. All the objections which have been urged as existing in the case of the assumption that the ratio were fixed at a point not materially above the present level are at least equally applicable in the case of that which we have now to consider; but the answers which have been given to them in the

former case are not all of equal force where the ratio has been materially raised.

Spurious coinage, trade, inconvertible currency.

133. The dangers of spurious coinage and of depreciation of Indian hoards must increase in proportion to the difference between the value of the rupee and the market value of silver; and the trade difficulties due to a rising exchange, such as they are, would, of course, be the greater the higher the ratio was taken. Moreover, the difficulty of maintaining an inconvertible token coinage as full legal tender at a par value tends to increase with the difference between the legal value of the token coin and the metal it contains; but the cases of foreign currencies quoted above show that difficulties similar to those which are apprehended in the case of India have been successfully encountered.

Objections founded on effect upon rupee prices and fixed burdens.

134. We pass to the objections founded upon the effects on rupee prices, on taxation, and on other fixed burdens. These effects would be such as result from an appreciating currency, namely, first, to make prices lower than they would otherwise have been; then, though more slowly, to lower money wages, and to increase the burden of debts and of all fixed payments. It has been urged in answer to this that, whatever these evils may be, they are not greater than those which have in recent years been experienced from a depreciating currency, namely, prices higher than they would have been but for such depreciation, and debts and other just burdens lightened, to the benefit of the persons who pay, and to the injury of those who receive, including the Government. It has also been urged that if future appreciation were due to the act of the Government, past depreciation has also been due to the adoption by the Government of an unstable and depreciating standard. But, even assuming that these answers are true in point of fact, it is no less true that, since the adoption of the silver standard in 1835, the depreciation of the silver currency has arisen from causes over which the Government have exercised no control, whereas any appreciation resulting from the raising of the rupee would be due to the direct action of the Government.

135. It is impossible in view of these considerations not to come to the conclusion that to close the mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall.

Injury to Eastern trade.

136. It has been represented to us by the China Association, the Chambers of Commerce at Hong-Kong and Singapore, and others interested in the Eastern trade that a change, such as has been proposed by the Government of India, would be likely to be prejudicial to their interests. Although some of the facts to which we have already drawn attention indicate that the apprehensions expressed are excessive, and although some of the arguments which we have adopted are not inapplicable to their case, we have not thought it within the limits of Your Lordship's reference to enter in detail upon the considerations suggested by these representations.

Alternative Schemes.

Charge on silver.

137. Amongst the suggestions made for preventing a further fall in the value of the rupee, for counteracting the effect of the fall which has already taken place, and for adding to the resources of the Government of India is a proposal to impose a charge on silver, which might take the form either of an increased seignorage on the coinage of the rupee or of a duty on all silver imported. It is claimed for this proposal that it would avoid direct and obvious interference with the standard of value, whilst it would bring in additional revenue to the Government. It is therefore desirable to examine it carefully.

Seignorage.

138. Let us first assume the charge to be a seignorage. In that case, it would be imposed only on the silver brought to be coined. It might take either of two forms, *viz.*, a fixed charge of so much per ounce, or a charge

varying inversely as the gold value of silver, so as to keep the rupee at a certain fixed ratio to gold. A fixed seignorage would be no remedy for a fluctuating exchange, because, whatever might be its present effect, it would fail to maintain a parity of exchange between the rupee and the sovereign if silver should fall further or should rise in value; and, although it might afford some present relief, a continued fall in exchange would leave India subject to the same difficulties as before.

Fixed in amount.

139. A seignorage varying inversely with the gold value of silver is not open to the same objection. If this were adopted so as to make the gold price of a given weight of silver plus the duty always equal to a given weight of gold, it would, no doubt, tend to maintain the rupee at a fixed ratio to the sovereign. But to provide from time to time for the necessary alterations in such a varying seignorage, so as not to embarrass trade or to encourage undesirable speculation, would be an administrative function of some difficulty. An intermediate course might be taken, making the seignorage vary, not with the daily rate of exchange, but at fixed intervals, say, from year to year, so that the annual charge should vary inversely as the annual average gold value of silver for the preceding year. Though, judging by recent experience, this method would lessen considerably without, however, entirely removing the administrative difficulties above mentioned, yet towards the end of the term for which the seignorage had been fixed speculators would be encouraged either to pour silver into India or to abstain from importing it, according as they expected the seignorage to be raised or lowered.

Varying inversely as the gold price of silver.

140. The imposition of a seignorage necessarily enhances in an artificial manner the value of the rupee above the intrinsic value of the silver it contains, and tends to reduce the amount coined. Many of the objections, therefore, which have been urged to the proposals of the Government of India apply equally in principle to such a scheme. It is, in fact, an indirect method of attaining the end which the Indian Government propose to attain by closing the mints.

Indirect method of altering the standard.

141. A 10 per cent seignorage—that is, an addition of 8 per cent to the present rate,—even on the assumption that its imposition had no effect in reducing the amount coined, would only on the average coinage since 1875 produce annually about Rx. 600,000; and therefore, regarded as a mode of raising revenue, the relief afforded to the Indian Exchequer would not be sufficient to meet the difficulties which the Government have to encounter. It is impossible to anticipate that with so heavy a seignorage the amount coined would be as large as on the average of recent years; nor could any fixed amount be relied on, since it would depend on the state of the exchange, and on the quantity of silver brought to the mint. It is, in fact, open to the objection in principle which applies to many other forms of taxation imposed for purposes other than that of revenue, *viz.*, that in proportion as it effects the object of restricting the coinage of silver, it ceases to be profitable as a source of revenue.

Regarded as a mode of raising revenue.

Unsatisfactory.

142. It remains for us to consider the effect of imposing a duty on all silver imported, whether for coinage or otherwise. Such a duty would tend to restrict the supply of uncoined as well as coined silver; but, looking to the fact that nearly all the silver imported in recent years has been coined, this difference is not at the present moment of great importance. Subject to this distinction, the observations we have made on the proposals for a seignorage apply also to the proposal to levy a duty on uncoined silver, with the addition that such a tax would be difficult to enforce, and would be an encouragement to smuggling; and that, if it were made to vary constantly with the gold price of silver, the administrative difficulties would be even greater.

Duty on silver imported.

143. The coinage of a new rupee of greater weight than that at present existing has been suggested as a remedy for the difficulty. If for this purpose the plan were adopted of recoining the existing rupees, it is evident that the expense, which must be calculated on at least 1,000 to 1,500 millions of rupees, would be very heavy, even if the measure did not attract to the mints hoards in excess of the amount in circulation; and, after the recoinage had been completed, there would be no security that it would be effectual, since a further fall in the gold value of the rupee would produce difficulties of the same kind as have now arisen. If, on the other hand, in addition to the existing rupees, heavier rupees were issued, there is the objection that, for some time at any rate, two kinds of coin would be in circulation, of different intrinsic worth, yet professedly of the same value; and there does not appear to be any advantage in this plan over that proposed by the Government of India.

Coinage of heavier rupees

144. Other plans which have been suggested are the introduction of a gold standard with a gold currency, the ratio of the gold and silver coins being notified from time to time according to the market rates of exchange; the adoption of a gold standard with a very high unit, rupees being made token coins, and currency notes of large denomination being issued for gold alone, but payable in either gold or rupees; the issue of currency notes expressed in gold, but exchangeable only into rupees at the foreign exchange rate of the day; the establishment of a gold standard without a gold coinage based on the credit of a reserve to be held by the Bank of England in India; the gradual introduction of a gold standard by placing the rupee debt on a gold basis, and providing for the discharge of debts partly in gold and partly in silver, the proportion of the former being annually increased until the whole became fixed in gold; the adoption of a given amount of gold bullion as a standard for foreign and wholesale transactions, leaving the coins to be used as tokens for internal trade; the declaration that rupees shall be a legal tender in the United Kingdom; the issue of coins of mixed gold and silver; the basing of the currency system on a certain amount of Government sterling stock; the adoption of independent standards of gold and silver to be in use at the same time.

Various schemes.

145. We deem it unnecessary to do more than indicate in the briefest manner the nature of these proposals. Some of them are not within the power of the Government of India, and others are impracticable for various reasons; while no one of them appears to be so free from objection as to justify us in advising Your Lordship to reject in its favour the proposal of the Government of India.

Possible modifications of the proposals of the Government of India.

146. Your Lordship will observe that we have given most careful and anxious consideration to the objections which have been urged against the scheme of the Government of India; we feel that some of them have weight, and we regret that, in the opinion of that Government, it should be necessary to propose a measure which would undoubtedly be attended with some risks and inconveniences. We proceed to consider whether, in case it were decided to adopt such a proposal as that made by the Government of India, it would be possible by any modifications to remove or diminish the objections to which we have referred.

Possible modifications of proposals.

147. It appears to be desirable that any such scheme should afford security against any sudden and considerable rise of exchange. If the closing of the mints were thought likely to lead to such a rise, the opposition to the measure would, no doubt, be greatly augmented. In all probability the cessation of free coinage of silver would be immediately followed by a fall in the price of that metal. If at the same time exchange rose considerably, the divergence between the rupee and its intrinsic value would become at once very marked. The difficulty of maintaining the rupee at its higher exchange value

Provision against a sudden great rise in exchange.

might be increased, and the apprehensions of disaster which are entertained, even if they be exaggerated or unreal, would be intensified.

148. Moreover, the rise in exchange would be calculated to lead to a fall in the price of Indian produce. And, if this were seen to follow, and believed to be caused by the action of the Government, public opinion might be disturbed and the situation might become critical. The view has been expressed that, even though the native producers might not be likely to be actively hostile to a scheme which left prices unaffected, they would be far from indifferent, and the state of things might become dangerous if prices began to fall very sensibly.

149. What, then, would be the effect of the scheme suggested by the Government of India? Closing the mints, even if the Government of India were to issue the proposed notification that gold coins would be made legal tender at a rate of 13⅓ rupees to the sovereign, might bring about a rise in exchange to the level thus indicated, *viz.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee. It is true that those who think that exchange would not for a considerable time rise at all, and that even the existing ratio might not be maintained, may be right in their anticipations. But it must be admitted that on such a point no one can predict with certainty; exchange might rise suddenly and considerably, unless the Government were to interfere actively to prevent it; and the public would not feel any certainty as to the course they would take.

Ratio for coinage of rupees on tender of gold at the mints.

150. The scheme might, however, be so modified that the exchange could not immediately rise much above its present level. It might be provided that the mints should be closed to the public for the coinage of silver, but should be used by the Government for the coinage of rupees if required by the public in exchange for gold, at a ratio to be fixed in the first instance not much above that now prevailing, say 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee. Any fear of a considerable rise would thus be allayed, and any evil effects of such a rise would be prevented. Moreover, even if silver fell, the divergence between the nominal and the intrinsic value of the rupee would not be so great as if exchange at the same time rose. There would be these additional advantages: First, the currency would not cease to be automatic. Next, it would be a less violent step than closing the mints altogether. They would practically remain open, subject to certain conditions. It would be the smallest departure from the *status quo* which could accomplish the object the Government of India have in view. Besides these advantages, there would be the further gain, that it would still leave the volume of the rupee coinage dependent on the wants of the people of India; and the fact that rupees might continue to be coined would tend to prevent silver falling as much as would be the case if it were supposed that the coinage of rupees was to cease altogether.

151. The Government of India have expressed the opinion that there would be no practical difficulty in carrying such a modified scheme as this into effect. It would not, of course, be essential to the plan that the ratio should never be fixed above 1*s.* 4*d.*; circumstances might arise rendering it proper, and even necessary, to raise the ratio; and the Indian Government might be empowered to alter it with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Such a scheme would, indeed, in the first instance, be tentative, and would not impede further action if circumstances should render it desirable.

Acceptance of gold coins in payment of public dues.

152. It would be consistent with the scheme, and would serve as a means of familiarizing the public with the use of a gold currency, if the Government were to accept gold coins at the same ratio in payment of all dues.

153. Inasmuch as the course to be pursued in relation to the matter referred to us will come before Her Majesty's Government for decision, the Chairman thinks it right to abstain from taking any part in determining what recommendations should be made to Your Lordship.

154. We desire to express our high appreciation of the benefit conferred upon us by the appointment of Mr. Waterfield to act as Secretary to the

Committee. His knowledge, ability, and zeal have been of the greatest assistance to us throughout our protracted deliberations.

HERSCHELL.
LEONARD COURTNEY.
T. H. FARRER.
REGINALD E. WELBY.
ARTHUR GODLEY.
R. STRACHEY.
B. W. CURRIE.

Recommendations of the Committee.

Recommendations of the Committee

155. It remains for us to state the conclusions at which we have arrived. While conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, we cannot, in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left as they are, advise Your Lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard, which that Government, with their responsibility and deep interest in the success of the measures suggested, have submitted to you.

156. But we consider that the following modifications of these proposals are advisable. The closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver should be accompanied by an announcement that, though closed to the public, they will be used by Government for the coinage of rupees in exchange for gold at a ratio to be then fixed, say 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee; and that at the Government treasuries gold will be received in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio.

157. We do not feel ourselves able to indicate any special time or contingency when action should be taken. It has been seen that the difficulties to be dealt with have become continually greater; that a deficit has been already created, and an increase of that deficit is threatened; that there are at the present moment peculiar grounds for apprehension; and that the apprehended dangers may become real with little notice. It may also happen that if action is delayed until these are realized, and if no step is taken by the Indian Government to anticipate them, the difficulty of acting with effect will be made greater by the delay. It is obvious that nothing should be done prematurely or without full deliberation; but, having in view these considerations, we think that it should be in the discretion of the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to take the requisite steps if and when it appears to them and to him necessary to do so.

LEONARD COURTNEY.
T. H. FARRER.
REGINALD E. WELBY.
ARTHUR GODLEY.
R. STRACHEY.
B. W. CURRIE.

HENRY WATERFIELD,
Secretary.

It seems to me that our judgment of what the Home Government should do in reference to the proposals of the Government of India must depend upon the view we take of the cause of the divergence in value that has arisen between gold and silver. The Indian Government has to make large annual payments in gold, whilst its receipts are in silver. Has gold become more valuable in itself or silver less valuable in itself, or if both movements have happened, which has been relatively greater? If gold has become

more valuable, the burdens of India have become greater than was contemplated or intended, and we must ask ourselves whether they can be in any degree reduced. If silver has become less valuable, the taxation of India is made lighter, and we may freely examine the means, direct or indirect, of raising it. If an intermediate hypothesis is adopted, our way of viewing the problem must be modified accordingly. In our Report we have not examined this preliminary question, but I hold it the first to be determined. For reasons upon which I do not now enter, I have come to the conclusion that the divergence between gold and silver has been to a large extent due to an appreciation of gold; and this opinion necessarily affects my judgment of the policy of the Indian Government, which is to adopt a gold standard instead of one of silver. This is to accept as unalterable, if not to intensify, the aggravated burden thrown upon India. It may be that no other course is possible, but the Home Government should ask itself whether it is through its own action that no other course is possible, and whether the Indian Government might not propose a very different course if there was any chance of its being favourably considered by the Supreme Government. I am myself drawn to the conclusion that the Home Government is the greatest obstacle, perhaps the only substantial obstacle, to the establishment of an international agreement for the use of silver as money, which, without attempting to restore the position of twenty years since, would relieve India from the anxiety of a further depreciation of its revenue in relation to its liabilities. The problem may be thus stated:—The Indian Government asks permission to adopt a certain course, but, as is well understood, not the course it would of its own free will first desire to be adopted. In considering whether the course actually proposed should be sanctioned, we cannot refuse to consider whether there are invincible obstacles to the entertainment of the course which would be the first preference of India.

If I am to put aside the previous question, and confine myself to the proposition whether the Indian Government should be allowed to suspend the free coinage of silver, so as to enhance the value of the coined rupee till it reached a certain relation to the sovereign, such as 1 to 15 (1*s.* 4*d.*) or 1 to 13⅓ (1*s.* 6*d.*), I concur in the report of my colleagues, subject to the following reservation:—In paragraph 139 I think we have overrated the difficulty and delicacy of the administrative function involved in the plan there discussed. I believe action would be fairly simple if the plan were practically tackled. The mints of India are not so numerous as to prevent a daily telegraphic message of the seignorage to be charged, if such frequency should be deemed necessary. The embarrassment to which a person in London wishing to make a remittance in India would be exposed from his uncertainty as to what the seignorage would be when silver reached an Indian mint would be of the same character as his present embarrassment in not knowing what the exchange would be when silver reached India if he sent it out.

LEONARD COURTNEY.

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1. In the year 1878 the Government of India made a proposal that the mints should be closed against the free coinage of silver until the rupee should rise in value to 2*s.*, or one-tenth of an English sovereign. In making this proposal, and on other occasions, the Indian Government expressed themselves in very strong terms* concerning the dangers and difficulties, present and prospective, caused to India by the fall in silver. A Committee appointed by the Secretary of State, of which we were members, reported unanimously against the abovementioned proposal, and it was rejected by the Home Government.† Further experience shows that, whilst the views expressed by the Government of India concerning the future of silver have been fully justified by the fall which has since taken place, the present condition of India is scarcely such as to justify their estimate of the difficulties and dangers to the country which they believed would arise from it.

* See despatch of 9th November 1878, para. 22, and despatch of 4th September 1886, para. 24.

† See Treasury letter of 24th November 1879.

2. The following facts relating to the recent progress of India are taken from a paper read by Sir W. Hunter (one of the greatest existing authorities on the subject) at the Society of Arts on the 16th February 1892:

"Between 1881 and 1891 the whole number of the army had been raised from 170,000 to 220,000, and the number of British soldiers in it from 60,000 to 71,000, or, including reserves, volunteers, &c., to very much more. Many large and costly defensive works had been constructed both on the North-West frontier and on the coasts. In recent years almost all public buildings have been reconstructed on a large scale.

"Railways, both military and commercial, have been very greatly extended. Notwithstanding these extraordinary expenses, there were during the 25 years which followed 1862, 14 years of surplus and 11 years of deficit, yielding a net surplus of Rx. 4,000,000. In 1889 the public debt of India, exclusive of capital invested in railways, showed a reduction since the mutiny period of Rx. 26,000,000. The rate at which India can borrow has been reduced from 4 or 5 per cent to a little over 3 per cent. The revenue of India, exclusive of railways and municipal funds, has grown between 1856-57 and 1886-87 from Rx. 33,378,000 to Rx. 62,859,000, and in 1891 it had increased to Rx. 64,000,000, or, including railways and irrigation receipts, to Rx. 85,750,000, and this increase is due to the growth of old revenue rather than to new taxation. Further, whilst the rent or land tax paid by the people has increased by one-third, the produce of their fields has more than doubled in consequence partly of higher prices, and partly of increase in cultivation. Further, in 1891 there were nearly 18,000 miles of railway open, carrying 121,000,000 of passengers and 26,000,000 tons of goods, and adding a benefit to the people of India, calculated as far back as 1886, at Rx. 60,000,000. Further, the Indian exports and imports at sea, which in 1858 were about Rx. 40,000,000, amounted in 1891 to about Rx. 200,000,000, and the produce thus exported has increased in quality and variety no less than in amount."

3. Considering facts such as these, we should even now have difficulty in recommending the closing of the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver if it were not for the circumstance that a further heavy fall in silver is possible, and in certain contingencies imminent, and that any such fall may bring with it mischiefs and difficulties much greater than any which have yet been experienced.

4. Under these circumstances, having regard to the part we have already taken in this matter, as well as to the present exigencies of the case, we are anxious to state more fully and explicitly than is done in the report we have signed what is the full effect of the immediate step which we have agreed in recommending, and what precautions are in our opinion desirable with a view to its ulterior consequences.

The step recommended is that the Indian Government should be empowered to close the Indian mints against the free coinage of silver until the rupee rises in value, so as to stand at a given ratio with the sovereign; such ratio to be little above the ratio which has been current, say 1*s.* 4*d.*, and that they should then be required to give rupees at that ratio for all gold brought to their mints. The immediate effect of this step will be to alter the Indian measure of value. As long as the Indian mint is open, the measure of value is the market value of the weight of silver contained in the rupee; but, as soon as the mint is closed, we can no longer be sure that this will be the case. Further, so soon as the rupee has risen to the given ratio, the fraction of an English gold sovereign represented by 1*s.* 4*d.* will become the measure of value. This is in itself a most important change.

5. To alter the measure of value by substituting one metal for another is at all times a matter of great gravity, and to do so at a time when the relations between the two metals are in a state of constant fluctuation renders the alteration still more serious.

6. It is, however, to be observed that the step which we recommend will produce the least possible immediate change. Its object is not so much to raise the gold value of the rupee as to prevent a further fall. It does not materially alter the present relations between debtor and creditor, but, on the contrary,

prevents those relations being altered in the future by a further fall. Moreover, it provides a means whereby, in case there should be a demand for currency, that demand will be supplied automatically, and not at the discretion of the Indian Government.

7. This closing of the mints, however, is only the first step in the process contemplated by the Indian Government, and that process will not be complete until gold is made full legal tender, and is received into the Indian currency as freely as gold is received in England, or as silver is now received in India. This may be effected either by the free coinage of gold at the Indian mints or by the free reception under arrangement with the Imperial Government of gold sovereigns coined in England or in Australia as legal tender currency of India. When this is done, the change will be complete, and India will then have a gold standard of value, and a gold automatic currency, the quantity of which will depend on the demand for it. What that demand may be is uncertain. Sir D. Barbour estimates the outside of the quantity needed to maintain the gold standard at 15,000,000*l*., or one-fifth in value of the estimated present rupee currency But, whatever the precise amount, the gold currency is not expected to be more than a small fraction of the actual currency in circulation.

8. This currency will consist of rupees, each of which is intended to circulate, not at the value of the silver contained in it, but at the value of the gold contained in the fraction of the sovereign (1*s*. 4*d*.) which it represents. With the exception of the small quantity of gold in actual circulation, the currency of India will thus become a token currency of unparalleled magnitude; and if the market value of silver should fall considerably, its value would become very much greater than the value of the silver contained in it. Under such circumstances, it will to a great extent resemble a paper currency, and, if it were not made exchangeable for gold on demand, would resemble in many respects an inconvertible paper currency. The question then arises whether it is certain that such a currency will be maintained at its gold value without further precautions.

9. It is no doubt true that, until the rupee has risen in value to this adopted ratio, the scheme will not have come into full operation, and that, when it has come into full operation, the restriction placed upon the issue of silver rupees will tend to keep the rupee currency at the fixed gold value. But it may well be questioned whether this restriction is in itself a sufficient guarantee that this gigantic token currency will under all circumstances, be kept at par value. Sir David Barbour himself holds that eventually, if the scheme is to be successful, gold when required must be given for the rupee either without a premium or at a small premium.

10. It is, of course, obvious that a great country like India, if she undertakes a token currency, must maintain its value and discharge her obligation by making it reasonably certain that, where gold is needed in exchange for rupees, it will be possible to obtain it at the fixed ratio.

11. It has been argued that this object might possibly be effected without requiring the Government of India to give gold for silver at that ratio, and without the public confidence in their ability to do this which would arise from their accumulating and possessing a stock of gold available for the purpose. Instances may, no doubt, be selected in which Governments have maintained their inconvertible token currency at, or nearly at, par without these precautions. But a silver token currency, though not in form a promise to pay, really implies an obli ation to maintain its par value; and prudence as well as experience suggest that this obligation should be supported by the obvious means of fulfilling it.

12. The obligation on the Government to coin silver rupees when the rupee is at 1*s*. 4*d*. does not in itself carry with it a corresponding obligation on the Government to give gold for rupees. It may not therefore be necessary to provide a reserve of gold before that exchange is reached. If it is not reached under the measure proposed, no gold reserve will be needed; but if the measure is operative, gold will probably flow in, and will replace silver as the reserve against the Government paper issue. If gold thus flows in automatically, the Indian Government will be thereby enabled to accumulate a moderate

reserve; but, even if it does not, a reserve should, we contend, be provided before the Indian Government takes the final step of announcing, gold as the standard, coupled with the correlative obligation to give gold for silver.

13. What amount of gold reserve may be necessary it is difficult to say, but in order to have the desired effect, it must be substantial. The circumstances of India are favourable for the accumulation of the necessary stock. India imports more of the precious metals than she exports; her inhabitants no doubt possess already a stock of uncoined gold; and, if the Indian Government receive gold in payment of debts due to them, gold ought to come to their treasuries

14. At any rate, the expense necessary to procure and retain the requisite amount is one that cannot be avoided by any Government which desires to maintain the credit of its currency, and will be insignificant compared to the loss of which the Indian Government now complain.

15. Under these circumstances, we could not join in the recommendation contained in the report without at the same time recommending that the Government of India should, in view of the ultimate adoption of the whole of their plan, be prepared to secure the convertibility of their token silver currency, and should with that object accumulate a sufficient reserve of gold.

16. We think it right to add that the questions whether gold has become more valuable in itself or silver less valuable in itself, or whether both movements have taken place, and to what extent each movement has gone, as well as the further question between bimetallism on the one hand and a universal gold standard on the other, are questions of which we have taken no notice, as we do not think that they fall within the scope of the reference to us.

T. H. FARRER.

R. E. WELBY.

While cordially concurring with the views of my colleagues so far as they support the proposals of the Government of India, I should have preferred to approve those proposals without imposing the condition that the closing of the mints should be accompanied by an announcement that rupees will be coined in exchange for gold at the ratio of 1*s.* 4*d.*

It will be admitted that in a matter of this kind the minimum of State interference is desirable.

The only excuse for any action on the part of Government is that the evils from which they are suffering are becoming intolerable, and that, apart from the closing of the mints, no practical remedy has been proposed or is attainable.

In my opinion the proper course for Government to adopt is to issue a proclamation to the effect that,—

Having regard (1) to the redundancy of silver money in India as evidenced by the accumulation of rupees and paper currency in the banks, and (2) considering the uncertain policy of other nations with respect to silver, the Governor General in Council has resolved to suspend for the present the coinage of silver.

One effect of such a measure must necessarily be that the London exchange banks in tendering for Council bills will be compelled to quote the price in sterling which they are willing to pay. Another probable effect will be that gold will be sent to India in increased quantity on private account in order to be exchanged into rupees; and it appears to me that the price in each of these cases, when extended over a considerable period of time, and after a certain degree of stability has been attained, will afford the best guide to Government in estimating the gold value of the rupee, whenever they are called upon to open their mints to the coinage of gold.

The Government of Austria-Hungary closed their mints to the free coinage of silver in 1879, but did not declare a ratio between gold and silver till 1892. It seems likely that an interval of time more or less prolonged may elapse before the Government of India will be in a position to declare a ratio, having regard to the great uncertainty of the effect which its action may produce upon the rate of exchange.

I prefer to leave full discretion to that Government to take such measures as occasion may require and experience may dictate, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State in Council.

I fear that any arbitrary action on the part of Government in a matter respecting which it is impossible that all the facts can be present to their consideration might lead to reclamations both from the public creditor and from others whose interests depend upon Indian exchange, and I am unwilling to take the responsibility of attempting to fix a rate if the object can be practically accomplished by the natural action of the market.

Moreover, I fail to see what advantage would be gained by selecting the ratio of 22·37 to 1 (one and fourpence the rupee) rather than that of 18·22 to 1, which has been adopted with apparent success in Austria, or that which is in use among other nations.

If contrary to expectation exchange should rise suddenly in an inconvenient degree, I would meet the difficulty in the way proposed by the Government of India (quoted at paragraph 47 of the Committee's Report) by declaring that English gold coins shall be legal tender in India at a rate to be fixed by them.

B. W. CURRIE.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 2062.

Simla, the 26th June 1893.

The Governor-General in Council hereby announces that until further orders gold coin or gold bullion will be received by the Masters of Her Majesty's Mints at Calcutta and Bombay respectively in exchange for Government rupees, at the rate of 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold for one Rupee, on the following conditions :—

1. Such coin or bullion must be fit for coinage.

2. The quantity tendered at one time must not be less than fifty tolas.

3. A charge of one-fourth per mille will be made on all gold coin or gold bullion which is melted or cut so as to render the same fit for receipt into the Mint.

4. The Mint Master, on receipt of gold coin or bullion into the Mint, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Mint and Assay Masters for the amount of rupees to be given in exchange for such coin or bullion, payable at the General (Reserve) Treasury, Calcutta or Bombay. Such certificates shall be payable at the General Treasury after such lapse of time from the issue thereof as the Comptroller General may fix from time to time.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 2063.

Simla, the 26th June 1893.

In supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 3287, dated the 28th October 1868, which is hereby cancelled, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this Notification sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined at any authorised Royal Mint in England or Australia, of current weight, shall be received in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies in payment of sums due to the Government, as the equivalent of fifteen Rupees and of seven Rupees and eight annas respectively.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 2064.

Simla, the 26th June 1893.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that Currency Notes shall be issued by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, or by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, on the requisition of the Comptroller-General, in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion, at the rate of one Government Rupee for 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold.

Sovereigns and half-sovereigns coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia, of current weight, shall be taken as the equivalent of fifteen Rupees and of seven Rupees and eight annas respectively.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

MINT.

No. 2662.

Simla, the 26th June, 1893.

The Governor General in Council hereby announces that, until further orders, gold coins and gold bullion will be received by the Mint Masters of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints respectively in exchange for Government rupees, at the rate of 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold for one rupee, on the following conditions:

(1) Such coin or bullion must be fit for coinage.

(2) The quantity tendered at one time must not be less than 50 tolas.

(3) A charge of one-fourth per mille will be made on all gold coin or bullion which is melted or cut so as to render the same fit for receipt into the mint.

(4) The Mint Master, on receipt of gold coin or bullion into the mint, shall grant to the proprietor a receipt which shall entitle him to a certificate from the Mint and Assay Masters for the amount of rupees to be given in exchange for such coin or bullion payable at the General (Reserve) Treasury, Calcutta or Bombay. Such certificates shall be payable at the General Treasury after such lapse of time from the issue thereof as the Comptroller General may fix from time to time.

No. 2663.

In supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 3287, dated the 28th October 1868, which is hereby cancelled, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, from and after the date of this Notification, Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be received in all the Treasuries of British India and its dependencies, in payment of sums due to the Government, as the equivalent of fifteen rupees and of seven rupees and eight annas respectively.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

No. 2664.

The 26th June, 1893.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that currency notes shall be issued by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and by the Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, on the requisition of the Comptroller General, in exchange for gold coin or gold bullion, at the rate of one Government rupee for 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold. Sovereigns and Half-sovereigns of current weight coined at any authorized Royal Mint in England or Australia shall be taken as the equivalent of fifteen rupees and of seven rupees and eight annas respectively.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*

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EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th June, 1893.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th June, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. VIII of 1893.

An Act to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:

of 1882.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal of existing enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto shall be repealed or modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof, but no such repeal or modification shall affect anything already done or any right or obligation heretofore acquired or undergone under the said enactments or any of them.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number, Year and Short Title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
Act XXIII of 1870 (the Indian Coinage Act, 1870).	19 to 26, both inclusive.	The whole to be repealed.
Act XX of 1882 (the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882).	11	Clause (*b*), clause (*d*), and the proviso to be repealed.
	12	The word and letter "clause (*b*)" to be omitted.
	13	The words "to an extent to be specified in the order not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion as provided by this Act" to be omitted.
	14 and 15.	The whole sections to be repealed.
	21	For the proviso to sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted:— "Provided that any coin or bullion so received and appropriated may be sold or exchanged for gold or silver coin of the Government of India of the like value, which shall be so appropriated and set apart instead of the coin or bullion sold or exchanged."
		Sub-section (2) to be repealed.
	28	Sub-section (1), clause (*f*), to be omitted.
		Sub-section (3) to be repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, & 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday, the 26th June, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. YOUNG took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1870, AND INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I have an important Bill to introduce which affects the Indian monetary standard; and as it is essential that the Bill should, if approved, be passed at the present sitting of this Council, I beg that the standing orders may be suspended."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I now move for leave to introduce the Bill, which is intended to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, with the object of altering the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold. It is not intended to do more at present than stop the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints, and, as a provisional arrangement, to provide for the issue of rupees at those mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee. The making gold coins legal tender, the settlement of the permanent rate of exchange between gold and the silver rupee, and the other measures necessary for the final and effective establishment of a gold standard in India, will be provided for by future legislation and in the light of future experience.

"If it had fallen to my lot to introduce this Bill some twenty years ago, I have no doubt that it would have been received with some surprise, and would have met with considerable opposition. It certainly would have been necessary for the mover of such a Bill to explain at great length the nature of a monetary standard, the dangers which might be expected if India maintained the silver standard, and the advantages to be gained by substituting gold for silver, and it

would have been difficult at that time to have brought forward arguments in support of so momentous a change which would have commanded general assent.

"The events of the last twenty years and the discussions to which they have given rise have, however, greatly simplified my task. We are only too familiar with the evils from which we have suffered in recent years, and the gloomy prospects before us, if we retain the silver standard, are fully recognised.

"Nevertheless, the question of the monetary standard is surrounded by so many difficulties, and the change which it is now proposed to make will have such far-reaching results, that I must trespass on the patience of the Council while I review, as briefly as may be, the history of the use of the precious metals as money, and show in what way, and under what circumstance, we have arrived at our present position; what lies before us if we retain the silver standard; and why it is that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that we must attempt the formidable task of altering the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold.

"Very many articles have been used as the standard of value in different countries and at different times, but for reasons which will be found in any work on Money, and which I need not enumerate, gold and silver were soon discovered to be the best materials for use as a standard of value and medium of exchange in countries which had any pretensions to civilization, and they came to be known, in a special sense, as the precious metals. There is no doubt that in the first instance they passed from hand to hand by weight, as they still do in many parts of China.

"In countries where both metals circulated in this manner trouble and confusion arise, as they have arisen in the present day, from variations in the relative value of the two metals. The rulers of such countries found it necessary to declare the ratio of exchange at which gold and silver would be received in payment of taxes or tribute. The ratio which was declared was not an arbitrary ratio, but was approximately the market ratio of the day, and the object of declaring it was to prevent disputes between the persons who collected taxes and those who paid them, and no doubt, also, to get rid of the risk of fraud on the part of the tax collectors. The fixing of a ratio had, as we now know, a remarkable influence under certain conditions in preventing or limiting fluctuations in the relative value of the two metals and producing comparative stability, and the practice to which I have just referred is the origin of what has been known in recent years by the somewhat awkward name of bimetallism—a system which has prevailed, in a more or less imperfect form, from the earliest times up to a very recent period.

"I shall have occasion to refer at a later period to this system of using both metals at a ratio declared by authority; but for the present I pass to the next great step in the development of the standard of value and medium of circulation, namely, the introduction of the practice of coining. I need not enlarge on the advantages which resulted from the introduction of this reform, as the convenience is obvious of having the weight and fineness of the pieces of metal in daily use as the circulating medium certified by authority.

"One invention leads to another, and from the introduction of the practice of coining and of the issue of coined money by authority sprang the idea of legal tender.

"In very early times a creditor could demand his shekel of fine silver, but subsequently he became entitled under the law only to what the ruler of the country or his officers certified to be a shekel of fine silver.

"The most valuable inventions are liable to be abused, and the invention of coined money issued as legal tender has not proved an exception to the rule. As rulers in early times were subject to little restraint, and not usually more enlightened than their subjects, they were readily induced to make a profit by certifying, as (say) a shekel of silver, a coin which contained less than the full quantity of metal. It was an easy transition from a debased coin to a coin made of a totally different metal, and from that to something which was neither coin nor metal.

"The best example of proceedings of this nature with which we are familiar in the present day is the issue of what is called inconvertible paper money, or, in other words, pieces of paper which the Government of the day declares to be legal tender, but which are not convertible into coin, and which depend for their value partly on the limitation of the quantity issued, and partly on the hope that they may some day be made convertible into coin on demand.

"I have now shewn that the progress towards a monetary standard, as the phrase is understood in the present day, has consisted of a few simple steps which, however, required thousands of years for their accomplishment and for the general recognition of their utility.

"Among these steps was the fixing of a ratio, or rather the declaring by authority of the existing ratio, between gold and silver with the object of facilitating monetary transactions in countries where both gold and silver money circulated. This practice had an important secondary effect in tending to maintain stability of relative value; it has only been generally abandoned during the last twenty years, and it is the abandonment of this system which has plunged us into our present difficulties in India. It is useless for us to discuss at the present time whether that change of practice was or was not a beneficial reform, or whether or not it could have been avoided. There are those who hold that the change was, or will be, beneficial, and that it was an inevitable step in the progress of the world towards a perfect monetary standard. There are others who hold that it was a rash and dangerous innovation, and that the sooner we retrace our steps the better.

"I express at the present time no opinions on this question; it is sufficient for our purpose to note the fact that the change was made; that serious consequences have flowed from it which were not foreseen; and that it has plunged India into a sea of monetary troubles.

"The Government of India have failed in their efforts to induce the great nations of the world to establish the old system, and it is not the business of practical statesmanship to waste time in vain regrets for what might have been in the past, but rather to accept the inevitable and devote attention to making the most of the present and the future. As, however, this important departure from the old system of double legal tender has had such serious consequences during the past twenty years, as the consequences of the change are not yet exhausted, and as it is this change which has led to the present proposal to alter the Indian standard from silver to gold, I consider it necessary to note, as briefly as I can, the course of events which led up to it and brought it about.

"In the middle ages the monetary standard of England was silver, and it was not till the reign of Edward III that a successful attempt was made to put gold coins into circulation, but from that time both gold and silver coins continued to circulate in England, the ratio of exchange between them being declared from time to time by Royal authority. The legal standard of the country continued to be silver, but coins of both metals were in circulation and were frequently debased, and the ratio of exchange altered.

"What I have just said of England might, I believe, be said with equal truth of most European countries at that time. The inconvenience and loss to honest traders must have been enormous, and such as would not be borne for a day at the present time. Business was, however, conducted on very different principles from those which now prevail; the margin of profit was larger, and those who made their living by trade and commerce had to take things as they found them, since they possessed no means of applying a remedy. Our gigantic modern system of manufacture, trade and finance would have been simply impossible under such standards of value as the traders of former times had to accept.

"Among other fallacies which prevailed in those days, it was commonly held that the wealth of a country depended on the quantity of gold and silver money which it contained. The measure of wealth had come to be mistaken for the wealth itself. It was quite a common practice for a ruler to deliberately overvalue the gold coins with the intention of attracting gold from foreign countries, and great surprise was experienced when it was found that the over-valuation of gold necessarily involved the under-valuation of silver, and that,

though gold was attracted by this device, silver was exported to an equal extent, and no alteration was effected in the aggregate quantity of gold and silver contained in the country. Laws were passed against the export of both gold and silver, but such laws were, of course, easily evaded.

"It is difficult to imagine a more exasperating state of things than that under which both gold and silver circulated in different countries at rates fixed independently by the ruler of each country and altered from time to time with the object of attracting gold or silver from neighbouring countries. These evils appear to have reached their climax in England in the reign of James I. There is no doubt but that the large influx of silver from America after the year 1545 tended to lower the value of that metal, but it has always seemed to me that the great alteration in relative value which took place between 1620 and 1650 was largely due to the meddling with the legal ratio which took place in England and adjoining countries at that time. There was no such alteration in the relative production of the two metals during those years as would suffice to account for it.

"After 1660 there was no serious fluctuation in relative value down to comparatively recent times—a fact which I ascribe to the growing recognition of the futility of attempting to attract the precious metals from other countries by altering the legal ratio.

"In the reign of William III, however, events occurred which have had a most important influence in shaping the monetary policy of Europe in the present century, and which require special notice. In that reign the currency of England fell into the most extraordinary state of confusion owing to the fraudulent clipping of the silver coin, and the gold coins commanded a very high premium for a time. When the debased coins were called in and new and full-weight coins were issued in their place, great trouble was experienced in reducing the premium on guineas. This premium was gradually brought down by executive order, but the final order left the guinea overvalued as compared with the silver coins, with the inevitable result that the new and full-weight silver coins were exported, and the currency of England became gold coins, supplemented by light-weight silver coins which it was not profitable to export. The legal standard of the country continued to be silver.

"This state of things lasted till 1798, when the value of silver fell relatively to gold, and it once more became profitable to bring silver to the mint to be coined. By this time the English people had become accustomed to the use of gold, and an Act was passed expressly prohibiting the free coinage of silver. In the beginning of the present century the currency of England was composed of inconvertible and depreciated paper, and when, after the close of the great war with Napoleon, a return was made to specie payments, the legal standard of England was declared to be gold, mainly, I believe, on the ground that by their use of gold instead of silver for over 100 years the English people had shown their preference for that metal. That the people preferred gold to silver as currency at that time was probably correct, but that preference arose from their having been accustomed to use gold for over 100 years, and they were accustomed to use gold because gold had been overvalued in the first instance, and not, as has been sometimes said, because they were originally so strongly attached to gold that debtors preferred to pay their debts in gold at a loss to themselves rather than use silver. There never has been in the history of the world, and there never will be, until human nature ceases to be what it is, a case in which of two sets of coins circulating side by side the dearer will drive out the cheaper.

"The formal adoption of the gold standard by England had no appreciable effect on the relative value of the two metals, because the majority of nations still adhered to the silver standard, and the system of double legal tender prevailed extensively, especially in France, where there has always been a great store of the precious metals.

"This state of things lasted till the year 1873, and, notwithstanding the great increase in the production of gold owing to the discoveries in California and Australia, the disturbance in value was comparatively slight. So great was this

stability that its continued existence came to be accepted almost as a law of nature, which would never be broken; and an eminent Ecomonist—Professor Cairnes, of whom I desire to speak with the greatest respect—actually placed the following opinion on record in the year 1872:

'I may now say (1872) that I am disposed to assign much less importance to this question of a change in the monetary standard of India than I did when the above passage was written. The reasoning assumes the probability of a serious divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, but I now believe that such a divergence is practically out of the question.'

"I call special attention to the fact that this opinion was placed on record by one of the ablest Economists of the present century in the year 1872, or, in other words, just before the beginning of those fluctuations in the relative value of the precious metals, and of that depreciation of silver as compared with gold which have brought this country within a measurable distance of bankruptcy. We can now see that in reality the position in 1872 was full of danger. Gold and silver were both used as standard money, and divided the monetary work of the world between them; for a long period there had been comparative fixity of relative value between the two metals, but the causes of this steadiness, the importance of maintaining it, and the readiness with which it could be destroyed were, practically, unrecognised and unknown.

"On the other hand, the eminence which England—the sole gold-using country of any importance—had attained in manufactures, commerce, and finance had unconsciously led many people to believe that there must be some special virtue in the gold standard; and as there seems to be a prejudice in favour of the metal which contains most value in little bulk, and gold had become relatively much more abundant than in former times, the monetary system of the world was in what may be termed a state of unstable equilibrium, and we were on the eve of changes which have produced a monetary revolution which is still in progress, and the force of which is far from being exhausted.

"We all know how the change was brought about. Germany altered her standard from silver to gold. France and the other States of the Latin Union closed their mints to silver. The United States, where the currency was for the time inconvertible and depreciated paper, abandoned the system of double legal tender, a change which had the most serious results when a return was made to specie payments.

"Other nations followed in the same direction, and in India we were suddenly brought face to face with the great currency problem in the most disagreeable form by finding that the gold prices of silver fell, while the exchange on England went down and became subject to excessive fluctuations.

"It so happened that I was employed in the Finance Department of the Government of India at the time, and my recollection is that, in the first instance, the general impression was that the mischief was due to the great Comstock Lode, which was supposed to be pouring out unlimited quantities of silver. Discussions and enquiry followed, and gradually it came to be recognised that probably the most momentous currency change that has ever taken place had been carried out with, I may say, the most complete failure on the part of the civilised world to recognise the nature of the change or to appreciate the consequences that must follow. The question has been investigated by a Special Committee of the House of Commons and by a Royal Commission. It has formed the subject of three International Conferences and given rise to a flood of currency literature. I will not say that no progress has been made in the education of the public mind, for I am satisfied that very much light has been thrown on the problem by the discussions that have taken place during the last twenty years. But, I am sorry to say, increase of knowledge has not led to unanimity of opinion, and, what is more to be regretted, it has not led to the application of any remedy.

"The disputants may roughly be divided into two camps—those who urged that the world should return to the old system of double legal tender, and those who maintained that financial salvation was not to be found outside the pale of monometallism. The thorough going monometallists advocated the

gradual extension of the single gold standard to the whole civilised world, silver having become, in their opinion, a discredited metal, no more worthy to be treated as a standard of value than cowries or cockle shells Another, and I believe a larger, section of the gold camp favoured the adoption of the gold standard by one-half the world, and of the silver standard by the other. The latter proposal always appeared to me to be wanting in the elements of finality. It would have left the civilised world exposed to the evils of a break of monetary gauge, and I was unable to discover any good principle on which it could be decided what countries should adopt the gold standard and what countries should adopt the silver standard, or how a country could be prevented from deserting from one standard to the other with all the attendant monetary disturbance which necessarily results from such changes.

" It was said at one time, and I believe quite seriously, that all the rich countries should choose gold and the poor ones silver. It is instructive to form a mental picture of the proceedings of an International Conference assembled for the purpose of settling the monetary affairs of the world in accordance with this remarkable principle. Unanimity of opinion would, for the first time in the history of such conferences; be secured, but it would be secured by the representative of every nation declaring that he appeared on behalf of an undoubtedly wealthy and solvent community, and one that was determined to march in the van of civilization. If by any accident a nation could have been found willing to admit that it was too poor to enjoy the luxury of a gold standard, it would have been necessary for it, in order to maintain the currency equilibrium, to admit not merely that it was poor in the present, but that it intended to remain poor in the future, as any access of wealth at a future date would have involved the adoption of the more fashionable standard.

" For my part I have always recognised that there was no permanent halting place between a return to the old system of double legal tender and the gradual extension of the gold standard to all civilized countries.

" In the very first Financial Statement which I had the honour to deliver in this Council, I made the following remark :

'It is needless to say that the question of the future relations between the gold and silver standards is one of great importance for India. The present condition is not one of permanent equilibrium. Either there will be continuous progress in the direction of demonetising silver and substituting gold, or the world will revert to the old system of double legal tender.'

" In the twenty years during which the Battle of the Standard has raged no practical measures have been taken for the purpose of restoring the old stability of value between the precious metals, and the only measure that has been adopted with the view of maintaining the value of silver is the purchase of that metal by the United States. That country has made a great effort to maintain the value of silver, firstly, by large purchases under what was known as the Bland Bill, and latterly by still larger purchases under the Sherman Act. As it happens, the purchases of silver by the United States have latterly been contemporaneous with one of those great increases in the production of that metal of which the history of the precious metals affords several examples. The Government of India have also kept open their mints, and in recent years India has absorbed a very large amount of silver. But the crisis to which I called attention in March 1889 has at length arrived. No international agreement has been obtained ; Austria-Hungary and Roumania have definitely adopted the gold standard, and Russia is known to have accumulated large quantities of that metal. When I explained the financial position of the Government of India at the beginning of the current year, I had to point out that in two years the fall in the rate of exchange had added Rx. 4,142,000 to the Indian expenditure. Gloomy as was the account which I then rendered to this Council, I am far from suggesting that the case was hopeless if only we could have secured some stable rate of exchange. On the contrary, I am satisfied that if exchange did not fall below the very low figure taken in the Budget, or if it did not fall materially below that figure, there would have been no insuperable difficulty in the way of restoring financial equilibrium. But the really serious feature of the case was that there was no reason for hoping that

exchange would not fall below the very low figure of last March, and that there was, and could be, no guarantee against frequent and excessive fluctuations. Above all, we were exposed to the risk that the United States might suddenly cease to purchase silver. I estimate that, if these purchases were suddenly stopped, India would have to absorb a further sum of about Rx. 8,000,000 worth of silver yearly, and an additional burden of this magnitude suddenly thrown on India's trade with Europe would have a depressing effect on exchange, the extent of which it is impossible to foresee. The additional expenditure imposed on India by this cause would have brought us to national bankruptcy, or within a measurable distance of it.

"It has been urged upon me by an authority upon questions of Indian currency, and one whose opinions I highly value, that even in the case I have supposed it would be better for India to repudiate her obligations, and accept bankruptcy rather than attempt to change her standard. That opinion I do not share, although I have been a bimetallist for years, am still a bimetallist, and am by no means certain that the Battle of the Standard will be finally closed by any measure this Council may pass to-day, or even by the cessation of her silver purchases on the part of the United States of America. For weal or woe, India has entered the ranks of civilization. Her territory has been opened up by railways; the progress of human invention has brought her into close and daily contact with the great countries of the West; her trade and commerce increase year by year, and the tide has so far turned in her favour that she has made a most promising beginning in the export of manufactured goods. The adoption of the same standard of value as that of the countries with which she maintains intimate financial and commercial relations, and whom she hopes to rival, is a necessity of further progress, and the discredit of national bankruptcy cannot and will not be accepted on her behalf.

"The Government of India have striven long and earnestly for such a settlement of the currency question as would leave India in possession of the monetary standard to which she has been accustomed, and they have striven unsuccessfully. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the time has come to take a new departure.

"A recital of the efforts which have been made by the Government of India during the last twenty years for a settlement of the monetary question would be a dreary catalogue of repeated failures. No practical purpose would be served by recalling them to mind at the present time; but it may not be uninteresting to the general public to call attention to the recent proceedings which have led up to that decision to establish a gold standard in India which I am now explaining to this Council.

"In the beginning of 1892 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce called the attention of the Government of India to the fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, and, with reference to the fact that the United States had invited the different Powers to a Conference for the purpose of considering the monetary question, the Chamber urged that the Government of India should promote an International Agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and that, failing any such agreement, steps should be taken to have the question of a gold standard for India carefully and seriously considered by competent authorities. The Government of India practically accepted the views of the Chamber, and recommended to the Home Government, firstly, that if the United States of America or any other Government should make proposals for the holding of an International Conference for the settlement of the silver question, the strongest support should be given to those proposals; and, secondly, that if it became evident that the International Conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States was found to be unattainable, the Indian mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver and arrangements made to introduce a gold standard.

"An International Conference was duly held, and the representatives of India took part in it, but no conclusions, satisfactory or otherwise, were arrived at, and no separate agreement between India and the United States was concluded. In the meantime, and before the International Conference met, a Committee was appointed under the presidency of Lord Herschell to advise as to whether it was

expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Indian Currency Act. This is the Committee which has attracted so much attention in India, and which has recently made its report to the Secretary of State.

"It will be understood that the attention of this Committee was not directed to the question of the expediency or feasibility of obtaining a remedy by means of a general International Agreement, or by means of an agreement between India and the United States, but solely to the question of the expediency of attempting to establish a gold standard in India, that being the remedy which the Government of India had advocated in the last resource, and failing the other suggested remedies. The question referred to the Committee is thus stated in the first paragraph of their Report:

'The question referred to the Committee by Your Lordship is whether, having regard to the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted through the heavy fall in the gold value of silver, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to carry into effect the proposals which they have made for stopping the free coinage of silver in India with a view to the introduction of a gold standard. And if we are of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain their object require modification, we are asked to offer any suggestion that we think fit for the purpose.'

"The practical measures which the Government of India had proposed for the introduction of a gold standard into India, assuming that the other suggested remedies had failed, were the following:

1st, the stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints by legislative enactment;

2nd, the grant of power to the Government of India to declare by notification that sovereigns were legal tender in India at any rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

"It was not proposed that the mints should be opened to the free coinage of gold as soon as they were closed to silver, or that a ratio should be declared at once between gold and the rupee; but it was intended that the effect of closing the mints should be watched for some time, and, if it were found that the rate of exchange was rising to an extent which was injurious to the welfare of the country, that the Government should interfere at once and check the rise by declaring the sovereign to be a legal tender at a certain rate. The highest rate which the Government of India were to be authorised to declare under any circumstances was 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

"The Committee discussed the question of a gold standard for India in all its bearings. Their Report will be published to-day in India, and to that Report I must refer those who wish for full information on the subject. They came to the conclusion that, although there are objections which possess weight to any attempt being made to introduce a gold standard into India, yet, in view of all the circumstances of the case, this is the course that should be adopted, and they proposed one modification of the scheme put forward by the Government of India. The Government of India had proposed to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, to take power to declare the sovereign to be a legal tender at a rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, and to await the result of closing the mints, and be guided by the experience thus obtained in deciding on future action.

"To these proposals objection was taken on the ground that, if the mints were simply closed and no further steps taken, there might be a sudden and considerable rise in exchange which would have injurious consequences and excite apprehension in the public mind.

"For these reasons the Committee recommended that, as soon as the mints were closed to silver, arrangements should be made for the issue of rupees at the Indian mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, and for the receipt of sovereigns at the Indian Treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of fifteen rupees per sovereign. These proposals have been accepted by the Government of India and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and the Bill which I now propose to introduce is intended to give practical effect to the scheme.

"The Bill which I am about to introduce provides for the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, Government retaining the power to coin silver rupees on its own account.

"The arrangements for the receipt of gold at the mints at a ratio of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee will be made by executive order, and so will the arrangements for the receipt of sovereigns in payment of sums due to Government at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign.

"Gold coins will not for the present be made a legal tender, and consequently nobody will be compelled to receive them instead of silver rupees unless he is willing to do so.

"The Government have also abandoned their intention to take power to declare sovereigns a legal tender at any rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

"The ratio of exchange between gold and the silver rupee has not been finally settled. The making of gold legal tender, and the ratio of exchange as compared with the rupee at which gold shall be made legal tender, are matters which must be settled hereafter by legislative enactment and in the light of future experience."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I now introduce the Bill, and move that it be taken into consideration at once. The provisions of the Bill are extremely simple, and the only change of any importance that it is intended to effect by means of it is to provide for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints.

"As, however, the Bill, though so simple in itself, is intended to carry out a most important change in the Indian currency, I will explain its provisions in detail.

"In the first place, the Bill repeals sections 19 to 26 (both inclusive) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870. These are the sections which provide for the coinage of all gold or silver brought to the mints by private persons. The quantity of gold brought to the mint for coinage is quite trifling; and as the gold coins now coined at the mint are not legal tender, and as they will doubtless be superseded altogether when gold is made a legal tender, it is undesirable that any more of them should be coined. This is the only change which is made in the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

"The Bill also repeals clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of section 11 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, and the proviso to that section.

"Clause (*b*) refers to silver coin made under the Portuguese Convention Act, 1881; and, as that Convention has come to an end, the clause is no longer required.

"Clause (*d*) provides for the issue of notes by the Department of Paper Currency in exchange for silver bullion or foreign silver coin; and, if it were retained, it would permit of rupees being obtained for silver as at present.

"The stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints necessarily involves the repeal of clause (*d*), and the proviso ceases to have any meaning when clause (*d*) is repealed.

"In section 12 of the same Act an allusion to clause (*b*), which is now repealed, is struck out.

"Section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act provides for a portion of the metallic reserve of the Paper Currency Department, not exceeding one-fourth, being held in the form of gold. As the standard of India will in future be gold, the limitation of one-fourth is no longer required, and so much of the section as limits the proportion of gold to one-fourth is repealed. Sections 14 and 15 of the Act are entirely repealed. They refer to bullion or foreign coin tendered under section 11, clause (*d*), or section 13, and they are no longer required, because clause (*d*) of section 11 will now be repealed, and because it is not intended for the present that private persons should be allowed to tender gold for notes under section 13.

"Certain alterations are also made in sections 21 and 28 to bring these sections into accord with the Act as now proposed to be amended.

"I may here mention that a notification will be issued under authority of section 13 of the Paper Currency Act, 1882, as now amended, providing for the issue of notes by the Paper Currency Department in exchange for gold on the requisition of the Comptroller General. The object of this notification is to enable that officer to pass gold into the Paper Currency reserve if it should accumulate to an inconvenient extent in the Government Treasuries.

"A notification will also be issued under executive authority authorising the public treasuries to receive sovereigns of current weight in payment of Government dues at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign.

"Another notification will be issued under the same authority authorising the Masters of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay to issue, under suitable conditions, silver rupees for gold at the rate of one silver rupee for 7·53344 grains Troy of fine gold. This corresponds to an exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee.

"These three notifications will be issued as soon as the Bill is passed.

"Before calling on the Council to pass the Bill, it will be well that I should notice briefly some of the objections which have been taken to the introduction of a gold standard into India. These objections have been very fully discussed by the Committee of which Lord Herschell was President, and the arguments for and against the proposal to introduce a gold standard into India will be found stated at length in their Report.

"It has been said that the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver is due to the appreciation of gold and not to the depreciation of silver; and, if this be the case, it may fairly be argued that the introduction of a gold standard into India is wholly unjustifiable.

"With regard to this argument, I have a preliminary observation to make. The words appreciation and depreciation as applied to the standard of value are ordinarily used without a precise meaning being attached to them. They are words which I would rather not use at all if their use could be avoided, but in answering the argument to which I have just referred I must employ them, and I wish it to be understood that for present purposes I attach to them the somewhat indefinite meaning which is usually given to them. In other words, by appreciation or depreciation of the standard of value I intend to denote a rise or fall in value due to causes primarily affecting the metals themselves rather than the commodities of which the price falls or rises as the standard appreciates or depreciates. Using the terms in this sense, I have to remark that when gold and silver alter in relative value, it does not necessarily follow that the whole change is due to the appreciation of the one metal or the depreciation of the other. There may be simultaneously appreciation of one metal and depreciation of the other. Or a metal may appreciate at one time and depreciate at another. I must say that it does appear to me that there was appreciation of gold after 1873 rather than depreciation of silver. There was a greatly increased demand for gold at that time, while the production was rather falling off, and there was a very great fall in prices. These facts seem to me to point very clearly to appreciation of the gold standard, and there are other arguments leading to the same conclusion which I need not enumerate at present. On the other hand, there is equally good evidence that silver has depreciated during the last few years. Notwithstanding the fall in the price of that metal, the total production has continued to increase rapidly, and, notwithstanding the fall in exchange, the imports of silver into India are larger than before. There has also been a distinct tendency during the same time towards a rise in Indian prices, and many complaints have been heard from persons on fixed incomes.

"The introduction of a gold standard at the present time may, therefore, be more correctly described as a measure intended to stop the present process of depreciation rather than as causing appreciation.

"It may, of course, be argued that there is likely to be an injurious appreciation of the gold standard in the future, and here we enter on very debatable and

speculative ground, and there is really no means of coming to a positive decision either one way or the other. The question appears to me to resemble those problems that certain people are so fond of putting forward, such as what will happen when all the coal in the world is used up. It is not possible to arrive at any conclusion on such questions, and from a practical point of view they possess little interest for us. If it is the case that entire store of coal will in time be exhausted, we possess no means of averting that result, and we had better leave the problem to those who will be affected by such a calamity. At present the production of gold is increasing, and there appears every prospect of its continuing to increase for some years at any rate. Whether in the long run demand will outstrip supply to such an extent as to cause an injurious appreciation of the standard is one of those questions affecting the future which we have no means of deciding, and with which we need not concern ourselves.

"If gold does appreciate, we shall at any rate be no worse off than the other nations which have adopted that standard; on the contrary, we shall be better off, for we shall have escaped any appreciation which may have occurred in the last twenty years.

"Another objection is that with an overvalued rupee there will be great risk of false coining. I do not say that there will be no risk of false coining, but the experience of countries in which the silver currency has been overvalued for a number of years shows that this danger has been exaggerated. False coining on a small scale is not very profitable, and would not be productive of much mischief so long as the coins were made of good metal. False coining on a larger scale could not be carried on without the use of expensive machinery, and is practically impossible. In any case, if there is to be false coining, it will affect other countries long before it becomes common in India. The inducement to manufacture and issue false coin is the amount of profit to be made, and the amount of profit will be much greater in America, France, England, and other countries than it will be in India, because the silver coins will be overvalued to a greater extent in those countries than they will be in India.

"It has also been said that if India has a gold standard, the countries which retain the silver standard will have an advantage over India in the production of commodities for export. I attach no importance to this argument so long as the Indian standard is in itself a good one. A sudden rise in exchange will injuriously affect certain industries for a time. A sudden fall in exchange may give them an undue amount of profit and supply a temporary and artificial stimulus. But the principles which regulate international trade rest on a totally different basis, and it seems to me an obvious truism that our manufactures and our commerce will advance more rapidly under a system which gives India the same standard of value as her principal customers than they could possibly do under a system which give us one standard of value and our chief customers a different one, the two standards varying in relative value from time to time in a manner which defied calculation.

"There remain certain objections which appear to me to possess weight.

"There is no doubt that the making of the rupee a token coin will be a source of loss and inconvenience to persons in India who possess uncoined silver, and that the adoption of a gold standard by India will injuriously affect to a greater or less degree our trade with silver-using countries beyond sea, our trade with the Native States of India, and our frontier trade with Foreign States.

"The answer to these objections is that the question of the adoption of a gold standard must be decided not with reference to any one consideration, or to a limited number of considerations, but after a careful examination of all the circumstances of the case, and that we must decide where the balance of advantage lies and act accordingly. It is true that persons who hold uncoined silver will lose; but, on the other hand, the same persons generally hold rupees also, and in respect of their coined silver they will gain. If our trade with silver-using countries will be injuriously affected, our trade with gold-using countries will be beneficially affected in a corresponding degree; and the latter branch of our trade is much larger and more important than the former. It is more than probable that some of the silver-using countries with which we trade will also adopt the gold standard, and as time goes on the tendency will certainly

be in that direction if we succeed in establishing gold as the standard of India. It is also quite possible that some or most of the Native States of India may decide to adopt the gold standard; and our land trade with foreign countries is not very important, and is subject to so many drawbacks already that a difference of standard will be anything but an insuperable obstacle.

"There is one difficulty connected with the introduction of a gold standard into India which requires special notice. When the Indian mints are closed to the free coinage of silver, the currency of India will become a token currency of unparalleled magnitude without a reserve of gold, and this currency will be liable to have additions made to it by rupees being returned to India from the various foreign countries in which they now circulate, and by rupees being transferred from the hoards in which they are now held.

"Under such circumstances it may well be asked whether it will be possible for us to make the gold standard effective at once In other words, will the rupee be worth as much as 1*s.* 4*d.* from this day forward?

"To this question I cannot give a confident answer, and I do not believe that it is possible for any one to do so. I have no doubt but that rupees will be returned from foreign countries; but I do not think the amount so returned will be excessive. There is some risk of large quantities of rupees being thrown into the circulation from hoards, and I was formerly of opinion that the probability of this course being followed amounted to a serious danger. In recent years I have attached less importance to this aspect of the question. I think that the process of bringing rupees out of the hoards in which they lie would in any case be slow; that it might never take place on any considerable scale; and that the risk would be greatly lessened if the business of establishing the gold standard be so managed as to maintain confidence and prevent panic. It may be that the gold standard can be made effective from the first, though it will not be secure until there is a considerable amount of gold in our treasuries and banks. Or it may be that the making of the gold standard effective, and the establishment of it on a secure basis, will involve a long and arduous struggle and necessitate heavy sacrifices. Time alone can show which view is correct. But whatever the sacrifice and trouble of attempting to establish a gold standard may be, they must be faced, and the object we have in view is one which would, I submit, justify us in running even greater risks. Our present position is not such that we can avoid risk and loss by avoiding action, and an attempt on our part to permanently maintain the silver standard under present conditions would, in my opinion, involve peril to this country of the most serious character."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY said:—"I have had occasion to say a good deal on the Indian currency question during the past year or two, and I do not consider it necessary to say more at this time; but I cannot give an altogether silent vote on such an important Bill as that now before Your Excellency's Council.

"I am completely in accord with the provisions of the Bill just introduced by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, and with the greatest deference I venture to congratulate Your Excellency on having succeeded in bringing forward a measure which will have the effect not only of restoring the finances of the country to a satisfactory condition, but which will also impart to trade and commercial transactions that legitimate amount of certainty of which they have been deprived for the past twenty years. The measure at the same time relieves the country of that dread of additional and seriously disturbing taxation which has been weighing upon it for some time past. I look forward to a new era of prosperity and progress for India, and also to a great development of the resources of the country through the attraction which will now be given to British capital, and I look upon the assimilation of the English and Indian standards of value as a removal of the only barrier which has hitherto prevented India from taking her place amongst the great commercial and industrial nations of the world. It would have been well for India had the step taken by Your Excellency's Government to-day been adopted fifteen years ago. In the interval not only has the natural progress of the country been retarded, but actual and serious injury has been inflicted on many important interests. However, it is useless to look back with regret on what might have been. We are content to accept the benefit, late as it is, which

is now at last being conferred upon the country, and we look forward to the future with renewed hope and confidence."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I now move that the Bill be passed, and in so doing I wish to add a few words, by way of caution and advice, to what I have already said. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the step which Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have taken in deciding to establish a gold standard in India; but that step has been taken after the fullest discussion and with a deep sense of the responsibility which has been incurred. It is the intention of the Government of India to carry the measure to a successful issue if it be within their power to do so, and I trust that they will receive the unswerving support of the Indian public in the course which they have adopted—a course which was adopted in the belief that it was essential to the welfare of the whole Indian community.

"If it should happen, as it may, that the gold standard is effectively established in India from this day, I desire to urge that no undue elation should be exhibited, and that no precaution should be relaxed. The change of the Indian monetary standard is a measure which will have far-reaching and possibly unexpected results; and the gold standard cannot be considered to have been securely established in India until it has stood the test of time, and borne the shock of those financial storms which sometimes arise in the clearest skies. On the other hand, I would equally urge that we should not give way to alarm and despair if we should find ourselves confronted with serious and unexpected difficulties. The measure which we are engaged in carrying out has been adopted both with a full knowledge that serious difficulties might be encountered, and with a firm determination to overcome them if it be within our power to do so. The secure establishment of a gold standard in India may be a work of time, and may involve heavy sacrifices; but what other road to safety is open to us? We all know the troubles that have been brought upon this country during the last twenty years by the difference of standard between India and England. Are we prepared to face another such period, and are our troubles likely to be less if we go back to the old state of things after hastily abandoning the attempt to establish a gold standard?

"It has sometimes appeared to me that there were persons who held the opinion that the establishment of a gold standard would be a source of endless wealth to the Government of India. I know no good foundation for that belief. I hope and believe that the establishment of a gold standard will relieve the Government of India from an ever-growing cause of expenditure and from harassing fluctuations, and that it will promote the general welfare of the community. But the gold standard is not in itself a source of income, and it will be as necessary under a gold standard to practise the old-fashioned virtues of economy and prudence as it was under the silver standard, and the neglect to do so will involve the same consequences in both cases. I will even go further and say that economy is specially incumbent on the Government of India during the next few years. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in the financial world, and the people of India are apt to distrust anything that presents a novel appearance. If the public lose confidence in the success of our measures, the difficulties of establishing and maintaining the gold standard will be enormously increased.

"There are two lines of policy by which I think it is possible to promote confidence, and I earnestly commend them to those who may be entrusted with the management of the Indian finances during the next few years. The first is to take care that each succeeding year shall close with a substantial surplus, and the second is to avoid at all hazards any increase of the home charges.

"I am afraid there is not much originality in these recommendations, but they are the best which one-and-twenty years' experience of Indian finance enables me to offer."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said:—"I should like to say a few words before I put the motion to the Council.

"We shall not, I trust, be considered open to criticism because we are disposing of this question—one of the most important which has ever come

before the Legislature of this country—without going through the usual forms of our legislative procedure, and in the absence of those Additional Members of Council who do not happen to be in Simla. It will be obvious to every one that, for reasons upon which I need not dwell, the decision which has been arrived at must be carried out forthwith, and that a prolonged discussion of this Bill, or even its amendment in any essential particular, would not be admissible.

"We may, however, fairly contend that, if the question is being dealt with at this stage as if it were a matter of executive administration rather than one for the deliberate consideration of the Legislature, no question has ever been subjected to more thorough discussion out of doors than that with which we are concerned this morning. No debates in Council could be so instructive or so exhaustive of the subject as the discussions which have been proceeding in the public press and at public meetings upon the currency question during the last year or two.

"There is therefore, I venture to think, no occasion for travelling again over the old ground, or for arguing at length whether it was, or was not, safe to leave this country at the mercy of a fluctuating exchange, or whether the alleged advantages accruing to certain branches of our trade under a falling exchange were, or were not, greater than the troubles and difficulties which have already overtaken us, or than those further troubles and difficulties which would have beset us had exchange been allowed to fall to a still lower level.

"It was, I think, pretty well understood that the Government of India had some time ago arrived at a conclusion both as to the extent of the danger and as to the proper means of encountering it. The scheme, however, which we are laying before you does not rest upon our authority alone, and we are relieved from the necessity of justifying it, as we should have been expected to justify it, if it had been accepted by the Secretary of State merely upon our unsupported recommendation. We are in this position, that the proposal which we had laid before Her Majesty's Government a year ago is now accepted not only by them, but by that Committee of experts for whose verdict we have been waiting so impatiently during the last few months.

"When the composition of that Committee is considered; when we remember how many different schools of economical science were represented upon it; when we recollect how confidently it was predicted, even up to the last moment, that its members could not possibly agree in their conclusions; the fact that they have found it possible to sign with practical unanimity the Report which will be published in to-day's Gazette, shews, I cannot help thinking, conclusively how strong our case was, and gives to the recommendations of the Committee a weight and a force which may be described without exaggeration as overwhelming. I feel, therefore, that I should be merely wasting the time of the Council, without contributing anything to the information which will shortly be accessible to the public, if I were to attempt to add to that which will be found within the limits of Lord Herschell's Report. I will, therefore, merely venture to call the attention of those who will read that remarkable State document to one or two of the conclusions which it has established. And here let me, in the name of the Government of India, and I hope, I may say, in the name of the people of this country, express our obligation to Lord Herschell and to his colleagues for the patience and thoroughness with which they have investigated this intricate problem, and for the thoughtfulness with which they have taken into their consideration all the different aspects of a question in which so may interests and classes are concerned.

"The Report of the Committee will, in the first place, I think, render it no longer possible for any one to tell us, as we have sometimes been told, that this currency question was merely a grievance of the Indian services, or that the Government of India was interested in it only because we desired to extricate ourselves from the embarrassment occasioned by the instability of our finances. The Report of the Commission has, once and for all, shewn that far wider issues than these are involved—issues affecting not merely certain interests and certain classes of the community, but every interest and every class throughout the Indian Empire.

"Upon the question of the effects of fluctuations in exchange upon the commerce of India the Committee speak with no uncertain voice. They report that there seems to be a common agreement amongst those who differ in their views upon almost all other points that trade is 'seriously harassed' by these fluctuations, and, after a careful examination of the arguments adduced in support of this view, they express their opinion that 'it cannot be doubted that it would be well if commerce were free from the inconveniences of fluctuations which arise from a change in the relation between the standard of value in India and in countries with which her commerce is transacted.' And with regard to the deterrent effect of these fluctuations upon the investment of capital in India, they observe that 'there can be no doubt that uncertainty as to the interest which would be received for the investment, and as to the diminution which the invested capital might suffer if it were desired to retransfer it to this country, tends to check British investments in India.' That is precisely the view which has been again and again urged with great ability by the Association over which our hon'ble colleague Mr. Mackay has presided, and which has done such excellent service in familiarizing the country with the details of the currency question. It is a view which, as I have on more than one occasion publicly said, has always seemed to me indisputably sound, and it is satisfactory to find that this view is unreservedly accepted by Lord Herschell and his distinguished colleagues.

"In another passage of the Report the Committee mention that the evidence before them points to the conclusion that during recent years the silver price of Indian produce has risen; and they add that 'if, as experience shows, wages respond more slowly to the alteration in the value of the standard, this rise in the price of produce must have been prejudicial to the wage-earning classes.' They sum up this part of the case in these remarkable words:

'The above facts give reasons for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with the open mint, has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs, and the worst of the evil is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce of silver which has been, or is being, imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value, for it is, *ex hypothesi*, not needed for present use, and it can be parted with only at a sacrifice. So far as the open mints attract unnecessary silver to India, they are inflicting a loss upon the people of the country, and benefiting the silver-producing countries at the cost of India.'

"While these are the effects which have been produced by fluctuations in the rate of exchange up to the present time, the Committee leave us in no doubt that the evils which we have hitherto experienced may be as nothing compared with those still in store for us if we are content to allow matters to drift.

"The Report dwells upon the large purchases of silver made by the Government of the United States under the Bland and Sherman Acts, and upon the fact that, in spite of these purchases, the price of silver has fallen to its present low level. They go on to express their opinion that, even if no change were to be made in the currency arrangements of the United States, the experience of the past would forbid the conclusion that the price of silver would be stationary at its present level. It would, they say, under these circumstances be imprudent to act on the assumption that no further fall is possible, or even probable. It is, however, as we are all aware, a matter of notoriety that the early repeal of the Sherman Act is possible. The Committee dwell upon the heavy further fall which would certainly follow upon the repeal of the Act. They express their opinion that such a fall would not necessarily diminish the production of silver, and that under such circumstances 'it cannot be regarded as otherwise than within the reasonable bounds of possibility that the repeal of the Sherman Act might lead to a fall in the price of silver of even 6*d*. per ounce or more, and that there might be no substantial reaction from the level thus reached.' 'It may,' the Commissioners think, 'be said with practical certainty that such a fall would reduce the exchange to about a shilling per rupee, and would involve the necessity of raising at least Rx: 6,612,000 more than would be required by the Government of India to effect, even at the rate of exchange of 1*s*. 3*d*. per rupee, a remittance of the amount drawn last year, namely, £16,530,000 sterling, while the payment of £19,370,000 sterling, which is the present estimate of the drawings

for 1893 94, would, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, require Rx. 30,992,000, and, at 1*s.* 0*d.* per rupee, Rx. 38,740,000, involving an increase of Rx. 7,748,000.'

"These are not the gloomy vaticinations of harassed and querulous Indian officials, but the deliberately expressed anticipations of such men as Mr. Leonard Courtney, so well known as Chairman of Committees of the British House of Commons, and a recent convert to bimetallism; Sir Thomas Farrer, for many years the distinguished Secretary of the Board of Trade, and an eminent Political Economist and Free Trader; and Sir Reginald Welby, the Secretary of the Treasury, an official of exceptional experience, who had, moreover, previously been a Member of the Committee which in 1878 issued an unanimous report against another proposal founded upon the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver.

"With these prospects before them, the Committee find themselves face to face with that dilemma to which reference was made in the discussion upon the Financial Statement at Calcutta in March of the present year. It is recognised that the Government of India has to choose between a change in its currency arrangements and the imposition of increased taxation, which, if the figures which I have just cited are to be taken as a guide, might be of the most formidable and onerous character. The possibility of increasing our revenue by means of additional taxes is examined by the Committee in a series of paragraphs which I earnestly recommend to the attention of those who would have us leave the currency alone and restore equilibrium between income and expenditure by means of additions to the burdens of the country.

"The Committee say that they are not in a position to determine whether the apprehensions which have been expressed to them that increased taxation cannot be resorted to without grave mischief are exaggerated or not, but they add this very significant observation:

'It is not easy to see how the burden of the added taxation which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange could be made to rest on those who might with the most justice be subjected to it, or how the added revenue could be provided, except in a manner opposed to sound principles of taxation.'

"I think, then, that I may sum up this part of the case by saying that it has now been established almost beyond controversy that to leave matters as they were meant for the Government of India hopeless financial confusion; for the commerce of India a constant and ruinous impediment; for the taxpayers of India the prospect of heavy and unpopular burdens; for the consumers of commodities a rise in the prices of the principal necessaries of life; and for the country as a whole a fatal and stunting arrestation of its development.

"My Hon'ble Financial colleague has explained to the Council the precise nature of the proposals of the Committee—proposals which we have thought it our duty to accept—and wherein they differ from those which we had ourselves submitted to the Secretary of State.

"The scheme of the Committee may be described as being not so much an alternative to our own as a modification of it. It is our scheme with the addition of safeguards and precautions—safeguards and precautions which appear to us to be wisely conceived. The feature which both schemes have in common is the essential feature of both; both are based on the closing of the mints to free coinage with the object of eventually introducing a gold standard into India upon terms as equitable as can be devised in the interests of all concerned, and with a minimum of disturbance to the business of the country.

"I may say, too, that both schemes have for their main object the prevention of a further fall in the value of coined silver rather than the enhancement of its value greatly beyond the present level. The difference between the Government of India and the Committee may be said to lie mainly in this, that the Committee have given more prominence than we had given to this aspect of the case. The keynote, so to speak, of the Report is to be found in the opinion recorded in paragraph 135, to the effect that 'to close the

mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall.'

"It is then mainly with the latter object that the Committee advocate putting a stop to the free coinage of silver. That is a view which will, I cannot help thinking, be generally accepted as a just and reasonable one. The step recommended by the Committee will not produce any violent disturbance of values. It will, to use the words of Messrs. Farrer and Welby, 'not materially alter the present relations between debtor and creditor, but, on the contrary, prevent those relations being altered in the future by a further fall.'

"It has also this further advantage, that it provides an automatic means whereby it will be possible to prevent the closing of the mints from leading to a sudden and violent disturbance in the rate of exchange. I refer of course to the provision that any person may hereafter bring gold to the mints and obtain for it rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, and that gold may be tendered in payment of Government dues at the same rate, which is equal to one sovereign for Rs. 15. I need scarcely explain that the effect of this will be that, should exchange show a tendency to rise in the open market beyond the rate originally fixed; should it, for example, rise to a ratio giving, let us say, 1*s.* 4½*d.* as the equivalent of the rupee, or something less than Rs. 15 for the sovereign, it will at once become advantageous to bring gold to the mint, and to exchange it at the full rate of one sovereign for Rs. 15. In this manner, by a self-acting process, a rise beyond the level which has been provisionally indicated will be rendered impossible so long as that limit remains in force.

"These precautions will, I hope, go far to allay the apprehensions of those who mistrust the idea of any attempt by Government to increase artificially the value of its currency. Upon the other hand, the provisional ratio which the Committee has recommended, and which may, should circumstances hereafter require it, be raised, is sufficiently high to afford the Government of India immediate and substantial relief from its most pressing difficulties. Had the ratio been fixed lower in the first instance, I do not see how it would have been possible for us to avoid adding to the taxation of the Empire.

"I would venture to ask those who take exception to the enhancement of the gold value of the rupee from the rates prevalent lately to 1*s.* 4*d.* upon the ground that such a fluctuation involves a disturbance of the markets whether this small fluctuation is comparable in its importance with those to which we have had to submit during the last few years, and to which, if we were to leave matters alone, we should, no doubt, still be exposed.

"I will only add for the benefit of those who may not have leisure to study the Report that there should be no mistake as to the following points:

"First, although we propose to introduce a gold standard, no attempt is to be made to get rid of the silver currency to which the people of this country have been so long accustomed. The experience of other countries, as to which the Report has much to say, [and there is no part of it which is better worth reading] has, the Committee tell us, shown that it has been found possible by the adoption of different systems to maintain a gold standard and a substantial parity of exchange with the gold-using countries of the world without a gold circulation, without a large stock of gold currency, and even with a silver currency not legally convertible into gold. The Committee admit with the fairness which characterizes their Report that in no one of the countries of which they have cited the example has silver been so largely and so exclusively used as in India, and there can be no doubt that, as Sir Thomas Farrer and Sir Reginald Welby have put it in their separate Report, the effect of this measure will be to give us a token currency of unparalleled magnitude. The Committee sum up this part of the case by the very reasonable observation that, although the cases of Scandinavia, Holland, Canada, the Dutch East Indies, and the countries of the Latin Union are not in all respects

applicable as precedents to the case of India, the experience derived from the currencies of those countries is not without value as bearing on the questions which we have to consider.

"In the second place, it will be observed that for the present no attempt will be made to fix the legal tender price for gold. In this respect also the proposals of Lord Herschell's Committee differ from ours for reasons which have been explained by the Hon'ble Financial Member.

"Thirdly, it will be seen that the ratio recommended by the Committee is fixed provisionally and not permanently, and that the provisional ratio is well within the limits of recent variations.

"I might say more, but I feel that I cannot add usefully to what has been already said with an authority to which I cannot pretend in the Report of the Committee. I will make one other observation only. It is true that our responsibility in this matter has been, as I said at first, to some extent diminished by the fact that the measure before the Council has not only our support, but that of Her Majesty's Government and that of the Members of the Herschell Committee, but we do feel, nevertheless, very deeply the gravity of the step which we are about to take. For myself, I may say that I hold very strongly that all attempts to give a fictitious value by legislation to money or commodities are upon principle to be deprecated. The less Government has to do with such enterprises, the more we can trust to the ordinary influences of demand and supply, and to the open traffic of the markets, the better for all concerned. But a time may come when inaction is no longer possible, and when a Government would be unworthy the name of a Government if it were to stand aside and leave things to take care of themselves. We believe that such a time has come in India; we believe with Lord Herschell's Committee that a further fall in the gold value of silver is probably imminent, and that such a fall would have disastrous effects for this country if we were still to allow its mints to remain open for the receipt and coinage of any quantity of a depreciated and discredited metal. We know that other countries have discarded that metal and have prospered, and we see no reason why we should be precluded from following their example. We have borne long enough with a state of things which is becoming more intolerable with every year that passes, and which in all human probability would have become more intolerable still. We feel that, holding these views, we should be culpable if we did not attempt to place the finances of India on a more stable basis. We admit the immense difficulty of the problem and the uncertainties by which it is surrounded, and we offer this solution not as one which is ideally perfect, but as the best which can be devised.

"We are hopeful that it will afford relief not to ourselves merely or to our employés, but to the country as a whole. We are, however, far too well aware of the intricacy of the problem and of the risks attending such an experiment as that which we are about to try to take this momentous step with a light heart. In a case of this kind, the most obvious economic and scientific laws do not always prevail. You may provide for all the known factors in your calculation only to find that there are others which you have overlooked or been unable to estimate. But, in spite of these misgivings, we earnestly hope that our proposals may be fruitful of good; that the commerce of India may be relieved from an impediment which has retarded its progress; that the Government of India may be enabled to meet its obligations without adding to the burdens of the taxpayer; and that capital will flow more freely into this country without the adventitious stimulus which we have hitherto been unable to refuse. We trust, finally, that in process of time sufficient reserves of gold may be accumulated to enable us to render our gold standard effective, and thereby to complete the great change towards which we are taking the first steps to-day.

"Time only can show whether all these hopes will be fulfilled or be disappointed. In the meanwhile, I earnestly trust that even those who regard this measure with most suspicion or reluctance will give us credit for having had the courage of our opinions, and for having taken the only course which

seemed to us likely to relieve this country of a burden which has, we believe, seriously affected its welfare in the past, and which would, unless we had intervened, have still more seriously paralyzed her energies and retarded her advance in the future."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 20th July, 1893.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 26th June, 1893.

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The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1893.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th June, 1893.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 26th June, 1893, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT No. VIII of 1893.

An Act to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:

I of 1882.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal of existing enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto shall be repealed or modified to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the third column thereof, but no such repeal or modification shall affect anything already done or any right or obligation heretofore acquired or undergone under the said enactments or any of them.

THE SCHEDULE.

Number, Year and Short Title.	Sections.	Extent of repeal or modification.
Act XXIII of 1870 (the Indian Coinage Act, 1870).	19 to 26, both inclusive.	The whole to be repealed.
Act XX of 1882 (the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882).	11	Clause (*b*), clause (*d*), and the proviso to be repealed.
	12	The word and letter "clause (*b*)" to be omitted.
	13	The words "to an extent to be specified in the order not exceeding one-fourth of the total amount of issues represented by coin and bullion as provided by this Act" to be omitted.
	14 and 15.	The whole sections to be repealed.
	21	For the proviso to sub-section (1) the following shall be substituted:— "Provided that any coin or bullion so received and appropriated may be sold or exchanged for gold or silver coin of the Government of India of the like value, which shall be so appropriated and set apart instead of the coin or bullion sold or exchanged."
		Sub-section (2) to be repealed.
	28	Sub-section (1), clause (*f*), to be omitted.
		Sub-section (3) to be repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACTS OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, & 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Monday, the 26th June, 1893.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, K.C.S.I.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K.C.B., G.C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble Sir P. P. Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Sir A. E. Miller, KT., Q.C.
The Hon'ble Lieutenant-General H. Brackenbury, C.B., R.A.
The Hon'ble Sir C. B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. L. Mackay, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon'ble MR. YOUNG took his seat as an Additional Member of Council.

INDIAN COINAGE ACT, 1870, AND INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I have an important Bill to introduce which affects the Indian monetary standard; and as it is essential that the Bill should, if approved, be passed at the present sitting of this Council, I beg that the standing orders may be suspended."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I now move for leave to introduce the Bill, which is intended to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, with the objects of altering the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold. It is not intended to do more at present than stop the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints, and, as a provisional arrangement, to provide for the issue of rupees at those mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee. The making gold coins legal tender, the settlement of the permanent rate of exchange between gold and the silver rupee, and the other measures necessary for the final and effective establishment of a gold standard in India, will be provided for by future legislation and in the light of future experience.

"If it had fallen to my lot to introduce this Bill some twenty years ago, I have no doubt that it would have been received with some surprise, and would have met with considerable opposition. It certainly would have been necessary for the mover of such a Bill to explain at great length the nature of a monetary standard, the dangers which might be expected if India maintained the silver standard, and the advantages to be gained by substituting gold for silver, and it

would have been difficult at that time to have brought forward arguments in support of so momentous a change which would have commanded general assent.

"The events of the last twenty years and the discussions to which they have given rise have, however, greatly simplified my task. We are only too familiar with the evils from which we have suffered in recent years, and the gloomy prospects before us, if we retain the silver standard, are fully recognised.

"Nevertheless, the question of the monetary standard is surrounded by so many difficulties, and the change which it is now proposed to make will have such far-reaching results, that I must trespass on the patience of the Council while I review, as briefly as may be, the history of the use of the precious metals as money, and show in what way, and under what circumstance, we have arrived at our present position; what lies before us if we retain the silver standard; and why it is that Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have come to the conclusion that we must attempt the formidable task of altering the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold.

"Very many articles have been used as the standard of value in different countries and at different times, but for reasons which will be found in any work on Money, and which I need not enumerate, gold and silver were soon discovered to be the best materials for use as a standard of value and medium of exchange in countries which had any pretensions to civilization, and they came to be known, in a special sense, as the precious metals. There is no doubt that in the first instance they passed from hand to hand by weight, as they still do in many parts of China.

"In countries where both metals circulated in this manner trouble and confusion arise, as they have arisen in the present day, from variations in the relative value of the two metals. The rulers of such countries found it necessary to declare the ratio of exchange at which gold and silver would be received in payment of taxes or tribute. The ratio which was declared was not an arbitrary ratio, but was approximately the market ratio of the day, and the object of declaring it was to prevent disputes between the persons who collected taxes and those who paid them, and no doubt, also, to get rid of the risk of fraud on the part of the tax collectors. The fixing of a ratio had, as we now know, a remarkable influence under certain conditions in preventing or limiting fluctuations in the relative value of the two metals and producing comparative stability, and the practice to which I have just referred is the origin of what has been known in recent years by the somewhat awkward name of bimetallism—a system which has prevailed, in a more or less imperfect form, from the earliest times up to a very recent period.

"I shall have occasion to refer at a later period to this system of using both metals at a ratio declared by authority; but for the present I pass to the next great step in the development of the standard of value and medium of circulation, namely, the introduction of the practice of coining. I need not enlarge on the advantages which resulted from the introduction of this reform, as the convenience is obvious of having the weight and fineness of the pieces of metal in daily use as the circulating medium certified by authority.

"One invention leads to another, and from the introduction of the practice of coining and of the issue of coined money by authority sprang the idea of legal tender.

"In very early times a creditor could demand his shekel of fine silver, but subsequently he became entitled under the law only to what the ruler of the country or his officers certified to be a shekel of fine silver.

"The most valuable inventions are liable to be abused, and the invention of coined money issued as legal tender has not proved an exception to the rule. As rulers in early times were subject to little restraint, and not usually more enlightened than their subjects, they were readily induced to make a profit by certifying, as (say) a shekel of silver, a coin which contained less than the full quantity of metal. It was an easy transition from a debased coin to a coin made of a totally different metal, and from that to something which was neither coin nor metal.

"The best example of proceedings of this nature with which we are familiar in the present day is the issue of what is called inconvertible paper money, or, in other words, pieces of paper which the Government of the day declares to be legal tender, but which are not convertible into coin, and which depend for their value partly on the limitation of the quantity issued, and partly on the hope that they may some day be made convertible into coin on demand.

"I have now shewn that the progress towards a monetary standard, as the phrase is understood in the present day, has consisted of a few simple steps which, however, required thousands of years for their accomplishment and for the general recognition of their utility.

"Among these steps was the fixing of a ratio, or rather the declaring by authority of the existing ratio, between gold and silver with the object of facilitating monetary transactions in countries where both gold and silver money circulated. This practice had an important secondary effect in tending to maintain stability of relative value; it has only been generally abandoned during the last twenty years, and it is the abandonment of this system which has plunged us into our present difficulties in India. It is useless for us to discuss at the present time whether that change of practice was or was not a beneficial reform, or whether or not it could have been avoided. There are those who hold that the change was, or will be, beneficial, and that it was an inevitable step in the progress of the world towards a perfect monetary standard. There are others who hold that it was a rash and dangerous innovation, and that the sooner we retrace our steps the better.

"I express at the present time no opinions on this question; it is sufficient for our purpose to note the fact that the change was made; that serious consequences have flowed from it which were not foreseen; and that it has plunged India into a sea of monetary troubles.

"The Government of India have failed in their efforts to induce the great nations of the world to establish the old system, and it is not the business of practical statesmanship to waste time in vain regrets for what might have been in the past, but rather to accept the inevitable and devote attention to making the most of the present and the future. As, however, this important departure from the old system of double legal tender has had such serious consequences during the past twenty years, as the consequences of the change are not yet exhausted, and as it is this change which has led to the present proposal to alter the Indian standard from silver to gold, I consider it necessary to note, as briefly as I can, the course of events which led up to it and brought it about.

"In the middle ages the monetary standard of England was silver, and it was not till the reign of Edward III that a successful attempt was made to put gold coins into circulation, but from that time both gold and silver coins continued to circulate in England, the ratio of exchange between them being declared from time to time by Royal authority. The legal standard of the country continued to be silver, but coins of both metals were in circulation and were frequently debased, and the ratio of exchange altered.

"What I have just said of England might, I believe, be said with equal truth of most European countries at that time. The inconvenience and loss to honest traders must have been enormous, and such as would not be borne for a day at the present time. Business was, however, conducted on very different principles from those which now prevail; the margin of profit was larger, and those who made their living by trade and commerce had to take things as they found them, since they possessed no means of applying a remedy. Our gigantic modern system of manufacture, trade and finance would have been simply impossible under such standards of value as the traders of former times had to accept.

"Among other fallacies which prevailed in those days, it was commonly held that the wealth of a country depended on the quantity of gold and silver money which it contained. The measure of wealth had come to be mistaken for the wealth itself. It was quite a common practice for a ruler to deliberately overvalue the gold coins with the intention of attracting gold from foreign countries, and great surprise was experienced when it was found that the over-valuation of gold necessarily involved the under-valuation of silver, and that,

though gold was attracted by this device, silver was exported to an equal extent, and no alteration was effected in the aggregate quantity of gold and silver contained in the country. Laws were passed against the export of both gold and silver, but such laws were, of course, easily evaded.

"It is difficult to imagine a more exasperating state of things than that under which both gold and silver circulated in different countries at rates fixed independently by the ruler of each country and altered from time to time with the object of attracting gold or silver from neighbouring countries. These evils appear to have reached their climax in England in the reign of James I. There is no doubt but that the large influx of silver from America after the year 1545 tended to lower the value of that metal, but it has always seemed to me that the great alteration in relative value which took place between 1620 and 1650 was largely due to the meddling with the legal ratio which took place in England and adjoining countries at that time. There was no such alteration in the relative production of the two metals during those years as would suffice to account for it.

"After 1660 there was no serious fluctuation in relative value down to comparatively recent times—a fact which I ascribe to the growing recognition of the futility of attempting to attract the precious metals from other countries by altering the legal ratio.

"In the reign of William III, however, events occurred which have had a most important influence in shaping the monetary policy of Europe in the present century, and which require special notice. In that reign the currency of England fell into the most extraordinary state of confusion owing to the fraudulent clipping of the silver coin, and the gold coins commanded a very high premium for a time. When the debased coins were called in and new and full-weight coins were issued in their place, great trouble was experienced in reducing the premium on guineas. This premium was gradually brought down by executive order, but the final order left the guinea overvalued as compared with the silver coins, with the inevitable result that the new and full-weight silver coins were exported, and the currency of England became gold coins, supplemented by light-weight silver coins which it was not profitable to export. The legal standard of the country continued to be silver.

"This state of things lasted till 1798, when the value of silver fell relatively to gold, and it once more became profitable to bring silver to the mint to be coined. By this time the English people had become accustomed to the use of gold, and an Act was passed expressly prohibiting the free coinage of silver. In the beginning of the present century the currency of England was composed of inconvertible and depreciated paper, and when, after the close of the great war with Napoleon, a return was made to specie payments, the legal standard of England was declared to be gold, mainly, I believe, on the ground that by their use of gold instead of silver for over 100 years the English people had shown their preference for that metal. That the people preferred gold to silver as currency at that time was probably correct, but that preference arose from their having been accustomed to use gold for over 100 years, and they were accustomed to use gold because gold had been overvalued in the first instance, and not, as has been sometimes said, because they were originally so strongly attached to gold that debtors preferred to pay their debts in gold at a loss to themselves rather than use silver. There never has been in the history of the world, and there never will be, until human nature ceases to be what it is, a case in which of two sets of coins circulating side by side the dearer will drive out the cheaper.

"The formal adoption of the gold standard by England had no appreciable effect on the relative value of the two metals, because the majority of nations still adhered to the silver standard, and the system of double legal tender prevailed extensively, especially in France, where there has always been a great store of the precious metals.

"This state of things lasted till the year 1873, and, notwithstanding the great increase in the production of gold owing to the discoveries in California and Australia, the disturbance in value was comparatively slight. So great was this

stability that its continued existence came to be accepted almost as a law of nature, which would never be broken; and an eminent Ecomonist—Professor Cairnes, of whom I desire to speak with the greatest respect—actually placed the following opinion on record in the year 1872:

'I may now say (1872) that I am disposed to assign much less importance to this question of a change in the monetary standard of India than I did when the above passage was written. The reasoning assumes the probability of a serious divergence in the relative value of gold and silver, but I now believe that such a divergence is practically out of the question.'

"I call special attention to the fact that this opinion was placed on record by one of the ablest Economists of the present century in the year 1872, or, in other words, just before the beginning of those fluctuations in the relative value of the precious metals, and of that depreciation of silver as compared with gold which have brought this country within a measurable distance of bankruptcy. We can now see that in reality the position in 1872 was full of danger. Gold and silver were both used as standard money, and divided the monetary work of the world between them; for a long period there had been comparative fixity of relative value between the two metals, but the causes of this steadiness, the importance of maintaining it, and the readiness with which it could be destroyed were, practically, unrecognised and unknown.

"On the other hand, the eminence which England—the sole gold-using country of any importance—had attained in manufactures, commerce, and finance had unconsciously led many people to believe that there must be some special virtue in the gold standard; and as there seems to be a prejudice in favour of the metal which contains most value in little bulk, and gold had become relatively much more abundant than in former times, the monetary system of the world was in what may be termed a state of unstable equilibrium, and we were on the eve of changes which have produced a monetary revolution which is still in progress, and the force of which is far from being exhausted.

"We all know how the change was brought about. Germany altered her standard from silver to gold. France and the other States of the Latin Union closed their mints to silver. The United States, where the currency was for the time inconvertible and depreciated paper, abandoned the system of double legal tender, a change which had the most serious results when a return was made to specie payments.

"Other nations followed in the same direction, and in India we were suddenly brought face to face with the great currency problem in the most disagreeable form by finding that the gold prices of silver fell, while the exchange on England went down and became subject to excessive fluctuations.

"It so happened that I was employed in the Finance Department of the Government of India at the time, and my recollection is that, in the first instance, the general impression was that the mischief was due to the great Comstock Lode, which was supposed to be pouring out unlimited quantities of silver. Discussions and enquiry followed, and gradually it came to be recognised that probably the most momentous currency change that has ever taken place had been carried out with, I may say, the most complete failure on the part of the civilised world to recognise the nature of the change or to appreciate the consequences that must follow. The question has been investigated by a Special Committee of the House of Commons and by a Royal Commission. It has formed the subject of three International Conferences and given rise to a flood of currency literature. I will not say that no progress has been made in the education of the public mind, for I am satisfied that very much light has been thrown on the problem by the discussions that have taken place during the last twenty years. But, I am sorry to say, increase of knowledge has not led to unanimity of opinion, and, what is more to be regretted, it has not led to the application of any remedy.

"The disputants may roughly be divided into two camps—those who urged that the world should return to the old system of double legal tender, and those who maintained that financial salvation was not to be found outside the pale of monometallism. The thorough going monometallists advocated the

gradual extension of the single gold standard to the whole civilised world, silver having become, in their opinion, a discredited metal, no more worthy to be treated as a standard of value than cowries or cockle shells Another, and I believe a larger, section of the gold camp favoured the adoption of the gold standard by one-half the world, and of the silver standard by the other. The latter proposal always appeared to me to be wanting in the elements of finality. It would have left the civilised world exposed to the evils of a break of monetary gauge, and I was unable to discover any good principle on which it could be decided what countries should adopt the gold standard and what countries should adopt the silver standard, or how a country could be prevented from deserting from one standard to the other with all the attendant monetary disturbance which necessarily results from such changes.

"It was said at one time, and I believe quite seriously, that all the rich countries should choose gold and the poor ones silver. It is instructive to form a mental picture of the proceedings of an International Conference assembled for the purpose of settling the monetary affairs of the world in accordance with this remarkable principle. Unanimity of opinion would, for the first time in the history of such conferences, be secured, but it would be secured by the representative of every nation declaring that he appeared on behalf of an undoubtedly wealthy and solvent community, and one that was determined to march in the van of civilization. If by any accident a nation could have been found willing to admit that it was too poor to enjoy the luxury of a gold standard, it would have been necessary for it, in order to maintain the currency equilibrium, to admit not merely that it was poor in the present, but that it intended to remain poor in the future, as any access of wealth at a future date would have involved the adoption of the more fashionable standard.

"For my part I have always recognised that there was no permanent halting place between a return to the old system of double legal tender and the gradual extension of the gold standard to all civilized countries.

"In the very first Financial Statement which I had the honour to deliver in this Council, I made the following remark :

'It is needless to say that the question of the future relations between the gold and silver standards is one of great importance for India. The present condition is not one of permanent equilibrium. Either there will be continuous progress in the direction of demonetising silver and substituting gold, or the world will revert to the old system of double legal tender.'

"In the twenty years during which the Battle of the Standard has raged no practical measures have been taken for the purpose of restoring the old stability of value between the precious metals, and the only measure that has been adopted with the view of maintaining the value of silver is the purchase of that metal by the United States. That country has made a great effort to maintain the value of silver, firstly, by large purchases under what was known as the Bland Bill, and latterly by still larger purchases under the Sherman Act. As it happens, the purchases of silver by the United States have latterly been contemporaneous with one of those great increases in the production of that metal of which the history of the precious metals affords several examples. The Government of India have also kept open their mints, and in recent years India has absorbed a very large amount of silver. But the crisis to which I called attention in March 1889 has at length arrived. No international agreement has been obtained ; Austria-Hungary and Roumania have definitely adopted the gold standard, and Russia is known to have accumulated large quantities of that metal. When I explained the financial position of the Government of India at the beginning of the current year, I had to point out that in two years the fall in the rate of exchange had added Rx. 4,142,000 to the Indian expenditure. Gloomy as was the account which I then rendered to this Council, I am far from suggesting that the case was hopeless if only we could have secured some stable rate of exchange. On the contrary, I am satisfied that if exchange did not fall below the very low figure taken in the Budget, or if it did not fall materially below that figure, there would have been no insuperable difficulty in the way of restoring financial equilibrium. But the really serious feature of the case was that there was no reason for hoping that

exchange would not fall below the very low figure of last March, and that there was, and could be, no guarantee against frequent and excessive fluctuations. Above all, we were exposed to the risk that the United States might suddenly cease to purchase silver. I estimate that, if these purchases were suddenly stopped, India would have to absorb a further sum of about Rx. 8,000,000 worth of silver yearly, and an additional burden of this magnitude suddenly thrown on India's trade with Europe would have a depressing effect on exchange, the extent of which it is impossible to foresee. The additional expenditure imposed on India by this cause would have brought us to national bankruptcy, or within a measurable distance of it.

"It has been urged upon me by an authority upon questions of Indian currency, and one whose opinions I highly value, that even in the case I have supposed it would be better for India to repudiate her obligations, and accept bankruptcy rather than attempt to change her standard. That opinion I do not share, although I have been a bimetallist for years, am still a bimetallist, and am by no means certain that the Battle of the Standard will be finally closed by any measure this Council may pass to-day, or even by the cessation of her silver purchases on the part of the United States of America. For weal or woe, India has entered the ranks of civilization. Her territory has been opened up by railways; the progress of human invention has brought her into close and daily contact with the great countries of the West; her trade and commerce increase year by year, and the tide has so far turned in her favour that she has made a most promising beginning in the export of manufactured goods. The adoption of the same standard of value as that of the countries with which she maintains intimate financial and commercial relations, and whom she hopes to rival, is a necessity of further progress, and the discredit of national bankruptcy cannot and will not be accepted on her behalf.

"The Government of India have striven long and earnestly for such a settlement of the currency question as would leave India in possession of the monetary standard to which she has been accustomed, and they have striven unsuccessfully. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the time has come to take a new departure.

"A recital of the efforts which have been made by the Government of India during the last twenty years for a settlement of the monetary question would be a dreary catalogue of repeated failures. No practical purpose would be served by recalling them to mind at the present time; but it may not be uninteresting to the general public to call attention to the recent proceedings which have led up to that decision to establish a gold standard in India which I am now explaining to this Council.

"In the beginning of 1892 the Bengal Chamber of Commerce called the attention of the Government of India to the fluctuations in the relative value of gold and silver, and, with reference to the fact that the United States had invited the different Powers to a Conference for the purpose of considering the monetary question, the Chamber urged that the Government of India should promote an International Agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver at a fixed ratio, and that, failing any such agreement, steps should be taken to have the question of a gold standard for India carefully and seriously considered by competent authorities. The Government of India practically accepted the views of the Chamber, and recommended to the Home Government, firstly, that if the United States of America or any other Government should make proposals for the holding of an International Conference for the settlement of the silver question, the strongest support should be given to those proposals; and, secondly, that if it became evident that the International Conference was unlikely to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, and if a direct agreement between India and the United States was found to be unattainable, the Indian mints should be closed to the free coinage of silver and arrangements made to introduce a gold standard.

"An International Conference was duly held, and the representatives of India took part in it, but no conclusions, satisfactory or otherwise, were arrived at, and no separate agreement between India and the United States was concluded. In the meantime, and before the International Conference met, a Committee was appointed under the presidency of Lord Herschell to advise as to whether it was

expedient that any steps should be taken to modify the Indian Currency Act. This is the Committee which has attracted so much attention in India, and which has recently made its report to the Secretary of State.

"It will be understood that the attention of this Committee was not directed to the question of the expediency or feasibility of obtaining a remedy by means of a general International Agreement, or by means of an agreement between India and the United States, but solely to the question of the expediency of attempting to establish a gold standard in India, that being the remedy which the Government of India had advocated in the last resource, and failing the other suggested remedies. The question referred to the Committee is thus stated in the first paragraph of their Report:

'The question referred to the Committee by Your Lordship is whether, having regard to the grave difficulties with which the Government of India are confronted through the heavy fall in the gold value of silver, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should allow them to carry into effect the proposals which they have made for stopping the free coinage of silver in India with a view to the introduction of a gold standard. And if we are of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for overruling the Government of India, but that the measures by which they propose to attain their object require modification, we are asked to offer any suggestion that we think fit for the purpose.'

"The practical measures which the Government of India had proposed for the introduction of a gold standard into India, assuming that the other suggested remedies had failed, were the following:

1st, the stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints by legislative enactment;

2nd, the grant of power to the Government of India to declare by notification that sovereigns were legal tender in India at any rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

"It was not proposed that the mints should be opened to the free coinage of gold as soon as they were closed to silver, or that a ratio should be declared at once between gold and the rupee; but it was intended that the effect of closing the mints should be watched for some time, and, if it were found that the rate of exchange was rising to an extent which was injurious to the welfare of the country, that the Government should interfere at once and check the rise by declaring the sovereign to be a legal tender at a certain rate. The highest rate which the Government of India were to be authorised to declare under any circumstances was 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

"The Committee discussed the question of a gold standard for India in all its bearings. Their Report will be published to-day in India, and to that Report I must refer those who wish for full information on the subject. They came to the conclusion that, although there are objections which possess weight to any attempt being made to introduce a gold standard into India, yet, in view of all the circumstances of the case, this is the course that should be adopted, and they proposed one modification of the scheme put forward by the Government of India. The Government of India had proposed to close the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, to take power to declare the sovereign to be a legal tender at a rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee, and to await the result of closing the mints, and be guided by the experience thus obtained in deciding on future action.

"To these proposals objection was taken on the ground that, if the mints were simply closed and no further steps taken, there might be a sudden and considerable rise in exchange which would have injurious consequences and excite apprehension in the public mind.

"For these reasons the Committee recommended that, as soon as the mints were closed to silver, arrangements should be made for the issue of rupees at the Indian mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, and for the receipt of sovereigns at the Indian Treasuries in payment of Government dues at the rate of fifteen rupees per sovereign. These proposals have been accepted by the Government of India and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and the Bill which I now propose to introduce is intended to give practical effect to the scheme.

"The Bill which I am about to introduce provides for the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, Government retaining the power to coin silver rupees on its own account.

"The arrangements for the receipt of gold at the mints at a ratio of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee will be made by executive order, and so will the arrangements for the receipt of sovereigns in payment of sums due to Government at the rate of fifteen rupees for a sovereign.

"Gold coins will not for the present be made a legal tender, and consequently nobody will be compelled to receive them instead of silver rupees unless he is willing to do so.

"The Government have also abandoned their intention to take power to declare sovereigns a legal tender at any rate not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee.

"The ratio of exchange between gold and the silver rupee has not been finally settled. The making of gold legal tender, and the ratio of exchange as compared with the rupee at which gold shall be made legal tender, are matters which must be settled hereafter by legislative enactment and in the light of future experience."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—"I now introduce the Bill, and move that it be taken into consideration at once. The provisions of the Bill are extremely simple, and the only change of any importance that it is intended to effect by means of it is to provide for the stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints.

"As, however, the Bill, though so simple in itself, is intended to carry out a most important change in the Indian currency, I will explain its provisions in detail.

"In the first place, the Bill repeals sections 19 to 26 (both inclusive) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870. These are the sections which provide for the coinage of all gold or silver brought to the mints by private persons. The quantity of gold brought to the mint for coinage is quite trifling; and as the gold coins now coined at the mint are not legal tender, and as they will doubtless be superseded altogether when gold is made a legal tender, it is undesirable that any more of them should be coined. This is the only change which is made in the Indian Coinage Act, 1870.

"The Bill also repeals clauses (*b*) and (*d*) of section 11 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, and the proviso to that section.

"Clause (*b*) refers to silver coin made under the Portuguese Convention Act, 1881; and, as that Convention has come to an end, the clause is no longer required.

"Clause (*d*) provides for the issue of notes by the Department of Paper Currency in exchange for silver bullion or foreign silver coin; and, if it were retained, it would permit of rupees being obtained for silver as at present.

"The stoppage of the free coinage of silver at the Indian mints necessarily involves the repeal of clause (*d*), and the proviso ceases to have any meaning when clause (*d*) is repealed.

"In section 12 of the same Act an allusion to clause (*b*), which is now repealed, is struck out.

"Section 13 of the Indian Paper Currency Act provides for a portion of the metallic reserve of the Paper Currency Department, not exceeding one-fourth, being held in the form of gold. As the standard of India will in future be gold, the limitation of one-fourth is no longer required, and so much of the section as limits the proportion of gold to one-fourth is repealed. Sections 14 and 15 of the Act are entirely repealed. They refer to bullion or foreign coin tendered under section 11, clause (*d*), or section 13, and they are no longer required, because clause (*d*) of section 11 will now be repealed, and because it is not intended for the present that private persons should be allowed to tender gold for notes under section 13.

"Certain alterations are also made in sections 21 and 28 to bring these sections into accord with the Act as now proposed to be amended.

"I may here mention that a notification will be issued under authority of section 13 of the Paper Currency Act, 1882, as now amended, providing for the issue of notes by the Paper Currency Department in exchange for gold on the requisition of the Comptroller General. The object of this notification is to enable that officer to pass gold into the Paper Currency reserve if it should accumulate to an inconvenient extent in the Government Treasuries.

"A notification will also be issued under executive authority authorising the public treasuries to receive sovereigns of current weight in payment of Government dues at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign.

"Another notification will be issued under the same authority authorising the Masters of the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay to issue, under suitable conditions, silver rupees for gold at the rate of one silver rupee for 7·53344 grains Troy of fine gold. This corresponds to an exchange of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee.

"These three notifications will be issued as soon as the Bill is passed.

"Before calling on the Council to pass the Bill, it will be well that I should notice briefly some of the objections which have been taken to the introduction of a gold standard into India. These objections have been very fully discussed by the Committee of which Lord Herschell was President, and the arguments for and against the proposal to introduce a gold standard into India will be found stated at length in their Report.

"It has been said that the divergence in the relative value of gold and silver is due to the appreciation of gold and not to the depreciation of silver; and, if this be the case, it may fairly be argued that the introduction of a gold standard into India is wholly unjustifiable.

"With regard to this argument, I have a preliminary observation to make. The words appreciation and depreciation as applied to the standard of value are ordinarily used without a precise meaning being attached to them. They are words which I would rather not use at all if their use could be avoided, but in answering the argument to which I have just referred I must employ them, and I wish it to be understood that for present purposes I attach to them the somewhat indefinite meaning which is usually given to them. In other words, by appreciation or depreciation of the standard of value I intend to denote a rise or fall in value due to causes primarily affecting the metals themselves rather than the commodities of which the price falls or rises as the standard appreciates or depreciates. Using the terms in this sense, I have to remark that when gold and silver alter in relative value, it does not necessarily follow that the whole change is due to the appreciation of the one metal or the depreciation of the other. There may be simultaneously appreciation of one metal and depreciation of the other. Or a metal may appreciate at one time and depreciate at another. I must say that it does appear to me that there was appreciation of gold after 1873 rather than depreciation of silver. There was a greatly increased demand for gold at that time, while the production was rather falling off, and there was a very great fall in prices. These facts seem to me to point very clearly to appreciation of the gold standard, and there are other arguments leading to the same conclusion which I need not enumerate at present. On the other hand, there is equally good evidence that silver has depreciated during the last few years. Notwithstanding the fall in the price of that metal, the total production has continued to increase rapidly, and, notwithstanding the fall in exchange, the imports of silver into India are larger than before. There has also been a distinct tendency during the same time towards a rise in Indian prices, and many complaints have been heard from persons on fixed incomes.

"The introduction of a gold standard at the present time may, therefore, be more correctly described as a measure intended to stop the present process of depreciation rather than as causing appreciation.

"It may, of course, be argued that there is likely to be an injurious appreciation of the gold standard in the future, and here we enter on very debatable and

speculative ground, and there is really no means of coming to a positive decision either one way or the other. The question appears to me to resemble those problems that certain people are so fond of putting forward, such as what will happen when all the coal in the world is used up. It is not possible to arrive at any conclusion on such questions, and from a practical point of view they possess little interest for us. If it is the case that entire store of coal will in time be exhausted, we possess no means of averting that result, and we had better leave the problem to those who will be affected by such a calamity. At present the production of gold is increasing, and there appears every prospect of its continuing to increase for some years at any rate. Whether in the long run demand will outstrip supply to such an extent as to cause an injurious appreciation of the standard is one of those questions affecting the future which we have no means of deciding, and with which we need not concern ourselves.

"If gold does appreciate, we shall at any rate be no worse off than the other nations which have adopted that standard; on the contrary, we shall be better off, for we shall have escaped any appreciation which may have occurred in the last twenty years.

"Another objection is that with an overvalued rupee there will be great risk of false coining. I do not say that there will be no risk of false coining, but the experience of countries in which the silver currency has been overvalued for a number of years shows that this danger has been exaggerated. False coining on a small scale is not very profitable, and would not be productive of much mischief so long as the coins were made of good metal. False coining on a larger scale could not be carried on without the use of expensive machinery, and is practically impossible. In any case, if there is to be false coining, it will affect other countries long before it becomes common in India. The inducement to manufacture and issue false coin is the amount of profit to be made, and the amount of profit will be much greater in America, France, England, and other countries than it will be in India, because the silver coins will be overvalued to a greater extent in those countries than they will be in India.

"It has also been said that if India has a gold standard, the countries which retain the silver standard will have an advantage over India in the production of commodities for export. I attach no importance to this argument so long as the Indian standard is in itself a good one. A sudden rise in exchange will injuriously affect certain industries for a time. A sudden fall in exchange may give them an undue amount of profit and supply a temporary and artificial stimulus. But the principles which regulate international trade rest on a totally different basis, and it seems to me an obvious truism that our manufactures and our commerce will advance more rapidly under a system which gives India the same standard of value as her principal customers than they could possibly do under a system which give us one standard of value and our chief customers a different one, the two standards varying in relative value from time to time in a manner which defied calculation.

"There remain certain objections which appear to me to possess weight.

"There is no doubt that the making of the rupee a token coin will be a source of loss and inconvenience to persons in India who possess uncoined silver, and that the adoption of a gold standard by India will injuriously affect to a greater or less degree our trade with silver-using countries beyond sea, our trade with the Native States of India, and our frontier trade with Foreign States.

"The answer to these objections is that the question of the adoption of a gold standard must be decided not with reference to any one consideration, or to a limited number of considerations, but after a careful examination of all the circumstances of the case, and that we must decide where the balance of advantage lies and act accordingly. It is true that persons who hold uncoined silver will lose; but, on the other hand, the same persons generally hold rupees also, and in respect of their coined silver they will gain. If our trade with silver-using countries will be injuriously affected, our trade with gold-using countries will be beneficially affected in a corresponding degree; and the latter branch of our trade is much larger and more important than the former. It is more than probable that some of the silver-using countries with which we trade will also adopt the gold standard, and as time goes on the tendency will certainly

be in that direction if we succeed in establishing gold as the standard of India. It is also quite possible that some or most of the Native States of India may decide to adopt the gold standard; and our land trade with foreign countries is not very important, and is subject to so many drawbacks already that a difference of standard will be anything but an insuperable obstacle.

"There is one difficulty connected with the introduction of a gold standard into India which requires special notice. When the Indian mints are closed to the free coinage of silver, the currency of India will become a token currency of unparalleled magnitude without a reserve of gold, and this currency will be liable to have additions made to it by rupees being returned to India from the various foreign countries in which they now circulate, and by rupees being transferred from the hoards in which they are now held.

"Under such circumstances it may well be asked whether it will be possible for us to make the gold standard effective at once In other words, will the rupee be worth as much as 1*s.* 4*d.* from this day forward?

"To this question I cannot give a confident answer, and I do not believe that it is possible for any one to do so. I have no doubt but that rupees will be returned from foreign countries; but I do not think the amount so returned will be excessive. There is some risk of large quantities of rupees being thrown into the circulation from hoards, and I was formerly of opinion that the probability of this course being followed amounted to a serious danger. In recent years I have attached less importance to this aspect of the question. I think that the process of bringing rupees out of the hoards in which they lie would in any case be slow; that it might never take place on any considerable scale; and that the risk would be greatly lessened if the business of establishing the gold standard be so managed as to maintain confidence and prevent panic. It may be that the gold standard can be made effective from the first, though it will not be secure until there is a considerable amount of gold in our treasuries and banks. Or it may be that the making of the gold standard effective, and the establishment of it on a secure basis, will involve a long and arduous struggle and necessitate heavy sacrifices. Time alone can show which view is correct. But whatever the sacrifice and trouble of attempting to establish a gold standard may be, they must be faced, and the object we have in view is one which would, I submit, justify us in running even greater risks. Our present position is not such that we can avoid risk and loss by avoiding action, and an attempt on our part to permanently maintain the silver standard under present conditions would, in my opinion, involve peril to this country of the most serious character."

The Hon'ble MR. MACKAY said:—"I have had occasion to say a good deal on the Indian currency question during the past year or two, and I do not consider it necessary to say more at this time; but I cannot give an altogether silent vote on such an important Bill as that now before Your Excellency's Council.

"I am completely in accord with the provisions of the Bill just introduced by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, and with the greatest deference I venture to congratulate Your Excellency on having succeeded in bringing forward a measure which will have the effect not only of restoring the finances of the country to a satisfactory condition, but which will also impart to trade and commercial transactions that legitimate amount of certainty of which they have been deprived for the past twenty years. The measure at the same time relieves the country of that dread of additional and seriously disturbing taxation which has been weighing upon it for some time past. I look forward to a new era of prosperity and progress for India, and also to a great development of the resources of the country through the attraction which will now be given to British capital, and I look upon the assimilation of the English and Indian standards of value as a removal of the only barrier which has hitherto prevented India from taking her place amongst the great commercial and industrial nations of the world. It would have been well for India had the step taken by Your Excellency's Government to-day been adopted fifteen years ago. In the interval not only has the natural progress of the country been retarded, but actual and serious injury has been inflicted on many important interests. However, it is useless to look back with regret on what might have been. We are content to accept the benefit, late as it is, which

is now at last being conferred upon the country, and we look forward to the future with renewed hope and confidence."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR DAVID BARBOUR said:—" I now move that the Bill be passed, and in so doing I wish to add a few words, by way of caution and advice, to what I have already said. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the step which Her Majesty's Government and the Government of India have taken in deciding to establish a gold standard in India; but that step has been taken after the fullest discussion and with a deep sense of the responsibility which has been incurred. It is the intention of the Government of India to carry the measure to a successful issue if it be within their power to do so, and I trust that they will receive the unswerving support of the Indian public in the course which they have adopted—a course which was adopted in the belief that it was essential to the welfare of the whole Indian community.

" If it should happen, as it may, that the gold standard is effectively established in India from this day, I desire to urge that no undue elation should be exhibited, and that no precaution should be relaxed. The change of the Indian monetary standard is a measure which will have far-reaching and possibly unexpected results; and the gold standard cannot be considered to have been securely established in India until it has stood the test of time, and borne the shock of those financial storms which sometimes arise in the clearest skies. On the other hand, I would equally urge that we should not give way to alarm and despair if we should find ourselves confronted with serious and unexpected difficulties. The measure which we are engaged in carrying out has been adopted both with a full knowledge that serious difficulties might be encountered, and with a firm determination to overcome them if it be within our power to do so. The secure establishment of a gold standard in India may be a work of time, and may involve heavy sacrifices; but what other road to safety is open to us? We all know the troubles that have been brought upon this country during the last twenty years by the difference of standard between India and England. Are we prepared to face another such period, and are our troubles likely to be less if we go back to the old state of things after hastily abandoning the attempt to establish a gold standard?

" It has sometimes appeared to me that there were persons who held the opinion that the establishment of a gold standard would be a source of endless wealth to the Government of India. I know no good foundation for that belief. I hope and believe that the establishment of a gold standard will relieve the Government of India from an ever-growing cause of expenditure and from harassing fluctuations, and that it will promote the general welfare of the community. But the gold standard is not in itself a source of income, and it will be as necessary under a gold standard to practise the old-fashioned virtues of economy and prudence as it was under the silver standard, and the neglect to do so will involve the same consequences in both cases. I will even go further and say that economy is specially incumbent on the Government of India during the next few years. Confidence is a plant of slow growth in the financial world, and the people of India are apt to distrust anything that presents a novel appearance. If the public lose confidence in the success of our measures, the difficulties of establishing and maintaining the gold standard will be enormously increased.

" There are two lines of policy by which I think it is possible to promote confidence, and I earnestly commend them to those who may be entrusted with the management of the Indian finances during the next few years. The first is to take care that each succeeding year shall close with a substantial surplus, and the second is to avoid at all hazards any increase of the home charges.

" I am afraid there is not much originality in these recommendations, but they are the best which one-and-twenty years' experience of Indian finance enables me to offer."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said:—" I should like to say a few words before I put the motion to the Council.

" We shall not, I trust, be considered open to criticism because we are disposing of this question—one of the most important which has ever come

before the Legislature of this country—without going through the usual forms of our legislative procedure, and in the absence of those Additional Members of Council who do not happen to be in Simla. It will be obvious to every one that, for reasons upon which I need not dwell, the decision which has been arrived at must be carried out forthwith, and that a prolonged discussion of this Bill, or even its amendment in any essential particular, would not be admissible.

"We may, however, fairly contend that, if the question is being dealt with at this stage as if it were a matter of executive administration rather than one for the deliberate consideration of the Legislature, no question has ever been subjected to more thorough discussion out of doors than that with which we are concerned this morning. No debates in Council could be so instructive or so exhaustive of the subject as the discussions which have been proceeding in the public press and at public meetings upon the currency question during the last year or two.

"There is therefore, I venture to think, no occasion for travelling again over the old ground, or for arguing at length whether it was, or was not, safe to leave this country at the mercy of a fluctuating exchange, or whether the alleged advantages accruing to certain branches of our trade under a falling exchange were, or were not, greater than the troubles and difficulties which have already overtaken us, or than those further troubles and difficulties which would have beset us had exchange been allowed to fall to a still lower level.

"It was, I think, pretty well understood that the Government of India had some time ago arrived at a conclusion both as to the extent of the danger and as to the proper means of encountering it. The scheme, however, which we are laying before you does not rest upon our authority alone, and we are relieved from the necessity of justifying it, as we should have been expected to justify it, if it had been accepted by the Secretary of State merely upon our unsupported recommendation. We are in this position, that the proposal which we had laid before Her Majesty's Government a year ago is now accepted not only by them, but by that Committee of experts for whose verdict we have been waiting so impatiently during the last few months.

"When the composition of that Committee is considered; when we remember how many different schools of economical science were represented upon it; when we recollect how confidently it was predicted, even up to the last moment, that its members could not possibly agree in their conclusions; the fact that they have found it possible to sign with practical unanimity the Report which will be published in to-day's Gazette, shews, I cannot help thinking, conclusively how strong our case was, and gives to the recommendations of the Committee a weight and a force which may be described without exaggeration as overwhelming. I feel, therefore, that I should be merely wasting the time of the Council, without contributing anything to the information which will shortly be accessible to the public, if I were to attempt to add to that which will be found within the limits of Lord Herschell's Report. I will, therefore, merely venture to call the attention of those who will read that remarkable State document to one or two of the conclusions which it has established. And here let me, in the name of the Government of India, and I hope, I may say, in the name of the people of this country, express our obligation to Lord Herschell and to his colleagues for the patience and thoroughness with which they have investigated this intricate problem, and for the thoughtfulness with which they have taken into their consideration all the different aspects of a question in which so may interests and classes are concerned.

"The Report of the Committee will, in the first place, I think, render it no longer possible for any one to tell us, as we have sometimes been told, that this currency question was merely a grievance of the Indian services, or that the Government of India was interested in it only because we desired to extricate ourselves from the embarrassment occasioned by the instability of our finances. The Report of the Commission has, once and for all, shewn that far wider issues than these are involved—issues affecting not merely certain interests and certain classes of the community, but every interest and every class throughout the Indian Empire,

"Upon the question of the effects of fluctuations in exchange upon the commerce of India the Committee speak with no uncertain voice. They report that there seems to be a common agreement amongst those who differ in their views upon almost all other points that trade is 'seriously harassed' by these fluctuations, and, after a careful examination of the arguments adduced in support of this view, they express their opinion that 'it cannot be doubted that it would be well if commerce were free from the inconveniences of fluctuations which arise from a change in the relation between the standard of value in India and in countries with which her commerce is transacted.' And with regard to the deterrent effect of these fluctuations upon the investment of capital in India, they observe that 'there can be no doubt that uncertainty as to the interest which would be received for the investment, and as to the diminution which the invested capital might suffer if it were desired to retransfer it to this country, tends to check British investments in India.' That is precisely the view which has been again and again urged with great ability by the Association over which our hon'ble colleague Mr. Mackay has presided, and which has done such excellent service in familiarizing the country with the details of the currency question. It is a view which, as I have on more than one occasion publicly said, has always seemed to me indisputably sound, and it is satisfactory to find that this view is unreservedly accepted by Lord Herschell and his distinguished colleagues.

"In another passage of the Report the Committee mention that the evidence before them points to the conclusion that during recent years the silver price of Indian produce has risen; and they add that 'if, as experience shows, wages respond more slowly to the alteration in the value of the standard, this rise in the price of produce must have been prejudicial to the wage-earning classes.' They sum up this part of the case in these remarkable words:

'The above facts give reasons for believing that the recent fall in silver, coupled with the open mint, has led India to import and coin more silver than she needs, and the worst of the evil is that it is a growing one. Every unnecessary ounce of silver which has been, or is being, imported into India is a loss to India so long as silver is depreciating in gold value, for it is, *ex hypothesi*, not needed for present use, and it can be parted with only at a sacrifice. So far as the open mints attract unnecessary silver to India, they are inflicting a loss upon the people of the country, and benefiting the silver-producing countries at the cost of India.'

"While these are the effects which have been produced by fluctuations in the rate of exchange up to the present time, the Committee leave us in no doubt that the evils which we have hitherto experienced may be as nothing compared with those still in store for us if we are content to allow matters to drift.

"The Report dwells upon the large purchases of silver made by the Government of the United States under the Bland and Sherman Acts, and upon the fact that, in spite of these purchases, the price of silver has fallen to its present low level. They go on to express their opinion that, even if no change were to be made in the currency arrangements of the United States, the experience of the past would forbid the conclusion that the price of silver would be stationary at its present level. It would, they say, under these circumstances be imprudent to act on the assumption that no further fall is possible, or even probable. It is, however, as we are all aware, a matter of notoriety that the early repeal of the Sherman Act is possible. The Committee dwell upon the heavy further fall which would certainly follow upon the repeal of the Act. They express their opinion that such a fall would not necessarily diminish the production of silver, and that under such circumstances 'it cannot be regarded as otherwise than within the reasonable bounds of possibility that the repeal of the Sherman Act might lead to a fall in the price of silver of even 6*d*. per ounce or more, and that there might be no substantial reaction from the level thus reached.' 'It may,' the Commissioners think, 'be said with practical certainty that such a fall would reduce the exchange to about a shilling per rupee, and would involve the necessity of raising at least Rx. 6,612,000 more than would be required by the Government of India to effect, even at the rate of exchange of 1*s*. 3*d*. per rupee, a remittance of the amount drawn last year, namely, £16,530,000 sterling, while the payment of £19,370,000 sterling, which is the present estimate of the drawings

for 1893-94, would, at 1*s.* 3*d.* per rupee, require Rx. 30,992,000, and, at 1*s.* 0*d.* per rupee, Rx. 38,740,000, involving an increase of Rx. 7,748,000.'

"These are not the gloomy vaticinations of harassed and querulous Indian officials, but the deliberately expressed anticipations of such men as Mr. Leonard Courtney, so well known as Chairman of Committees of the British House of Commons, and a recent convert to bimetallism; Sir Thomas Farrer, for many years the distinguished Secretary of the Board of Trade, and an eminent Political Economist and Free Trader; and Sir Reginald Welby, the Secretary of the Treasury, an official of exceptional experience, who had, moreover, previously been a Member of the Committee which in 1878 issued an unanimous report against another proposal founded upon the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver.

"With these prospects before them, the Committee find themselves face to face with that dilemma to which reference was made in the discussion upon the Financial Statement at Calcutta in March of the present year. It is recognised that the Government of India has to choose between a change in its currency arrangements and the imposition of increased taxation, which, if the figures which I have just cited are to be taken as a guide, might be of the most formidable and onerous character. The possibility of increasing our revenue by means of additional taxes is examined by the Committee in a series of paragraphs which I earnestly recommend to the attention of those who would have us leave the currency alone and restore equilibrium between income and expenditure by means of additions to the burdens of the country.

"The Committee say that they are not in a position to determine whether the apprehensions which have been expressed to them that increased taxation cannot be resorted to without grave mischief are exaggerated or not, but they add this very significant observation:

'It is not easy to see how the burden of the added taxation which would be requisite to counterbalance the fall in exchange could be made to rest on those who might with the most justice be subjected to it, or how the added revenue could be provided, except in a manner opposed to sound principles of taxation.'

"I think, then, that I may sum up this part of the case by saying that it has now been established almost beyond controversy that to leave matters as they were meant for the Government of India hopeless financial confusion; for the commerce of India a constant and ruinous impediment; for the taxpayers of India the prospect of heavy and unpopular burdens; for the consumers of commodities a rise in the prices of the principal necessaries of life; and for the country as a whole a fatal and stunting arrestation of its development.

"My Hon'ble Financial colleague has explained to the Council the precise nature of the proposals of the Committee—proposals which we have thought it our duty to accept—and wherein they differ from those which we had ourselves submitted to the Secretary of State.

"The scheme of the Committee may be described as being not so much an alternative to our own as a modification of it. It is our scheme with the addition of safeguards and precautions—safeguards and precautions which appear to us to be wisely conceived. The feature which both schemes have in common is the essential feature of both; both are based on the closing of the mints to free coinage with the object of eventually introducing a gold standard into India upon terms as equitable as can be devised in the interests of all concerned, and with a minimum of disturbance to the business of the country.

"I may say, too, that both schemes have for their main object the prevention of a further fall in the value of coined silver rather than the enhancement of its value greatly beyond the present level. The difference between the Government of India and the Committee may be said to lie mainly in this, that the Committee have given more prominence than we had given to this aspect of the case. The keynote, so to speak, of the Report is to be found in the opinion recorded in paragraph 135, to the effect that 'to close the

mints for the purpose of raising the value of the rupee is open to much more serious objection than to do so for the purpose of preventing a further fall.'

"It is then mainly with the latter object that the Committee advocate putting a stop to the free coinage of silver. That is a view which will, I cannot help thinking, be generally accepted as a just and reasonable one. The step recommended by the Committee will not produce any violent disturbance of values. It will, to use the words of Messrs. Farrer and Welby, 'not materially alter the present relations between debtor and creditor, but, on the contrary, prevent those relations being altered in the future by a further fall.'

"It has also this further advantage, that it provides an automatic means whereby it will be possible to prevent the closing of the mints from leading to a sudden and violent disturbance in the rate of exchange. I refer of course to the provision that any person may hereafter bring gold to the mints and obtain for it rupees at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per rupee, and that gold may be tendered in payment of Government dues at the same rate, which is equal to one sovereign for Rs. 15. I need scarcely explain that the effect of this will be that, should exchange show a tendency to rise in the open market beyond the rate originally fixed; should it, for example, rise to a ratio giving, let us say, 1*s.* 4½*d.* as the equivalent of the rupee, or something less than Rs. 15 for the sovereign, it will at once become advantageous to bring gold to the mint, and to exchange it at the full rate of one sovereign for Rs. 15. In this manner, by a self-acting process, a rise beyond the level which has been provisionally indicated will be rendered impossible so long as that limit remains in force.

"These precautions will, I hope, go far to allay the apprehensions of those who mistrust the idea of any attempt by Government to increase artificially the value of its currency. Upon the other hand, the provisional ratio which the Committee has recommended, and which may, should circumstances hereafter require it, be raised, is sufficiently high to afford the Government of India immediate and substantial relief from its most pressing difficulties. Had the ratio been fixed lower in the first instance, I do not see how it would have been possible for us to avoid adding to the taxation of the Empire.

"I would venture to ask those who take exception to the enhancement of the gold value of the rupee from the rates prevalent lately to 1*s.* 4*d.* upon the ground that such a fluctuation involves a disturbance of the markets whether this small fluctuation is comparable in its importance with those to which we have had to submit during the last few years, and to which, if we were to leave matters alone, we should, no doubt, still be exposed.

"I will only add for the benefit of those who may not have leisure to study the Report that there should be no mistake as to the following points:

"First, although we propose to introduce a gold standard, no attempt is to be made to get rid of the silver currency to which the people of this country have been so long accustomed. The experience of other countries, as to which the Report has much to say, [and there is no part of it which is better worth reading] has, the Committee tell us, shown that it has been found possible by the adoption of different systems to maintain a gold standard and a substantial parity of exchange with the gold-using countries of the world without a gold circulation, without a large stock of gold currency, and even with a silver currency not legally convertible into gold. The Committee admit with the fairness which characterizes their Report that in no one of the countries of which they have cited the example has silver been so largely and so exclusively used as in India, and there can be no doubt that, as Sir Thomas Farrer and Sir Reginald Welby have put it in their separate Report, the effect of this measure will be to give us a token currency of unparalleled magnitude. The Committee sum up this part of the case by the very reasonable observation that, although the cases of Scandinavia, Holland, Canada, the Dutch East Indies, and the countries of the Latin Union are not in all respects

applicable as precedents to the case of India, the experience derived from the currencies of those countries is not without value as bearing on the questions which we have to consider.

"In the second place, it will be observed that for the present no attempt will be made to fix the legal tender price for gold. In this respect also the proposals of Lord Herschell's Committee differ from ours for reasons which have been explained by the Hon'ble Financial Member.

"Thirdly, it will be seen that the ratio recommended by the Committee is fixed provisionally and not permanently, and that the provisional ratio is well within the limits of recent variations.

"I might say more, but I feel that I cannot add usefully to what has been already said with an authority to which I cannot pretend in the Report of the Committee. I will make one other observation only. It is true that our responsibility in this matter has been, as I said at first, to some extent diminished by the fact that the measure before the Council has not only our support, but that of Her Majesty's Government and that of the Members of the Herschell Committee, but we do feel, nevertheless, very deeply the gravity of the step which we are about to take. For myself, I may say that I hold very strongly that all attempts to give a fictitious value by legislation to money or commodities are upon principle to be deprecated. The less Government has to do with such enterprises, the more we can trust to the ordinary influences of demand and supply, and to the open traffic of the markets, the better for all concerned. But a time may come when inaction is no longer possible, and when a Government would be unworthy the name of a Government if it were to stand aside and leave things to take care of themselves. We believe that such a time has come in India; we believe with Lord Herschell's Committee that a further fall in the gold value of silver is probably imminent, and that such a fall would have disastrous effects for this country if we were still to allow its mints to remain open for the receipt and coinage of any quantity of a depreciated and discredited metal. We know that other countries have discarded that metal and have prospered, and we see no reason why we should be precluded from following their example. We have borne long enough with a state of things which is becoming more intolerable with every year that passes, and which in all human probability would have become more intolerable still. We feel that, holding these views, we should be culpable if we did not attempt to place the finances of India on a more stable basis. We admit the immense difficulty of the problem and the uncertainties by which it is surrounded, and we offer this solution not as one which is ideally perfect, but as the best which can be devised.

"We are hopeful that it will afford relief not to ourselves merely or to our employés, but to the country as a whole. We are, however, far too well aware of the intricacy of the problem and of the risks attending such an experiment as that which we are about to try to take this momentous step with a light heart. In a case of this kind, the most obvious economic and scientific laws do not always prevail. You may provide for all the known factors in your calculation only to find that there are others which you have overlooked or been unable to estimate. But, in spite of these misgivings, we earnestly hope that our proposals may be fruitful of good; that the commerce of India may be relieved from an impediment which has retarded its progress; that the Government of India may be enabled to meet its obligations without adding to the burdens of the taxpayer; and that capital will flow more freely into this country without the adventitious stimulus which we have hitherto been unable to refuse. We trust, finally, that in process of time sufficient reserves of gold may be accumulated to enable us to render our gold standard effective, and thereby to complete the great change towards which we are taking the first steps to-day.

"Time only can show whether all these hopes will be fulfilled or be disappointed. In the meanwhile, I earnestly trust that even those who regard this measure with most suspicion or reluctance will give us credit for having had the courage of our opinions, and for having taken the only course which

seemed to us likely to relieve this country of a burden which has, we believe, seriously affected its welfare in the past, and which would, unless we had intervened, have still more seriously paralyzed her energies and retarded her advance in the future."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 20th July, 1893.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 26th June, 1893.

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